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VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING JANUARY 2, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS

A HAPPY

NEW YEAR

.....TO YOU ALL.....

J. M. HIGH & CO

THE season for stock taking is at hand. Our semi-annual inventory is nearly completed. The measuring and counting has been going on for the past week. The getting together of odd lots and broken assortments of all kinds of merchandise not intended to be taken in inventory is about finished, and Monday we offer very

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN OPPORTUNITIES!

Special Sale

OF

SILKS

Colored Dress Goods
Black Dress Goods
Dress Trimmings
Fine Table Linens
and White Goods

Wash Goods, Blankets,
Comforts, Flannels, Cloaks,
Shoes, Carpets, Knit Underwear,
Muslin Underwear, Embroideries

and Nearly Every Department in the House Offers a Rare Bargain Opportunity.

THE GREATEST

SOAP SALE

In the Whole History of Atlanta Begins Here

MONDAY, JANUARY 3rd, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Eighth Wonder of the World! A facsimile of the Capitol building at Washington and the inaugural procession, built out of 10,000 Cakes of Fine Medicated Castile Toilet Soap, is now on exhibition in our show window. It is the most magnificent display of Toilet Soap ever attempted, and brings with it the greatest Soap Bargains ever offered in America.

Two Cakes for 5 Cents! Welcome to all you want at this price. The Soap was made for us by the Cincinnati Soap Company, whose soaps have been the standard for over a quarter of a century. It's a wonderfully fine, dainty Soap—soothing to the skin, beautifying to the complexion . . . . . **Regular Price 10c Cake**

To introduce it thoroughly, the maker allows us to sell it at two cakes for 5 cents. Everybody uses Toilet Soap. Nobody can buy a better Toilet Soap than this is. It's the soap buying opportunity of a dozen years. We expect a rush and are prepared for it. You can't buy it in any other store within 50 miles of us.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

This price only during this great sale and grand exhibition. The Cincinnati Soap Company loses money on every cake, but their loss is your gain.

IT IS SO CHEAP IT CAN BE NO CHEAPER!

And so good it can be no better. The rich, the poor, the learned and the unlearned meet on one level; the poor can afford a nice toilet soap at this price, and the rich can get no better.

Sale Begins Monday, January 3rd, at 9 O'clock.
Come Early and Avoid the Rush.

J. M. HIGH & CO

GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell Street 18

FOR THIRTY DAYS we have been looking for bargains such as spot cash only can secure. We have found them—particularly in Capes, Dress Goods, Underwear, Domestics and Shoes. We have put our cash where one dollar would do the work of two, and in many places one answers for three. We did not buy these bargains for keepsakes, but to transform January from the dullest to the busiest month of the season. Read the following prices with care. We know you will appreciate our efforts and profit accordingly.

SPECIAL JANUARY SALE

Dress Goods.

10 imported Novelty Suits, the very latest effects in silk and wool, first of the season price $10 a suit.
For this sale $3.39 a Suit.

25 pieces fine imported Novelty Suitings, silk and wool mixtures, all the most popular shadings, first of the season price 98c a yard.
For this sale 49c a yard.

36 pieces all wool Serge Novelty Suitings and Plaids, all just received from the late clearance sales of New York jobbers and importers, fully worth 50c to 75c a yard. **For this sale 33c a yard.**

50 pieces Plaids, Checks and Plain Weaves, all desirable winter colors, 36 to 42 inches wide, first of the season's best sellers at 25c, 33c and 39c.
For this sale 19c a yard

100 pieces Hamilton Cashmere and Poplins, half wool, 22 inches wide, all dark colors and black, fully worth 10c.
For this sale 5c a yard.

37 pieces all wool Serges, Novelty Suitings and Plaids, changeable effects, in all the new shadings, worth 50c a yard.
For this sale 25c a yard.

Silks.

15 Pieces all silk changeable Taffeta Silks, all the popular shadings; first of the season's $1 kind.
For this sale 69c.

10 Pieces brocaded all silk Taffeta, in new designs, all wanted colors; first of the season's 75 cent kind.
For this sale 59c.

50 Pieces, 1 to 10 yards in a piece, Surah, China Taffeta and Moria Silks; worth ordinarily 50c. to $1 a yard.
For this sale 29c.

Velvets.

10 Pieces Silk Velvet; green, black, brown and cardinal; 75c. value.
For this sale 48c.

8 Pieces Velveteen; red, green and black; full 50c. value.
For this sale 15c.

Capes and Jackets.

18 Ladies' black cloth Capes, fur trimmed.
For this sale 49c each.

25 Ladies' black beaver Capes, braid and fur trimming.
For this sale $1.98 each.

300 Ladies' black boucle, black Astrakhan, tan and black beaver, thibet fur and braid trimming, $6.48 to $10 kinds.
For this sale $2.98 each.

15 Ladies' fine Jackets, all we have left; they were $7.50 to $15.
For this sale $4.98 each.

SHOES AND RUBBERS.

30 cases Men's calf, and Vici kid, black or tan, hand-welt Shoes, lace or Congress, better than most $2.50 shoes offered elsewhere.
For this sale $2.50 a pair.

20 cases Ladies' fine custom-made hand-welt Vici Kid, lace or button Shoes, any wanted shape. **For this sale $1.98 a pair.**

15 cases Ladies' custom made Vici Kid button or lace, heel or spring, cloth or kid foxed Shoes, fully worth $2.00. **For this sale $1.48 a pair.**

10 cases genuine Dongola Goodyear welt button Shoes, patent leather toe caps, full $1.75 value. **For this sale $1.23 a pair.**

10 cases Boys' fine satin calf, plain or cap toe, lace Shoes, all solid leather, full $1.50 value. **For this sale $1.25 a pair.**

10 cases Youths' fine satin calf, coin cap toe, lace Shoes, all solid and full $1.25 value. **For this sale 98c a pair.**

10 cases Children's genuine Dongola hand-turned button Shoes, spring heel, plain toe. **For this sale 49c a pair.**

10 cases Men's Rubber Overshoes, sizes 6, 7 and 8, only, 50c kind, **For this sale 10c a pair.**

10 cases Ladies' Imitation Sandals Rubber Overshoes, all sizes, **For this sale 19c a pair.**

5 cases Misses' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, spring heels, **For this sale 15c a pair.**

BARGAINS EVERY DAY IN JANUARY!

Domestics.

12 pieces 10-4 Sea Island Sheeting, full 18c value.
For this sale 9⅞c a yard.

50 pieces Cotton Checks, staple and fancy styles, the usual 5c kind.
For this sale 2⅞c a yard.

23 pieces Aurora Printed Silks, 27 inches wide, new winter colors, regular 10c value.
For this sale 2⅞c a yard.

1 case standard red and black figured and Plaid Prints.
For this sale 2⅞c a yard.

10 pieces turkey red Table Damask, full 54 inches wide, regular 25c kind.
For this sale 12c a yard.

5 pieces extra heavy twilled red Flannel, full width, full 20c value.
For this sale 12½c a yard.

5 bales fine smooth 4-4 Sea Island Sheeting, good 6c cloth.
For this sale 3⅞c a yard.

Winter Underwear.

1 case Men's White Fleece-lined Knit Shirts, full cut, usual 25c kind, **For this sale 15c each.**

3 cases Men's Extra Heavy White, Gray and Camel's Hair Knit Shirts, 39c kind, **For this sale 25c each.**

1 case Men's Jersey Knit, Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, regular 75c kind. **For this sale 48c each.**

2 cases Men's All-wool, Scarlet, Natural and Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, full $1 value, **For this sale 68c each.**

2 cases Men's Finest Jersey or Derby Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, fine Australian wool, scarlet, natural or camel's hair, full $1.50 value, **For this sale 98c each.**

2 cases Ladies' Fine Wool Vest and Pants, white or scarlet, former $1 and 75c kind, on bargain table **For this sale 48c each.**

PRACTICE ECONOMY--BUY AT

GALPHIN'S

Good Coffee

.....MAKES A .....

GOOD BREAKFAST

.....AND.....

SATISFIES THE APPETITE

As No Other Beverage Can Do.

We keep all kinds of good coffee.

Rio at	15, 20 and 25c
Maracaibo at	32c
Java at	35c
Pea Berry at	32c
Cordova at	35c
Arabian Mocha at	35 and 40c

Your Breakfast

Will be improved by the use of our fresh roasted and blended coffees. No other firm has quite the facilities for roasting and buying that we have, as we are the

Largest Retailers in the World

And buy in quantities quite beyond the means of small concerns.

For best goods try us.

Sugars at cost.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co

75 WHITEHALL ST.

116 PEACHTREE ST.

NEW YEARS'

You are worrying about a New Years present for some of your family or friends. Come to see us and we will help you out.

A Razor or nice Pocket Knife,
A PAIR of SCISSORS
Or CARVERS,
Table Knives or
Silver-plated Tableware
in all the best grades.

We can please you with

Chaffing Dishes

or possibly a

Russian Cafatier.

A Five O'clock Tea

is nice, and our prices are low. We have a collection of general

Housefurnishing Goods and Brass Goods

which will give you a large field to select from.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,

33 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

Hotel Majestic,

NEW YORK.

Central Park West and 72d to 71st St

The Elite Hotel of America. One of the largest and finest, best located, thoroughly lighted and ventilated hotels, with a cuisine of highest order. Ainslie & Webster.

dec 29 wed fri sun

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent,

—

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have a charming 6-room house, in excellent condition, with large, shady lot, that I can rent for $20.

Seven-room house on Currier street, one block of Peachtree, for $30.

An elegant, bran-new, 8-room house, with every convenience, on S. Pryor street, $30.

Attractive 8-room house on North ave., near Peachtree, pretty lot, $35.

Several two-story, 7-room houses in best part of West End, convenient to car line, school and churches, for $10 per month. These are the cheapest places in Atlanta today. They are well constructed, convenient, and in unexcelled locality.

G. W. ADAIR.

SIMON'S

49 WHITEHALL STREET.

Great Cut Price Sale of all Winter Goods at Manufacturers' Actual Cost of Production. No such Low Price Sale Elsewhere.

Knit Underwear.

At 9c—Ladies' and Children's Jersey ribbed Vests, fleece lined, were 19c.

At 19c—Ladies' ribbed Vests and Pants, made of best Maco yarn, extra heavy fleecing, were 35c.

At 29c—Ladies' all wool gray Vests, were 50c.

At 59c—Ladies' all wool black Equestrienne Drawers, were $1.00.

At 65c—Ladies' all wool Scarlet Medicated Vests and Pants, were $1.

At 79c—Ladies' all wool natural Oneita Union Suits, were $1.

At 33c—Ladies' and Children's fleece lined Oneita Union Suits, were 50c.

At 25c—Children's all wool Vests and Pants, plain or ribbed, were 40c.

At 35c—Infants' all wool white ribbed Vests, button down the front, were 50c.

At 29c—Gents' extra heavy cotton ribbed Vests and Drawers, fleece lined, were 50c.

At 39c—Gents' all wool gray or brown Shirts and Drawers, were 69c.

At 69c—Gents' all wool medicated scarlet Shirts and Drawers, were 98c.

At 89c—Gents' Australian lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, white or colored, plain or ribbed, were $1.50.

At 79c—Gents' all wool Sweaters, red, blue or black, were $1.25.

At 23c—Gents' cotton Sweaters, navy and red only, were 39c.

At 67c—Gents' double or single breasted, all wool Over Shirts, navy only, were 98c.

At 65c—Children's Jersey cloth Leggings that button, were $1.00.

At 33c—Boys' all wool flannel Waists, navy, and red, sizes 7 to 11 only, were 59c.

Gloves and Hosiery.

At 15c—Ladies' and Children's all wool Jersey Gloves, were 25c.

At 25c—Ladies' all wool Jersey Gloves with double finger tips, were 40c.

At 7c—Children's all wool Mittens, were 15c.

At 19c—Ladies and Children's extra fine all wool Mittens and Knitted Gloves, were 35c.

At 79c—Men's Dogskin Gloves, wool fleece lined, the best quality made, were $1.25.

At 65c—Men's Dogskin Gloves, unlined, were 98c.

At 25c—Gents' all wool fancy Muffler, were 50c.

At 15c and 25c—Ladies', Gents' and Children's all wool and fleece lined cotton Hose, were 25c and 35c.

At 25c—Ladies' colored knitted Skirts, were 40c.

At 75c—Ladies' all wool knitted Skirts, were $1.00.

At $1.00—Ladies' extra fine wool knitted Skirts with silk border, were $1.50.

At 39c—Ladies' plaid Flannel Waists with white collars, were 75c.

At 89c—Ladies' plain all wool Flannel Waists, tailor made, were $1.50.

At $1.19—Ladies' Roman striped Underskirts with double ruffle, were $1.50.

At 59c—Children's Eiderdown Cloaks, Angora fur trimmed, were 98c.

All other grades Children's Cloaks and Reefers at actual half price to close out.

At 59c—Children's Angora Fur Sets, Muffs and Capes, were $1.00.

At 69c—Ladies' black fur Muffs, silk lined, were $1.50.

At 10c and 25c—Children's fancy Tam O'Shanter Caps with feathers in all colors, were 35c and 50c.

These Sacrfice Prices will last all this week. Come early and secure first choice at

49 WHITEHALL SIMON'S 49 WHITEHALL

"Our New Year Greeting"

Beginning with the "New Year" we will inaugurate a Clothing Sale of such "extraordinary offerings" that will eclipse any sale in the history of this community.

It Will Be a Harvest of Exceptional Value Giving.

It's a bold stroke for great business, figuring on a small margin of profit, relying on a tremendous response. Here is an opportunity to buy

Thoroughly Reliable and Stylish Clothing for Men and Boys

in THE HEART OF WINTER, when they are needed most, and at "end-of-the-season prices." We have included every garment of the "High Art Clothing" in this sale.

We make this "Cut Price" Sale to reduce stock before taking inventory and to make room for the carpenters, who will soon take possession of our store to make extensive alterations. We refrain from quoting prices, as you can only appreciate the deep cuts we've made when you see the merchandise. Those that come first naturally get the cream of selection.

EISEMAN & WEIL

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,

3 WHITEHALL STREET.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE

—OF—

CENTRAL REAL ESTATE

In the City of Atlanta.

BANK! WHOLESALE STORE! MANUFACTURING SITE!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th, at public outcry, on the premises, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., we will sell to the highest bidder the following valuable property:

THE BANKING HOUSE of the Merchants' bank, fronting 30 feet 6 inches on Alabama street, with a depth of 62 feet 9 inches, opposite the Atlanta National bank. New marble front! Tessellated floor. Plate glass windows! Hardwood interior; vault and fixtures; best stand in the city for a bank, insurance or railroad company and lawyers' offices. Also, same date:

HANDSOME STORE, No. 65 East Alabama street, fronting 26 feet on Alabama street, running back 127 feet to Kenny's alley, extending along Kenny's alley 74 feet. This store is 26 feet wide for a depth of 50 feet from Alabama street, and then 74 feet wide to the alley. Large hall in second story. This is the store so long occupied by J. J. & J. E. Maddox, and is suitable for any wholesale or manufacturing purpose. Its location on Alabama street, the largest wholesale street in the city, and its large storage capacity, make it especially desirable. Also same date:

THE BEST MANUFACTURING SITE in the city of Atlanta, fronting 200 feet on Elliott street and railroad spur tracks, accessible to all roads, right at the foot of the proposed Alabama street extension. Tracks can be conveniently run into the property. Has a uniform depth of 250 feet to a 15-foot alley. Located 250 feet north of the corner of Elliott and Hunter streets, adjoining the property now occupied by the Willingham Lumber Company. A 21-foot street running between these properties makes it accessible from three sides. Investors seldom have an opportunity to buy such valuable central, rent-paying property in the city of Atlanta.

All the above property will be sold subject to the approval of his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge Fulton superior court, Fulton county, and under the order of said court.

Terms, one-half cash, balance six months, with 7 per cent interest; or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

All measurements more or less. Titles perfect.

J. G. OGLESBY,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Receivers of the Merchants' Bank.

VAN WYCK FILLS MANY OFFICES

The First Mayor of Greater New York Announces Appointments.

FAITHFUL ARE REMEMBERED

Strong Surrenders the New Corporation to Democratic Leader.

TAMMANY NOW HAS FULL SWAY IN CITY

Second Largest City in the World Is Now Watched Over by the Followers of Croker.

New York, January 1.—New York today became the second city of the world, with Robert A. Van Wyck as its mayor. At the city hall a large crowd gathered early to witness the induction of the new mayor. Mayor Strong transacted a few last matters of routine. Nearly all the Strong cabinet dropped in to say goodby.

Floral pieces were strewn in every direction. A tiger, in yellow and black immortelles resting in a bed of roses was one of the most noticeable decorations.

At 10 minutes to 12 o'clock Mr. Van Wyck entered the office. He was greeted by Mayors Strong, Gleason and Wurster. The four men chatted some time and the big crowd of office holders and ex-office holders made a circle around them. About one minute before 12 o'clock Mayor Strong said:

"Mr. Van Wyck, the people of this new city, made up of five boroughs and 3,500,000 people, have decided that you should be the first mayor and descend from your position as judge to assume the position of magistrate.

"My impression is that this old city in which you and I have lived for about the same number of years—this old city of New York that is passing away—will contribute $3,000,000,000 worth of property to the new city of which you will be mayor, $220,000,000 of banking stock and $1,000,000,000 of deposits; and you will take charge of this little borough along with the others, and you will always feel, I know, that it is the brightest little jewel in the cluster of five. You have been chosen to be mayor of one of the largest cities in the world. I congratulate you and welcome you as mayor of Greater New York."

Mayor Van Wyck, in reply, said:

"The people have chosen me to be mayor. I receive the office from them and to them I will answer."

Then, after a great shaking of hands, the ceremony was completed and the administration of Mayor Strong was a thing of the past.

A good contingent of Brooklynites accompanied Bird S. Coler when he took charge of the comptroller's office. Mr. Coler announced several minor appointments and got through the ceremony of induction with little ado.

Coroners Hodler and Tuthill held that their term of office had not expired and refused to give possession to Messrs. Bausch, Fitzpatrick and Hart, elected coroners under the new charter. The new officials, however, obtained entrance to the offices and assumed the functions of the places. Hodler and Tuthill say they will appeal to the courts.

Mayor Van Wyck has announced the following appointments:

John Whalen, corporation counsel; Thomas J. Brady, commissioner; L. Kearney, commissioner of public buildings, lighting and supplies; William L. Dalton, commissioner of water supply; James McCarthy, commissioner of sewers; Thomas J. Lantry, commissioner of corrections; George C. Claussen, president of the park boards; Augustus J. Moebus and George L. Brower, park commissioners; Peter F. Meyer, J. Sargent Cram and Charles F. Murphy, members of the dock board; Thomas L. Feitner, president of the tax board; Maurice Holahan, president of the board of public improvement; James McCartney, commissioner of street cleaning; John L. Shea, commissioner of bridges; Dhniel Campbell, commissioner of buildings in boroughs of Richmond and Queens; Daniel Ryan, commissioner of buildings in borough of Brooklyn; John W. Kellar, president of board of charities for Brooklyn and Queens; Edward C. Sheehy, Arthur S. Salmon, Thomas J. Patterson and William Groll, commissioners of tax board; John C. Hartle and Edward E. Owen, commissioners of accounts; Charles B. Knox, Robert E. Deyo and William E. Dickman, civil service commissioners; Nathan Strauss (president), Dr. William T. Jenkins and Dr. John B. Crosby, commissioners of health board; Patrick Kennan, city chamberlain; Edward Cahill, Thomas A. Wilson, John Delmar and Edward McCue, members of board of assessors; John Purcell, commissioner of jurors for Manhattan and Bronx; Harry Payne Whitney, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Jules G. Kugelman, Frederick A. Gruber and Thornton W. Motley commissioners of municipal statistics; John H. Scannell, fire commissioner; John T. Nagle, chief of bureau of municipal statistics.

Harry Payne Whitney is a son of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney. He married Gertrude, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is the brother of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. These two appointments were unexpected and created considerable comment.

Bernard J. York, John B. Sexton, Thomas L. Hamilton and William E. Phillips were appointed police commissioners. York and Sexton are the democratic members of the board, while Hamilton and Phillips represent the republican party. York and Phillips come from Brooklyn, Sexton and Hamilton from New York. The salary is $5,000 per annum.

THREE KNOXVILLES COMBINE.

Tennessee Towns Pool Issues and Will Have One Mayor.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 1.—Knoxville as well as New York has had a consolidation, and now it is Greater Knoxville.

By an act of the legislature one year ago the three Knoxvilles—West, North and Old Knoxville—were consolidated. The proposition was carried by more than two-thirds majority of the people of the three cities in an election last July.

The first municipal election will occur January 15th. Mayor S. G. Heiskell will in all probability be re-elected.

The city now has more than 50,000 population and is the third largest city in the state.

HE KILLED MOTHER AND SISTER.

Young Missourian Sentenced To Hang Next Month at Liberty.

Liberty, Mo., January 1.—The jury in the trial of William Foley for the murder of his sister and mother, after being out two hours and forty minutes, this afternoon returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. After the verdict had been read Judge Broaddus sentenced Foley to be hanged Friday, February 18th.

When young Foley was brought into court to hear his fate his face was ashen, he trembled perceptibly and perspiration stood out upon his brow, and after the judge had passed sentence upon him he sank limp and helpless into a chair.

In passing sentence the judge said:

"At your first trial I had very grave doubts of your guilt, but on the second they were swept away. The evidence has shown you to be guilty. While it looks incredible, the chain of circumstantial evidence is complete. I cannot conceive why you should murder your mother and sister. You must be one of the most depraved human beings that ever walked the earth. I cannot think you murdered them for any motive. You and your God alone know why you stained your hands with the blood of those it was your duty to love and protect."

MR. BRYAN IS EN ROUTE HOME.

Nebraskan Tendered a Reception by Ex-Governor Hogg Yesterday.

Austin, Tex., January 1.—W. J. Bryan and wife, accompanied by ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, arrived here after midnight last night and today were tendered a reception at the home of ex-Governor Hogg. About 2,500 people attended.

Mr. Bryan authorized the statement by the Associated Press today that he would not make any statements on his Mexican trip until he reached Lincoln, when he should give the public his views in detail. He, however, expresses himself as delighted with the country and the people.

Mr. Bryan and the members of his party assisted Governor Culberson in his New Year's reception this evening and left tonight for Muskogee, I. T. There Mr. Bryan will stop a day or two before going home.

CONVICTS WILL HAVE A CINCH.

Many Massachusetts Prisoners Have Nothing To Do but Loaf.

Boston, January 1.—A new rule limiting the production of goods in the workshops of the Massachusetts state prison and other penal institutions went into effect today.

The law provides that not over 30 per cent of the number of inmates of any penal institute in the state having more than 100 inmates shall be employed in any one industry, except in cane seating and the manufacturing of umbrellas.

The new law is likely to make no end of trouble for the officials at the state prison, where 150 men, who have been engaged in the manufacture of shoes, have been laid off, fifty more cease making harness, and the force employed in other industries was today reduced.

The chief objection to the new law is that the enforced idleness of the prisoners will make them restless and more difficult to control.

LYMAN MILLS WILL CUT WAGES

New Bedford Scale Will Be Paid in the Future.

Springfield, Mass., January 1.—A special to The Union from Boston says Treasurer Parsons, of the Lyman mills, of Holyoke, said today that wages in that mill will be cut to conform to the wages paid in New Bedford.

As the wages were cut 7 per cent about a year ago, the cut now will be small.

IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT

IF YOU DON'T GET A PAIR OF OUR

MEN'S WINTER SHOES.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN OUR

Colored Double-soled Footwear.

All of our Johnston & Murphy's Finest Winter Tans Reduced to..... $5.00 a Pair.

You know them. They are the very best.

LOTS OF OTHERS:

Black Vicis, leather lined . . . . . $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 a par
Box Calf, English cut . . . . . $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 a pair
Colored Willow Calf, leather lined . . . . . $3.50to$5.00 a pair
All the Shapely and Stylish Toes. COME NOW.

Buck BROS. & CO.

FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.
Our New Illustrated Winter Catalogue.

WILL BE NO BOLT AGAINST BLACKBURN

Congressman Rhea Denies One of the Canards of the Enemy.

POLITICS IN BLUE GRASS STATE

Democracy a Unit for Silver and Strong in Its Organization.

JOHN SHERMAN WILL SOON STEP DOWN

His Resignation Determined Upon. Why It Has Not Been Sent in Before.

Washington, January 1.—(Special.)—"There is absolutely no truth in that report—not an atom. All it was started for was to make trouble between Senator Blackburn and myself. They ought to have better sense, but they haven't."

That is the way Congressman John Rhea, of Kentucky, replies to the stories about his being a candidate for the senate against Joe Blackburn.

The stories to that effect sent out from Louisville, he explains, are sent by the enemies of the democratic party with the idea of creating a split in the silver forces. He has let them go ahead, making no denial until now because he thought it best if anybody's name was to be used while the fight was on in Kentucky it should be that of one of Blackburn's stanch friends. Now that there has been a renewal of the rumor, Colonel Rhea has deemed it best to set at rest once and for all these suggestions of lack of harmony among the silver forces of Kentucky.

"If Joe Blackburn lives—and there is no more vigorous personage in the great state of Kentucky—he is certain to be the next senator from that state. Lindsay has absolutely no chance on the face of the earth. The democrats of Kentucky are absolutely loyal to democratic principles and have no place in their ranks for trimmers and renegades. They have known what it is to have the bitterest possible fight for principle; they have had aimed against them the full force of the enemy's power; they have fought the good fight and come out victorious, and the man who has been the special mark for all the shafts of the enemy; he who has borne the brunt of it all as the party leader, is Joe Blackburn. He can have anything he wants. He belongs in the United States senate, and when the time comes will receive every democratic vote for that place.

"You will find," continued the eloquent congressman from the third Kentucky district, "that in no state in the union is the democratic party in better shape than in Kentucky. There can be no question where we stand. The people of the state, the democrats I mean of course, are a unit in enthusiastic support of the principles of the Chicago platform, and when the time comes will be found casting a solid vote in national convention for a reiteration of those principles and the renomination of William J. Bryan for the presidency. There is no question where we stand, nor is there the least doubt of the election of Joe Blackburn to the senate. You can put down those two propositions as axiomatic so far as Kentucky is concerned."

Sherman Soon To Retire.

The Sherman retirement is to the fore again doing vigorous duty. The men who make a specialty of furnishing the tips "from the strict inside" are responsible for this revival.

Unlike some of the other efforts in this line, there is good ground for belief that there is substance to this rumor. As the story goes, it has been determined that the secretary of state will step out of the cabinet as soon as the senatorial fight out in Ohio is settled. This is told me by a man undoubtedly close to the administration—one whose opportunities for obtaining reliable information cannot be doubted. Whatever the result in Ohio, whether Hanna wins or loses, Sherman is to retire.

This will be entirely voluntary on his part. For some time he has felt that life is physically unable to stand the strain of the office he holds, and some time ago signified his feeling in this regard to the president. It was then thought that it would be unwise to permit such a cabinet change in view of the senatorial conflict in Ohio. Senator Hanna urged against it, holding that a resignation with that fight undecided would be distorted by his enemies in Ohio as having been forced by him, and any such change would hurt him with the older element in the party.

Judge Day will be tendered the portfolio, though there is some doubt here whether he will accept. Indeed, the consensus of opinion among those who have discussed the rumor is that the place will eventually go to some man now outside of the administration circle. This has been urged by Day, whose ambitions run in the line of his profession, and who thinks that McKinley can make some appointment to this important place which will strengthen him more than would the promotion of the assistant secretary, who is already his friend.

Day is not a politician. He is an altogether unselfish friend of the president, and is willing to let things stand as they are, so far as he is concerned, or would like to round out his career on the bench.

Was It the Wellington Touch?

Governor Lowndes has succumbed to the attack of too much Wellington. His senatorial boom, which looked so well and grew so vigorously until the announcement of Senator Wellington's co-operation, has collapsed, and the governor has announced his retirement from the race. He does not say it is due to Wellington's advocacy of his claims, but it is.

The announcement of the governor's withdrawal has created much surprise here. On the surface he seemed to have things so well in hand that nothing else than his election was expected. More than ordinary interest attaches to Maryland affairs here in Washington because of the proximity of the Maryland capital, and the various moves at Baltimore and Annapolis have been closely watched.

Every indication now points to the election of Judge McComas, who is at present a judge on the supreme court bench of the District of Columbia. Judge McComas is in a sense, a compromise man, though he has been actively in the fight against Lowndes, and has had the opposition of the governor and Senator Wellington. Postmaster General Gary hoped to get to the front in the shuffle, and his chances were carefully canvassed by the Lowndes and Wellington people, who hoped to land him, after Lowndes determined to quit, but he was not found available.

The only thing the Wellington combine gets out of it is the defeat of Major Shaw, who has been the candidate of the Malster faction in Baltimore. That may be some comfort to Wellington, who njoys the bitter opposition of Malster, whom he tried hard to defeat as mayor, but there is small consolation in that for Lowndes, Gary and the others who have hoped that a bit of the lightning might fly their way.

The Wellington touch seems to be fatal. The president will not appoint Judge Paxson, of Pennsylvania, to the interstate commerce commission. Definite announcement to that effect comes from the white house. It means that he could not stand the pressure brought to bear on him by the labor organizations of the country, and that unless Hanna reverses the presidential mind, he will look elsewhere for the successor to Colonel Morrison. The protests against the appointment of Paxson have been many and vigorous. Many of these have been based upon certain judicial holdings during the Homestead riots of a few years ago, but there have been many others in addition to these—protests from leading and influential republicans who have urged against the selection of a man whose sympathies are so strongly on the side of the corporations as are those of the present receiver of the Reading. However, it is never well to predict the state of the presidential mind too far ahead. It was Mr. Hanna who promised the Pennsylvania railroad people, as I get the story, that Paxson would be appointed, and I have not seen any announcement that Hanna has changed his mind. Perhaps it would be well to wait.

McKenna Will Not Be Confirmed.

Thousands of protests have been sent on from the Pacific coast against the confirmation of Judge McKenna as supreme court justice, but the republican members of the committee are unanimous for his confirmation. In support of their determination some of them advance unique arguments. They contend that "because the protests from the coast do not suggest any other name for the place, it is a confession that there is no better man on the coast, and if the president wants to take a man from that section, he will have to select McKenna." I am quoting the language of a member of the committee, as given in a local newspaper. If that is the real situation, the slope country seems to be in worse shape for legal talent than we have been led to suppose. And is there any statute which requires the president to confine himself to any particular strip of country in making his appointments? But, of course, such talk is the purest rot. If the protesting Californians, who declare that McKenna has none of the qualifications essential to a place on the supreme bench, did not put in a word for some other aspirant, it was doubtless on the idea that their protests would have more weight if they did not seem in the interest of anybody.

McKenna will be confirmed because he "isn't so worse," from the standpoint of the party responsible for Shiras, and because the president wants it done.

Has Bryan Been Gold-Bricked.

As for that other worthy whose nomination hangs fire—the Hon. Charles Page Bryan—his fate is not so certain. The president has determined to send the name to the senate, it is true. For a time he hesitated, but the pressure brought by Secretary Gage and the Illinois senators has determined him to stand to his original promise. Whether Bryan will be confirmed is another question. He claims he has enough votes to insure his confirmation, but some of the opposition is very strong. For instance, Senator Teller, who knows Bryan through his residence in Colorado, is open in his announcement that the man should not be sent to so important a mission as China, especially at a time when affairs are so critical in that quarter. Several of the stanchest republican senators hold the same view of the situation and there is a disposition to suspect that the president is working something of a gold brick game on his appointee—that he does not care to see Bryan confirmed, and that may be true. Bryan is worse than James J. Van Alen, whom Cleveland once named, and his appointment would reflect discredit to the republican party.

Two Georgia Members.

Georgia has in her congressional delegation two men who are noted as perhaps the most popular men on the democratic side of the house. They are Judge Bartlett of the sixth district, and James Griggs, of the second. They are warm friends, but their friendship for each other has nothing to do with the general popularity of both, for a man makes himself popular or unpopular with his new acquaintances—the friends who have known him cannot make his place for him when he gets amidst new surroundings. He must make his own place. For instance, Bartlett as an old member, could not have made Jim Griggs popular even had he tried.

The two men are as different in their personality as two men could well be. Bartlett is full of nervy energy, cannot be quiet a minute, is always on the go; Griggs is one of those fortunates who does not seem to posses nerves but who has a vast capacity of accomplishment without showing that he is working at all.

Of the old members, Bartlett is perhaps the most popular of both sides of the house. The republican who comes nearest to being in his class in this respect is Charley Joy, of Missouri. Judge Bartlett is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the house and the republicans who are with him on the election committee say that democrats with cases before his committee have no need of employing big Washington lawyers who make a specialty of such cases, as they have in Judge Bartlett the best possible legal representative—one who is sure to get out the strong points of their cases. Then, too, the friendship and respect in which his republican colleagues hold him are of special value in this committee work, as the results in the last congress showed.

OHL.



The Boundary Line.

When a young girl steps from girlhood into womanhood, she enters a new and strange country. A land of promise and hope, yet full of hidden dangers. Whether she will find happiness or misery depends largely upon the health and condition of the delicate, special organism which is the source and centre of her womanhood.

The lives of young women are often wrecked because of a mistaken sense of modesty, which leads them to neglect the earlier symptoms of feminine weakness. These troubles unless corrected, develop into serious chronic difficulties which become a dragging burden, ruining life's best opportunities and blighting all possibility of happy wifehood and motherhood.

Any woman suffering from these delicate complaints needs the health-giving power of Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription It heals and strengthens the womanly organs; stops weakening drains, gives vitality to the nerve-centres, and restores perfect organic soundness and constitutional energy. It is the only medicine devised for this purpose by a skilled and experienced specialist in diseases of the feminine organism.

Mrs. W. B. Duncan, of Arlington, Mo., writes: "I have used your 'Favorite Prescription' and am never tired of sounding its praise. When my lady friends complain, I say 'Why don't you take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription?' I told an anxious mother, whose daughter (15 years old) had not been right for five months, about the medicine, and after the young lady had taken two-thirds of a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' she was all right. She had been treated by two of our best doctors."

Dr. Pierce's great thousand page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" sent paper bound on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Or, a handsome cloth-bound copy for 31 stamps. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLANCO'S CABINET HAS NUCLEUS NOW

Three Members of the Home Rule Household Are Sworn In.

MARSHAL ADMINISTERS OATH

Exercises Took Place at the Palace with Foreign Ministers Present.

CAPTAIN GENERAL THANKS CONSUL LEE

Autonomous Government Given Its Initiative Step by the Queen's Trusted Agent.

Havana, January 1.—Many people assembled at the palace today to witness the swearing in of Senor Rafael Montero, marquis of Montero; Senor Francisco Zayas and Senor Laureano Rodriguez as secretaries of the provisional government.

Marshal Blanco, the captain general, escorted by a number of high Spanish officials, the consular corps, army and navy officers, politicians, etc., reached the throne room at 9 o'clock this morning. A new Bible was open on a table and upon it the secretaries took the oath of fidelity to the queen, the monarchy and the Spanish government, placing their right hands on the Bible and kneeling as they repeated the words required.

Senor Galvez, president of the cabinet, was first sworn in and then the oath was administered to the others.

To Marshal Blanco's inquiry:

"Do you swear fidelity to Spain, the queen and Spanish institutions?" all replied:

"We do."

Marshal Blanco then addressed the officials, saying:

"Consecrated by the oath just taken, the autonomous government of Cuba is now established in accordance with the royal decree of November 27, 1897. Your names and the places you occupy in the political parties to which you belong are ample guarantees of the liberal policy which the government expects the new regime to adopt. The new government should be inspired by high, conciliatory, impartial and just motives. It is your duty to study the necessities of the island and especially economic questions and the means to restore the property destroyed. Peace and the welfare of Cuba from the best propagnda we can make in behalf of autonomy and against the revolution which, although it was never justified, will hereafter have no pretext whatever to exist.

"May God concede you the good luck which I sincerely wish may accompany you in fulfilling your noble and thorny mission, so that we may together restore to this privileged land for which I have professed great affection for years, the peace and prosperity so much needed. To consecrate the carrying out of your good wishes let us cry with hearts full of loyalty to our institutions, 'Long live Spain!' 'Long live Cuba, always Spanish!'"

After the conclusion of this ceremony all present attended the celebration of mass by the bishop in the chapel of the palace. At the elevationof the Host, all knelt down excepting the British and German consuls.

When bidding goodby to the consular corps, General Blanco took both of General Fitzhugh Lee's hands. He shook them warmly, saying in broken English:

"I thank you," a distinction which the captain general did not confer upon any of the other consuls.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the captain general remitted the death penalty imposed upon persons who had been convicted of common crimes.

Cable messages of congratulation were exchanged during the day between Senor Sagasta, premier of Spain, and Marshal Blanco.

The new secretaries have expressed thanks to Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of Cuba, setting forth that it is due to his constant activity that the provisional government was established today. For two months Dr. Congosto, who was formerly Spanish consul at Philadelphia, has hardly slept two hours a day, which has greatly surprised everybody here, as most of the officials work scarcely three or four hours daily. For this constant activity and the final success it has met with Dr. Congosto has been most cordially congratulated by all concerned.

The first resolution adopted by the new cabinet was to send a cable message to the queen regent of Spain offering their respects and pledging loyalty to the crown.

All is quiet here.

Captain General Blanco has granted a pardon to S. R. Hoyos, a Mexican citizen who was undergoing imprisonment upon charges of a political nature. The pardon was decreed in celebration of the establishment of the autonomous government and on a petition made verbally by Senor A. C. Vasquez, consul general of Mexico, after the conclusion of today's ceremonies.

The Official Gazette publishes an edict of Captain General Blanco raising the embargo upon the exportation of tobacco. The decree provides for the payment of a duty of $12 in gold per 100 kilos on tobacco of all grades except Santiago de Cuba tobacco, which continues to pay the ruling tariff. All export duty on manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes is abolished, including the 50 cents stamp duty. On cut tobacco the duty remains as at present, plus 10 cents stamp duty per kilo. The importation of tobacco from Puerto Rico and other places is prohibited.

Valentino Frau, cashier of a celebrated cigar manufacturing firm of this city, has disappeared and it is said his accounts are $50,000 short.

Albert Erdmann, of the firm of Nenaud, Neumann & Co., committed suicide today.

WEYLER APOLOGIZES TO QUEEN.

Former Captain General's Remarks About McKinley Cause Trouble.

Madrid, January 1.—At a meeting of the cabinet last evening Senor Sagasta, the premier, read a telegram from Marshal Blanco, captain general of Cuba, giving the names of the Cuban ministry, as announced yesterday, and the cabinet approved of the nominations. The premier also read a telegram from Captain General Blanco, in which the latter demanded authorization to repeal the order prohibiting the exportation of manufactured tobacco.

General Correa, minister for war, made a report on the memorial which General Weyler recently presented to the queen regent on the subject of President McKinley's message to congress, General Weyler, in this report, denied having sent copies of his protest to the newspapers, and the minister for war also read a royal edict directing the supreme courtmartial to prosecute those who communicated the text of the protest to the press.

The director of the National says that as a personal friend of General Weyler he had access to the general's study, where he took a rough draft of a protest, copied his notes and supplied them to the press. He adds that General Weyler is innocent of distributing the matter to the newspaper.

The government, however, is convinced that General Weyler is guilty of having committed several misdemeanors, and is inclined to act in the most rigorous manner.

Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, believes that the government will be able to raise a hundred million pesetas by the sale of Cuban mortgage cedulas, and Senor Puigcerva, the minister of finance, hopes to raise another hundred million pesetas by a fresh issue of Spanish treasury bonds which will be guaranteed by the Spanish customs.

As the Cuban expenses amounts to 40,000,000 pesetas monthly, these sums will provide the funds needed until the cortes reassembles.

General Weyler this afternoon called at the palace in order to personally apologize to the queen regent and exculpate himself.

INSURGENT LEADER IN CHAINS.

General Rivera Marches Under Guard to Montjuich Fortress.

Barcelona, January 1.—General Ruis Rivera, the insurgent leader who was captured, badly wounded, in the province of Pinar del Rio by the Spanish troops under General Velasco on March 29, 1897, and who was condemned to death and whose sentence was modified, has arrived here and was conducted on foot and in chains to Montjuich fortress between lines of soldiers and mounted gendarmes.

General Rivera was calm, but he protested against being chained. No one was allowed to speak to him.

There was a big crowd of people in the vicinity, but there were no manifestations.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

Two Regiments of British Soldiers Sent on Forced March.

Cairo, January 1.—The Warwickshire and Lincolnshire regiments of the British army have been ordered to start from Wady Halfa for the frontier.

The ordering of troops to the front was occasioned by reliable news from Omdurman, the khalif's great camp near Khartoum to the effect that the dervishes are preparing a northward movement.

Though the movement has not yet actually begun, the greatest excitement prevails here.

BANFFY RECEIVES LIBERALS.

Hungarian Premier Asserts That the Party Will Win Yet.

Buda Pest, January 1.—Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, received the liberals of the diet today according to custom.

He said thirty years' experience had taught Hungary that she must not dissolve the present economic alliance with Austria. Though, of course, there might be bounds to Hungary's desire for its maintenance, recent events in the diet, he claimed, were entirly unjustified, shook parliamentarism to its foundations and violated its principles.

Continuing, the premier remarked that no words were strong enough in expression or sufficiently energetic to condemn these proceedings. But he believed that with the help of the king the liberal party would be able to find a way out of the difficulties.

PRINCE BISMARCK IS NOT DEAD.

Rumors That Old Statesman Had Passed Away Were Incorrect.

London, January 2.—The usual quiet of New Year's day was disturbed yesterday afternoon by a report that Prince Bismarck was dead. This rumor so emphatically made by The Evening News and shouted throughout London by the newsboys, created a deep sensation in the minds of the general public and great excitement in newspaper circles until a denial was received by the Reuter Telegram Company.

Most of Londoners, however, went to bed last night in the belief that Prince Bismarck was dead, as the dispatch to the Reuter company from Hamburg was only published in this morning's newspapers. Inquiries made in London bore out the denial. Baron D'Eckardstein, attache of the German embassy, said no news had been received at the legation, and the officials were convinced that the rumor was untrue because apart from from the absence of official news a personal friend of D'Eckardstein was staying at the home of Prince Bismarck and would certainly have telegraphed had the rumor been true.

At the British foreign office it was also said no news of Bismarck's death had been received, and the rumor was discredited there.

A denial has also been received here from Berlin. The feeling is one of profound reticence. The actual source of the report is not known, but the rumor was readily credited in view of the fact that the exchancellor has for the past fortnight been in bad health and worse than before, though it was not thought his life was in positive danger.

Inquiries made by both telegraph and telephone have elicited the reassuring statement that the prince is alive and that there is no reason to believe that his condition is any worse today than it has been of late.

A dispatch from Hamburg says that the rumor of Bismarck's death originated in Berlin and was received in Hamburg with skepticism which inquiry at Friedrichsruhe proved to be justified. There is no doubt, however, that Prince Bismarck's health has been rudely shaken in the last few days, owing to his insomnia, which is due to want of open air exercise and the agony which he suffers from the gout. Dr. Schwenniger has ordered Prince Bismarck to abstain from all mental exertion.

Religious Services Held.

Berlin, January 1.—As usual on New Year's day there was religious service today in the chapel of the castle. It was attended by the emperor, the empress and ex-Empress Frederick.

BILIOUSNESS

bosses many a body and burdens many a mind. You can't enjoy the food you like because you are bilious. You take all sorts of precautions, and yet the bilious attack leaps on you like a tiger from ambush. You know the feeling! The blood seeming on fire with a dull heat; the boring pains in the eyes; the head seeming to open and shut; the horrible nausea. You know the irritability which precedes and the languor that follows the attack. It's miserable, isn't it? Why not cure the trouble? There's a pill that will cure biliousness. Dr. J. C. AYER'S PILLS are an acknowledged specific for this derangement.

A. Swanger, Texarkana, Tex., writes: "For fifteen years I have used Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in bilious complaints. I have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."

If You are Bilious DO NOT FAIL TO Try AYER'S PILLS

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Liver and Kidney Troubles and Palpitation of the Heart—Appetite Poor and Could Not Sleep.

"For nearly 10 years I have been troubled with my liver and kidneys and palpitation of the heart, and was under the doctor's care most of the time. I could not lie on my left side. My appetite was poor and I could not sleep. In January the grip confined me to the house. I was very low and was attended by the very best physicians I could get. It seemed as though nothing would help me. In March I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In less than a week I could get a good night's sleep. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am now able to lie on my left side which I had not been able to do for years. My appetite is good and I have gained in flesh and strength." MRS. NICHOLAS MAAS, Independence, Iowa. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

KENTUCKY LOTTERY QUITS BUSINESS

Supreme Court of the United States Ends a Long Battle.

DOORS ARE CLOSED FOREVER

For Twenty-Two Years the Company Has Fought for Existence.

HAS GROUND THROUGH ALL THE COURTS

One Hundred Citizens Were at One Time Indicted for Carrying on the Work.

Louisville, Ky., January 1.—The Kentucky lottery has closed forever. When early this morning the colored population flocked to the policy shops to buy the "New Year gig" they found locked doors and darkened windows.

Messrs. Kohn & Sanders, attorneys for the company, received Thursday the United States supreme court's decision in the lottery case. They held a consultation yesterday afternoon and decided that, although the mandate had not arrived and might not be effective for thirty or forty days, there was no chance for a petition for a rehearing and that it would be best to abandon the case. They so advised their client, J. H. Linn, manager and owner of the Frankfort Lottery Company since Mr. Douglas, its former president, quit the business. He at once issued orders for the immediate closing of the policy shops.

The shops were closed at once, and never again will the seductive numbers fall from the wheel.

The closing of the lottery terminates one of the most stubbornly contested cases in Kentucky. The lottery has had to fight ever since it began to operate, twenty-two years ago. During Governor Blackburn's administration indictments were found against some of the officials and employees. True bills were drawn up against 140 men connected with the company. When the cases came up for trial before Criminal Judge Jackson, Judge Muir, attorney for the defense, exhibited pardons for every one of the defendants.

The company carried the case before the court of appeals and gained the decision.

Thrice did the state try to take away the company's charter and thrice was the commonwealth defeated in the courts.

In 1891, after the adoption of the new constitution, quo warranto proceedings were instituted against the lottery. Judge Toney decided in favor of the company, following a former appellate court decision, but the latter tribunal reversed itself and Judge Toney. Then the company carried it before the supreme court, which recently handed down the final decision and death blow to the Frankfort lottery.

By the closing of the shops over a hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Linn today said:

"I saw there was not the slightest chance for us any longer, and so I concluded to throw up the sponge.

"It was a mistaken idea that the lottery company made its money off the negroes. It is true that hundreds of them were chronic players and invested money daily, but the company could never have lived off what it received from the colored people. I want to say that our best patrons have been some of the most prominent people in the city, who often invested as much as $5, $10 and even as much as $50 at a time. Of course, by investing such large sums their chances for winning were much greater."

CZAR SENDS FAURE TELEGRAM.

President of French Republic Speaks at New Year's Reception.

Paris, January 1.—The czar in his own name and in the name of the czarina, has sent President Faure an effusive telegram expressing their sincere good wishes for the president and "friendly France."

President Faure replied that the words of their imperial majesties "touch the hearts of all Frenchmen."

The official New Year receptions were held at the Elysee palace today with the customary ceremonies.

President Faure at the New Year's reception of the ambassadors, replying to their congratulations, said:

"Faithful to the principle which has constantly guided the government of the republic, France will not be wanting in the task she has set herself in the work of civilization and peace. The results obtained in 1897, were not such as to discourage our efforts and hopes. Thanks to the firm spirit of union which has constantly prevailed in the council of the powers, the supreme interest attaching to the maintenance of peace has emerged intact from difficult trials."

SAVAGE BREAST NO TSOOTHED.

Lack of Back Pay Causes a Strike in the Banda Rossa.

Chicago, January 1.—A strike of the musicians of the "Banda Rossa," Italy's crack band, nullified an entertainment scheduled for Central Music Hall last night, and entailed disappointment for 1,500 people.

The musicians made a demand for back pay which was not forthcoming.

Wages Are Increased.

New Britain, Conn., January 1.—The 200 employees of the cutlery firm of Mason & Beckley have been notified of a 5 per cent increase in their wages.

Going North?

Queen and Crescent Route, in connection with the Southern railway. Solid vestibuled trains Atlanta and Jacksonville to Cincinnati daily. Elegant service. Fast schedule. Through sleepers to Lexington.

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
dec26—4t—sun Cincinnati, O.

Alabama Hotel Burns.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—The Commercial hotel at Dothan, Ala., burned to the ground last night. It was a frame building worth about $4,000 and belonged to Mrs. S. R. Simonton, who ran the hotel. All of the guests escaped without injury.

BUSHNELL ENTERS AGAINST HANNA

Governor Announces Himself a Candidate for Senate.

ACTS AND TALKS DEFIANTLY

Declares Federal Employees Are Working for McKinley's Friend.

THE MASK IS THROWN OFF ENTIRELY

Ohio's Chief Executive Declares That He Has No Fear of the President and His Friend, the Senator and Is Now in the Race Himself.

Columbus, O., January 1.—(Special.)—Governor Bushnell in an interview this afternoon made the first announcement of his candidacy for the United States senatorship to succeed Senator Hanna. He said:

"I am a candidate only in the sense that I want the members of the general assembly to settle it for themselves. If I have any political future, I want to rest upon it right now. The people of this state, in my opinion are tired of bossism. I am blamed because by appointees are here, some of them working against Senator Hanna. The city is full of federal employees from Washington working for him, and nothing is said about that.

"I am tired of this attempt to hold me up. It seems to me that I do not owe anything to Senator Hanna after the way I was treated by him and his friends in the last state campaign.

"If Senator Hanna's friends think they can scare me by threatening to stop the inauguration exercises, they are simply mistaken in their man. Here is ex-Congressman A. C. Thompson, of Portsmouth, telling it about the hotels that if I don't look out I will have no inauguration ceremony at all. If the people of the state don't want it, I am sure I don't care."

Word was received here this afternoon from the colonels of the Fifth and Third regiments that they would not bring their commands here to take part in the inauguration. They had asked for places in the parade and their change of plans is believed to be instigated by the Hanna leaders.

Both branches of the legislature held a caucus tonight and as the matter now stands Senator Hanna and his candidate for speaker, Alexander Boxwell, are defeated.

Charles Kurtz did just what he said he would do, and the ten republicans who constituted his "old guard" went to the theater and spent the evening while the caucus was being held. The absence made it impossible for the Hanna men to elect Boxwell, for but fifty-two of the necessary fifty-five were present.

Two senators, Voight, of Cincinnati, and Burk, of Cleveland, were absent from the senate caucus, and if Burk goes to the anti-Hanna crowd, as he says he will do, the democrats will organize the senate Monday.

The democratic members of house and senate held a joint caucus and it was still in session at 2 o'clock this morning. They will indorse the Kurtz slate, which contains the name of Harry C. Mason, of Cleveland, for speaker.

HOT CAUCUSES AT COLUMBUS.

Hanna's Re-Election Was Involved and Sessions Were Full of Interest.

Columbus, O., January 1.—The caucuses for the nomination of officers of the legislature, which convenes next Monday, were held tonight. Usually these caucuses are of state interest only. Tonight the re-election of Senator Hanna was directly involved and open and aggressive republican opposition in Ohio to President McKinley and his appointments assumed organic factional form.

The result of the caucuses showed that the nominees on the Hanna slate are short three votes of election in the house and one vote in the senate. And the opinion prevails that Hanna will be short four votes of election on the joint ballot Wednesday, January 12th, unless changes are made in the meantime.

At the joint republican caucus next Wednesday Senator Hanna will have no opposition for the nomination, but it is stated now that there are enough republican members who will not enter the caucus to prevent his election.

The legislature stands seventy republicans, sixty-five democrats and five fusionists. The latter are pledged to Alexander Boxwell, for speaker, and other candidates for places on the Hanna ticket.

Representative Droste, one of these fusionists, however, said he will not enter the republican senatorial caucus next Wednesday, as he proposes to present the name of Jeptha G. Gerrard, a silver republican, for senator against Hanna.

Out of a total of sixty-two members, only fifty-two were present at the house republican caucus tonight. The absentees are reported as sick or in fusion with the democratic members to beat what is called the Hanna slate next Monday, and one week from next Wednesday to defeat Senator Hanna for re-election.

The anti-Hanna republican and democratic members in their joint house caucus nominated Harry C. Mason, of Cleveland, for speaker and a complete list of candidates for other places in the organization of the house. The opposition tonight claims it will have enough votes Monday to organize the house. While both sides claim the organization of the house, the opposition to Senator Hanna and the Boxwell ticket is more demonstrative. Representative Mason, the opposition candidate for speaker, tonight gave a theater party and a banquet afterwards to his republican colleagues who remained away from the republican house caucus.

Mason is running for speaker on the issue of "Anybody for senator to beat Hanna."

The Hanna managers claim that the senator will succeed, even if the Boxwell ticket is defeated.

Governor Bushnell and the entire state administration took an active part in the caucuses tonight against Senator Hanna, joining the democratic members and those republican members who remained away from the caucus.

While the crowds around the opposition headquarters are jollifying, it was learned that six democratic members of the house were also absent from their caucus tonight, which was secret. It is claimed these six democratic members are opposed to voting for republicans and want to vote for democratic candidates for legislative offices and for senator.

Late tonight Senator Hanna and his associates gave out the following statement regarding the result of the caucuses tonight:

"The result of the caucuses tonight assures the supporters of Senator Hanna that the intrigue of disloyal republicans with the Allen O. Myers-John McLean democracy for the election of a free silver man to the senate will not be successful. Mr. Kurtz and his associates had claimed that the republicans could not muster more that thirty-five votes in tonight's house caucus; instead of that fifty-two were present and at least two others would have attended but for illness. They boasted constantly that they would keep at least twenty-seven republicans out of the house caucus; instead of that, but one-third of that number remained away.

"In the senate caucus every republican was present with the exception of Burke, of Cleveland. Of the ten absentees, two were detained by illness, one of them sending word that he would support the nominees of the party, while of the other eight it is known that some will vote for Senator Hanna.

"Tonight's results encourage the friends of Senator Hanna and the fight will go on to the finish. They feel that the sentiment of the republicans of the state and country is thoroughly aroused against this plot to overthrow the will of the people and obtain control of congress by the election of a free silver senator with republican votes, and it is confidently believed this public sentiment will be so felt by men who hold the power to determine this question that they will not refuse to vote with the party which elected them."

After the anti-Hanna republicans and the democrats caucused separately, they met jointly before midnight and nominated Mayor McKisson, Cleveland, for the short term and Governor Bushnell for the long term for senator, and entered into a fusion agreement to organize both houses. The fusion conference adjourned after midnight till 2 p. m. tomorrow, when the steering committees will report.

THE WHITE HOUSE WAS CLOSED.

President and Mrs. McKinley Passed New Year's Day Quietly.

Washington, January 1.—The white house was closed today for the first time upon New Year's day for many years. The president and Mrs. McKinley went out for a drive in the forenoon, and then spent the remainder of the day in retirement.

Vice President Hobart and members of the cabinet omitted their receptions as a mark of sympathy for the president, and their example being generally followed, the day was very quiet in Washington.

TWO BUILDINGS GUTTED BY FIRE

A Disastrous Conflagration Breaks Out in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 1.—A special to The Post-Dispatch from Cairo, Ill., says the new year was ushered in by a fire, the most disastrous experienced there for years, and which, but for the efforts of the firemen, would have destroyed much more property than it did. Shortly after midnight flames broke out of the European hotel, on the Ohio levee, and the building was soon in ruins.

The flames leaped to the City bank building adjoining and gutted it. For a time it seemed that the whole block would be destroyed, but the fire was kept within the two buildings mentioned. The total loss will amount to many thousands of dollars and is fully covered by insurance.

LYNCHITES CAUSING TROUBLE.

"Sanctified Band" in North Carolina Threatened with Arrest.

Raleigh, N. C., January 1.—(Special.)—The Lynchites or sanctified band who appear to have settled at Southport, are sending their missionaries into adjoining territory.

At Wilmington they got a deserved check. Mayor Wright informed them that for any attempt to preach, publicly or privately, they will be arrested and tried under the law which forbids any attempt to debase public morals and makes it a penitentiary offense.

This Lynchite question has resolved itself into another shape by the fact that Christmas twenty members of the Southport Methodist church sent their names up to the minister in charge with request to withdraw. Prior to this they had signed a paper which identified them with the Lynchites.

HE PRAISES THE PRESIDENT.

Assistant Secretary of Interior Speaks at a Banquet.

Providence, R. I., January 1.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis was the guest of the city at the ninth annual banquet given by the Rhode Island Business Men's Association tonight.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis had been invited to attend the banquet as a representative of the national administration, and in the beginning of his address he paid a high compliment to the president and to Secretary Bliss, with whom he is associated in the interior department.

"It is indeed," he said, "an honor to belong to the official family of our president, for he is a typical American, simple mannered, broad, comprehensive, talented, firm, genial, manly and pure; joined to all these qualities are retained sensibilities which constitute the poetry of life and rescue men from the groveling vices and debasing passions of our time. His well balanced purpose of lofty devotion to duty, his great courage, his unselfish patriotism, his strict integrity, honesty and nobility of character, his splendid devotion to a dear old mother are his care for the wife of his early manhood will ever remain glorious examples for the emulation of all young men to stimulate them to a nobler manhood."

Discussing politics, Mr. Davis declared his belief that the day of bosses was drawing to a close, and he strongly advocated the active interest of "young men in political matters."

New York Has Heavy Snow.

Cooperstown, N. Y., January 1.—A heavy snowstorm prevails over this section. Fifteen inches of snow already covers the ground and it is still snowing.

MABRY CAPTURED NEAR SAVANNAH

Defaulting Express Agent Is Now Safe Behind the Bars.

HE NEVER LEFT THE WOODS

All the Stolen Money Except $1.25 Found on Him.

WILL BE TAKEN BACK TO BRUNSWICK

Prisoner Says He Went Short More Than a Year Ago and Has Led a Miserable Life Since—He Talks of Suicide and of His Family.

Savannah, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—P. H. Mabry, the Southern Express Company's former agent at Brunswick, who left there last Wednesday morning with something over $15,000, was captured by three Savannah detectives upon a telegram from Superintendent C. L. Myers this afternoon about four miles from Savannah on the Ogeechee road and now occpies a cell in the barracks, from which he will be taken to Brunswick tomorrow morning.

When Superintendent Myers left Brunswick in company with Marshal Beach for Darien not a clew had been discovered. They went from Darien toward Everett City, expecting to return to Brunswick. On the train the express messenger informed them that the agent at Ways station had been a suspicious character pass there. This was last night.

Superintendent Myers and Beach then returned direct to Savannah and this morning went to Ways on a special train. There they secured the description of the suspicious character. It exactly fitted that of Mabry except that he had shaved off his mustache. They followed in the direction of King's ferry and found that he had crossed it this morning. He was three hours ahead of them and they had no team with which they could follow him.

Mr. Myers wired to Savannah, asking the chief to send officers out the Ogeechee road to meet him, as he was coming in that way from King's ferry on the Ogeechee.

The officers went out and met Mabry at the four-mile post on that road. When they returned to the barracks with him Superintendent Myers and Marshal Beach were there.

Mabry was searched and on his person was found $15,070.73 in currency. Of this $1,000 was in his hip pocket and the balance was underneath his undershirt next to his skin.

The money was taken in charge by the company. Out of all he had taken Mabry had spent but $1.25, so he told Mr. Myers.

An incident happened which came near throwing Mr. Myers off the track. He was in a store where Mabry had tried to purchase a pair of gloves this morning, and the storekeeper had but one pair which he had bought in Savannah and offered them to him for $1.25. Mabry refused to buy them, saying that was too much money to pay. He paid 50 cents for his breakfast near King's ferry this morning, giving the name Ainsworth and saying that was all the money he had.

When seen at the police barracks tonight Mabry seemed cheerful, though worried. He has been talking some about suicide. He discovered a shortage of about $500 in his office at Brunswick he said about a year ago, which he attributed to the clerk he then had and discharged him. He made no report of it to the company, because he said he knew he would be made to pay the amount himself. This, he said, prayed on his mind, but he was able to tide over whenever a special agent came along and fix his accounts so that they would balance. He did not have sufficient notice of the coming of the special agent on this occasion, however, and knew that the shortage would be discovered.

"That night," said Mabry, "I received a special package containing $4,500. Then the $10,000 more came in from Savannah, and it was so great a temptation I suppose that I could not resist it. I have been living a life of misery for two years, and it seemed I was just driven to it. It was a case of taking the chances, which I did, and got caught. I wandered all the way from Brunswick to Savannah through the woods, not daring to take a train or to remain much of the time on the dirt road. I have thought several times of suicide, and but for my wife and two children would before now have killed myself."

Warrants for Mabry's arrest have been issued in Brunswick charging him with embezzlement, and these were brought to Savannah at midnight by officers from there. He will be taken to Brunswick tomorrow by these officers, and by Marshal Beach, who will return at the same time.

THE NEWS IN BRUNSWICK.

Mabry's Capture Revives the Interest in the Express Robbery.

Brunswick, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Constable Robert Gaskins left tonight for Savannah to bring back Express Agent Mabry. He was accompanied by V. P. O'Brien and other Southern Express Company officials. They will visit Mabry at the jail before midnight and interview him.

The news of Mabry's capture created more intense interest in Brunswick than his disappearance. Newspaper extras were issued, and at the depot tonight an immense crowd met the incoming trains in anticipation of Mabry's arrival. His home, which has been thronged with ladies since Thursday, sympathizing with Mrs. Mabry, who is prostrated over the occurance, is tonight crowded with friends. All the patrol boats and special officers in this customs district have been called in from the search, and the people are now all excitement over Mabry's return tomorrow.

MINISTER LEADS A GIRL ASTRAY

Police Arrest Rev. J. W. Jones and a Miss Nonon in Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 1.—(Special.)—Rev. J. W. Jones, a minister from Newport, Cocke county, upper east Tennessee, was arrested in this city today on the charge of abduction.

One week ago Rev. Jones made a visit to White Pine, and when he left, Miss Katie Nonon, one of the most charming young ladies of the little town, went with him. Despite the fact that the minister had a wife and eight children at his home in the country, he came to this city and went to a boarding house with Miss Nonon as man and wife.

Officers have searched for him constantly, but without avail until today, when they found and arrested the pair at a country house five miles from the city.

Reports from the girl's home indicate that there will be trouble when officers take the prisoners home Sunday morning.

EX-GOVERNOR OSBORNE TO WED.

His Engagement to Mrs. Richmond, of Pennsylvania, Is Announced.

Topeka, Kas., January 1.—Announcement was made today of the engagement of ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborne, of this city, and Mrs. Margaret Richmond, of Meadville, Pa., the wedding to take place early next spring. The announcement caused quite a surprise here.

Mrs. Richmond visited in this city some time ago and Governor Osborne was attentive to her, but his friends hardly suspected him of having matrimonial intentions.

Mrs. Richmond is the widow of N. M. Richmond, an attorney of Meadville, who committed suicide in New York some years ago while despondent from ill health. He was the son of A. B. Richmond, of that place, a criminal lawyer of note, and the author of several works on sociology and spiritualism.

ONE IN EVERY FOUR.

One Person in Every Four Suffers from Piles.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or, in fact, any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

McGOWAN KILLS HIS WIFE.

He Is in Jail and Strenuously Denies His Guilt.

Pittsburg, January 1.—Mrs. Sarah McGowen was shot and killed at her home in Rankin, Pa., near here, last night, and her husband, Anthony McGowan, one of the wealthiest residents of the town, is in jail, charged with her murder.

No one was present when the woman was shot and the motive for the deed is not known. After the murder, McGowan was found locked in a bedroom, apparently asleep. He denied all knowledge of the crime, but was arrested and sent to jail.

DOERING'S HEAD WAS CRUSHED.

The Horrible Deed of an Unknown St. Louis Robber.

St. Louis, Mo., January 1.—John Doering, aged seventy, a highly respected and wealthy citizen of BeHeville, Ill., was found dead in bed today, his head having been crushed in with some blunt instrument in the hands of robbers, who attacked the house for valuables, escaping without leaving a clew as to their identity.

Mr. Doering lived alone in his home, and when he did not appear at the usual time this morning, neighbors notified his son, who found his father dead.

A club had evidently been used. It is not yet known whether they secured any great amount of money or not.

John Doering was the father of ex-City Treasurer Doering, of Belleville, Ill., who committed suicide about one year ago, when a shortage in his accounts was discovered. Doering's head was almost severed from the body with a butcher knife, which lay near the bed, covered with blood.

A suspicious looking man whose name is not known was arrested in the woods near Belleville and placed in jail. It is thought he was connected with the murder or knows something of it.

HON. HOGE TYLER INAUGURATED

An Immense Throng Saw Him Take the Oath of Office.

Richmond, Va., January 1.—J. Hoge Tyler was inaugurated governor of the Old Dominion today in the presence of the two houses of the general assembly convened in the hall of the house.

The capitol was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Rev. Moses Hoge made the prayer. The oaths of office were administered by Judge R. H. Cardwell, of the supreme court of appeals. Governor Tyler read a short address dealing mainly with state issues and recommending certain legislation. The entire ceremony of the inauguration consumed forty minutes.

Immediately after the oath of office was administered to the governor and lieutenant governor, Senator Daniel was loudly called upon for a speech, but he replied by making a graceful excuse.

LYNCHED FOR HOG STEALING.

Negro Killed in Arkansas for Making Away with a Hog.

Little Rock, Ark., January 1.—The dead body of a negro has been found near Sherrill, Ark., lying across the carcass of a dead hog. Pinned to the negro's clothing was a card bearing the word:

"You will never tell who told you to kill this hog."

The negro had been lynched for hog stealing.

Mayor and Council of Calhoun.

Calhoun, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—In the election for mayor and aldermen held here today the following ticket was elected: For mayor, W. L. Hillhouse; for aldermen, A. H. Chastain, O. C. Engram, W. W. Ballew and D. Westfield.

MICHAEL RAN AWAY FROM FRENCHMAN

Twelve Thousand People Saw the Great Twenty-Five Mile Race.

WAS WON BY THIRTEEN LAPS

Welchman Started in the Rear, but Quickly Went to the Front.

TAYLORE NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO WIN

Contest Was One of the Most Exciting Ever Seen at Madison Square Garden.

New York, January 1.—Jimmy Michael, of Wales, again demonstrated his superiority as a middle-distance wheelman tonight before a crowd of over 12,000 people in his twenty-five mile match race with Edwarde Taylore, of France, on the board track at Madison Square Garden.

Billy Young, who had Taylore under his careful supervision in training for the race, said tonight after the race was over that his man should have started with a higher gear than 94. But the work of his man, after he exchanged his broken machine for one geared to 104, was not to his trainer's expectations and there is no reasonable doubt from his work that Michael can give a mile in twenty-five to the Frenchman and beat him easily at that.

Men, women, boys and girls thronged every available inch of Madison Square Garden tonight for the regular indoor bicycle races which were held under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association. The board track was arranged so that the riders had to cover ten laps to complete a mile and the measurement was vouched for by three city surveyors. At 9 o'clock it was estimated that 10,000 people were in the big building and then there were fully half as many more clamoring for admission at the entrances. The preliminaries began at 8 o'clock and the finishes in every instance were very close.

In the first heat of the best two out of three races of the one mile match race between Jean Gougoltz, of France, and Nat Butler, of Boston, the Frenchman won by half a wheel from the Boston man after a very hot race in 2:29 1-5.

During the intervals between the first and second heats, Arthur A. Chase, the English rider, spun aroung the track in a one-mile paced exhibition, which he covered in 1.53 2-5, paced by two tandems.

The second race between Gougoltz and Butler was won by the latter in a hard drive by six inches. Time, 2:14 4-5.

In the third heat Butler had the pole and caught the pacer quickly while the Frenchman was high on the bank. For eight laps Butler held the lead by half a wheel and at the beginning of the ninth the pacer dropped out and Gougoltz cut loose. In the last two laps the French rider out-generaled the Boston man and after a hard spurt Gouglotz won by three-quarters of a wheel, thus winning the race.

The big event of the evening was the Michael-Taylore race. Taylore won the pole on the toss. The Frenchman's gear was 94 and Michael's 104. The riders got on the scratch line on the first turn with Michael two lengths behind, Taylore rode like a whirlwind and at the end of the first mile led Michael by a length.

In the first lap of the second mile Michael forged ahead, and at the third mile he was one lap to the good. In the fourth mile Michael gained a lap, and in the fifth he had the same distance to his credit. Taylore was outclassed in the eighth mile, and Michael passed him for the third time. Time at the end of the eighth mile for Michael, 16:07.

Taylore lost his pacemakers in the tenth mile, and at the beginning of the eleventh Michael was close up to him and passed him, then being four laps to the good. The spectators were by this time worked up to the highest pitch of excitement. The Frenchman was evidently beaten, but he stuck to his work and was seemingly not disheartened when Michael passed him on the thirteenth mile for the fifth time.

Michael ran up another lap to his account in the forteenth mile. In the seventeenth mile Taylore rode around after Michael's pacemakers for three laps, but the effort weakened him considerably, and he had to let up, and Michael ran ahead another lap at the end of the nineteenth mile.

Taylore's saddle broke in the twentieth mile, and in exchanging wheels he lost two laps, thus giving Michael a clear lead of a mile. The wheel which was substituted for Taylore's damaged one was geared at 104, but the French rider was unable to cope with the superlative efforts of the "Little Wonder," and the midget gained another lap at the close of the twenty-third mile. From this to the end of the race Michael went so swiftly that it took all the starch out of his rival; and Michael finally won by thirteen laps. Time by miles:

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
1	2:04	14	28:39 1-5
2	3:59 4-5	15	30:42 1-5
3	5:59 1-5	16	32:59 3-5
4	7:59 3-5	17	35:06
5	10:03 2-5	18	37:07
6	12:02 4-5	19	39:14
7	14:01 2-5	20	41:23 2-5
8	16:07	21	43:32 1-5
9	18:16	22	45:40½
10	20:15 2-5	23	47:46 1-5
11	22:21 3-5	24	49:45 1-5
12	24:30 3-5	25	51:54 2-5
13	26:34 2-5		

SHARKEY AFTER FITZSIMMONS.

Sailor Says the Champion Owes Him the First Fight.

Vallejo, Cal., January 1.—Thomas Sharkey has issued a challenge addressed to Bob Fitzsimmons, in which he demands that Fitzsimmons give him the first chance on re-entering the ring. Sharkey claims that he won the recent Sharkey-Fitzsimmons fiasco fairly and that Corbett had the assistance of the police when he had Corbett beaten in their fight in San Francisco.

New Indoor Record.

Milwaukee, Wis., January 1.—Edward Aldridge today established a new indoor unpaced record for twenty-five miles, riding the distance in 1:01:32. This also lowers the world's outdoor unpaced record for the same distance, held by A. F. Senn, who made the record at Louisville, November 13, 1895.

This Store is doing a splendid Shoe business and its reputation for best goods and lowest prices INCREASES WITH EVERY SALE.

In order to dispose of the balance of a very large and elegant stock of WINTER SHOES, I have reduced prices and FOR NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS offer Great Bargains to all.

Remember, that this is a STOCK REDUCING SALE and that prices on my entire stock of FINE SHOES have been reduced in order to bring immediate results.

R. C. BLACK

LEADING SHOE HOUSE

35 WHITEHALL ST.

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Baking Rich New Year's Cakes

Is what the busy housewife has now turned her attention to for her New Year's table. The ingredients for these should be of the choicest selection. Here we bob up again serene and smiling, and offer you the freshest eggs, the finest butter, the best flour, pure spices, selected dried fruits, jams, jellies and nuts, that you can find in Atlanta.

A. W. FARLINGER,

325-329 PEACHTREE.

THEY WILL ACCEPT REDUCTION.

Twelve Thousand Operatives Will Not Go Out on Strike.

Manchester, N. H., January 1.—The Amoskeag, Stark and Armory cotton manufacturing corporations will put the notices of a 10 per cent cut, which were posted about two weeks ago, into effect on Monday.

The 12,000 operatives employed by the three corporations have decided to accept the reduction, and there will be no strike.

POPE RECEIVES MANY PRESENTS

Sixtieth Anniversary of First Celebration of Mass Observed.

Rome, January 1.—The sixtieth anniversary of the pope's first celebration of mass was observed at the vatican today. Fully 3,000 delegates from Catholic societies and parochial circles were admitted to the Sala Della Ioggia of the vatican at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and shortly after o'clock this morning, and shortly after that hour his holiness was carried in on a sedia gestatoria amid the acclamations of the spectators.

The pope officiated at his own diamond mass, the music being furnished by the choir of the Sistine chapel.

The venerable pontiff then attended a mass of thanksgiving, kneeling on a prie dieu. At the conclusion of this mass his holiness, in a strong voice, pronounced the papal benediction. He then took his seat on the throne and received delegations until 10:30 o'clock, when he was borne out on the sedia gestatoria amid the acclamations of those present.

His holiness had a most radiant face, and it was evident that he was enjoying excellent health. He received hundreds of rich presents. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary sent him 50,000 florins in gold in a gold casket and the queen regent of Spain sent a massive gold and jeweled goblet.

His gift from the United States was a diamond cross. President Faure sent six sevres vases, and the present of the sultan Every country sent a large contribution to the Peter's Pence fund.

Going North?

Queen and Crescent Route, in connection with the Southern railway. Solid vestibuled trains Atlanta and Jacksonville, to Cincinnati daily. Elegant service. Fast schedule. Through sleepers to Lexington.

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
dec26-4t-sun Cincinnati, O.

FALL KILLS OSCAR MARTIN.

Descending a Flight of Steps a Young Man Is Fatally Injured.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 1.—(Special.) Oscar Martin, brother of John S. Martin, of Martin Bros., prominent merchants of this city, and Charles J. Martin, of Atlanta, in attempting to descend a long flight of steps in the dark at the store building tonight, lost his footing and fell to the bottom, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died a few minutes afterwards.

Two Shocks of Earthquake.

Santa Rosa, Cal., January 1.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake, the most severe which have been felt here for many years, awoke the residents of this city and vicinity shortly after 5 o'clock. The shocks were each of about twenty-five seconds duration and the vibrations were from west to east. No damage has been reported.

Aged Alabamian Dead.

Eufaula, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—C. G. McKleroy, aged seventy, an honored citizen of the county, died at his home, nine miles north of here, yesterday at noon.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

THE COLDEST FOR YEARS

The weather reports for January say that it will be the coldest we have had in nineteen years.

Prepare for it by getting an

"ESTATE OAK."

The most wonderful heating stove on earth. Send for affidavits where this wonderful stove has kept a continuous fire seventy-three hours with forty pounds of coal.

We are overstocked on the ordinary stoves like others keep and have cut the prices 10 to 20 per cent below cost. We are going to stop keeping the old styles. Think of it.

A Hard Coal Base Burner, $15.
112 O. K. Oak Stoves, $4.50.
116 O. K. Oak Stoves, $7.
118 O. K. Oak Stoves, $9.



SAVES GAS

Increase your light. Our well-known "Teutonic" Incandescent Gas Lamp will do it for you; three times the light at one-third the cost.

Sold everywhere at $2 each; our price $1, complete; extra mantles 25c each. We are agents for King's Polishine for cleaning brass, nickle and silver.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

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MEN of all AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and not charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 719 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

"NEWLY-WELL FOLKS"

need *artificial* helps to digestion. A tested, valued, natural help is to be found in

TABER'S PEPSIN COMP'D

Strengthens digestive or insures retention of food, one right and quickly.

Book on Stomach Diseases O. K.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

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AMERICAN **MALT WHISKY**

The best Whisky put up in glass. For family and medicinal use it is unequaled,

Rose Valley The Very Perfection of Blended Whiskey

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DUNN & FRANCIS.

AGED WOMAN MAY SOON BE A BRIDE

Mrs. Bolling Goes to Canada To Marry a Man She Has Never Seen.

A MATRIMONIAL PAPER DID IT

Old Lady Tells Her Love Story and Is Confident of Happiness.

A CHECK WAS SENT HER FOR EXPENSES

If She Is Not Satisfied When She Reaches Selkirk She May Pay Her Way Home.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—An old lady, Mrs. Bolling, residing near Garland, Ala., passed through Montgomery today en route to Selkirk, Canada, where she goes to marry a man whom she has never seen, and about whose age, relations or characteristics she has not the remotest information.

When approached this morning at the depot by a reporter she affected a kittenish air, but after a little coaxing told it all.

She said her intended's name was G. C. Derby and that he lived at the agricultural hamlet of Selkirk, in Ontario. She says she got hold of a matrimonial paper in which Derby had an advertisement and wrote to him. A correspondence followed, which terminated in his making her a proposition of marriage. She wrote, accepting the offer, but advised him she had no money to travel on, whereupon he wrote again, inclosing her a check for $50 to pay her fare to Selkirk, to be used however on the condition only that if she was not satisfied after reaching Ontario, she must pay her own way back home. She says she gets the impression from his letters that he is very comfortably fixed in this world's goods.

The old lady left here in an exceedingly cheerful mood and looks forward to her prospective alliance with the most joyous anticipation.

OBSERVE EMANCIPATION DAY.

Alabama Negroes Gather in Montgomery To Celebrate.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) Thirty-three years ago today the negro race was released from bondage and in this city, the metropolis of the black belt of Alabama, as is the annual custom, the negroes celebrated the occasion with great demonstration today.

A long parade of gayly bedecked vehicles, the members of all the local negro societies, and they are legion on foot, and hundreds of laymen constituted the procession. After the parade exercises were held in the Old Ship of Zion Methodist church. The principal speaker of the occasion was Bishop Dunbar, colored, of South Carolina. Dr. Dunbar's speech was full of interest.

Among other things, he said that he spoke for the whole negro race when he said the negro did not want social equality, and certainly to the point of inter-marriage. Continuing, he said:

"Nature and providence have greatly favored the negro in this respect. They can select their companions as from a garden of humanity of varied flowers, all blushing and blooming with exquisite beauty. White, yellow, brown and black men and women are found in the race. This scarecrow of negro society is the cry of evil politicians."

His remarks were loudly applauded.

THE GEORGIA SOCIETY MEETS.

The Annual Report Shows Yellow Jack Caught None of the Members.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) The Georgia Society here composed of native Georgians resident of Alabama held an informal meeting last night and made primary arrangements for its big annual banquet next month, the date to be selected later.

President Lee McLendon made an informal report on the condition of the society. No perceptible growth in membership was noted, but there have been no deaths among the members and no removals from the city during the year.

All of the members escaped the yellow fever, but, as President McLendon jokingly suggested, this may be due to the fact that the members are all good hustlers and were well equiped with running proclivities. It should be said, however, to the credit of the Georgia contingent that most of the society's members remained in Montgomery during the fever, and some of them rendered valuable public services. The society now has thirty-nine members.

IT WILL ATTRACT BUSINESS.

The Big New Grain Elevator at Pensacola.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—One of the most important general improvements made by a railroad company in this section of the south in a long time is the building of the immense new grain elevator at Pensacola, to which the finishing touches are being added at this time. It was built by the Louisville and Nashville, and has a capacity of 500,000 bushels. It cost $175,000.

It is believed that the erection of this elevator will work an era in the shipping history of the south. It will develop, on a large scale, a seaport through which the grain, wheat and corn of the west can be sent directly into southern channels. Steamers connect Pensacola with South American countries and Cuba, besides the Atlantic and Gulf coast workers. The elevator is regarded as a perfect godsend to Pensacola.

There is talk of building an elevator here. Messrs. Joseph Stillwell, of Montgomery, and E. P. Caywood, of Huntsville, Ala., are at work on the project.

THEY ARE DIVIDING THE FARMS

Madison County Has Found That the Plan Works Admirably.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) The land holders of Madison county are adopting a policy which is believed by them to be a very wise one. Until a few years ago the farm lands there were held, as in other parts of the state, in large blocks.

Some western farmers, however, moved into the county, purchased small farms and improved them very highly. The results have amounted to a good object lesson. Forty acres well cultivated have been found to be more profitable than one hundred and forty poorly cultivated. The consequence is that within a year or two there has been an influx of thrifty western farmers into Madison who have not only improved the lands of the county, but who have diversified the products of the lands and inaugurated improved farm methods.

The county has also acquired several thousand very valuable citizens by these divisions of the large farms.

Cancer

Mrs. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., paid no attention to a small lump in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the most malignant type. The best physicians New York treated her, and finally declared her case hopeless. As a last resort, S. S. S. was given, and an immediate improvement resulted; a few bottles completely cured her, and in less than two months all of the distressing symptoms returned. For years she has been entirely well. Write for our book on Cancer free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

RED BY SSS

COLLINS ARRAIGNED FOR TRIAL.

Man Who Shot Howell to Death in a Prison Cell Hears Evidence.

Birmingham, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—The preliminary trial of Thomas Collins, charged with shooting J. H. Howell to death in a cell in the city prison at Bessemer last week, was commenced this morning before Justice Tillman in Rebie hall, at Bessemer. The place was crowded to its fullest capacity.

Collins is represented by United States District Attorney William Vaughan, city attorney; Robert Lowe, of Birmingham; City Attorney James Trotter, of Bessemer, and Representative L. Y. Lipscomb, of Jefferson county. Circuit Solicitors Charles Ferguson and B. M. Allen represent the state.

Several witnesses, including the warden of the city prison and three inmates of the prison at the time of the killing, were examined today. The defense will hardly be able to introduce witnesses until Tuesday or Wednesday.

An attempt will be made to show that Howell followed Collins's wife and daughter around on the streets and tried to assault the daughter. When arrested, a pistol was found concealed about Howell's person.

NOT ENOUGH TO PAY SALARIES.

State Auditor White, of Alabama, Makes a Report.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) In a circular letter issued by State Auditor White, he says that after investigating the condition of the fund received from the collection of solicitors' fees since the act of February 23, 1897, putting solicitors on salaries, went into effect, together with a full investigation of the laws directing the disbursement of the same, he has concluded that there is no amount in the state treasury subject to draft in favor of the various counties, as the total amounts received from fees was not sufficient to pay the salaries of solicitors. To the contrary, there is a deficit in this fund.

The deficit for the year ending September 30th was $10,206.64.

STATE TREASURER GETS MONEY.

Governor Johnston, of Alabama, Makes Some Appointments.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) The last day of the year was a big day in the state treasurer's office, there being certified into the treasury $113,000. Of this Judge Jones, tax attorney of the Louisville and Nashville, paid to the credit of the counties through which the road runs $42,000.

The governor today appointed Judge G. K. Miller city judge of Talladega and Hon. J. E. Camp probate judge of Talladega, to succeed Judge Miller, who resigned.

Tom Cable, having resigned as commissioner of Winston, the governor appointed E. A. Payne to succeed him.

NEW PLANT FOR BIRMINGHAM.

Company May Organize To Make Steel Under New Process.

Birmingham, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—J. T. Burns, of Pittsburg, is in Birmingham making efforts to start a company for the manufacture of steel under a process known as the Burns patent, suitable for the manufacture of edged tools.

Burns desires the citizens to contribute $200,000 to the capital stock which has been placed at $1,000,000, and also to donate 100 acres of land.

The plant, when completed, will give employment to several hundred men. Negotiations are on foot looking toward accepting the proposition of Burns, and the Commercial Club has taken the matter in hand.

Will Develop Lumber Forests.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) A new railroad enterprise, which has received very little notice by the press, is being built by the Scotch Lumber Company, of Fulton, Ala., from the Alabama to the Tombigbee rivers, in the extreme southern portion of the state. The line will be thirty-seven miles long and will penetrate and develop perhaps the most extensive and richest timber lands in the state. The road will be equiped with the best material.

Swallowed Rough on Rats.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. Peter Houck, a sixty-year-old woman living on North Canal street, quarreled with her husband last night about some trivial matter, and to rebuke him took a big dose of Rough on Rats. She took so much of the poison that it served as an emetic and she escaped with her life, although she is still very ill.

Train Kills Two Mules.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—A Louisville and Nashville accommodation train going north killed two fine mules and perhaps fatally injured a negro driver named William Daniel, near McGhee's switch, a few miles south of here, this morning. The driver attempted to cross the track, but the locomotive caught him.

Negro Kills a Wild Cat.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—John Smith, an old negro, after a desperate battle with the varmint, killed a sixty-pound wildcat near Scott's bend, in this county, yesterday. It is the first capture of a wildcat reported in this county in many years.

Another Assignment for Monday.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) The doors of the Builders' and Painters' Supply Company, of this city, one of the largest dealers in its line in the state, were closed yesterday. Mr. Louis Loeb, of this city, was appointed receiver, and has taken charge of the keys. Neither the resources nor the liabilities are known.

Commercial Agent Nalo.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) The Central of Georgia has issued an order appointing W. T. Nalo commercial agent of the traffic department of this city, vice W. T. Danforth. Mr. Nalo until a few months ago was cashier of his company's office in Birmingham, but of late he has been traveling auditor.

An Editor Gets an Office.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) Mr. F. F. Conway, editor of The Bridgeport, Ala., News, has received the appointment of assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives. The place pays a salary of $1,000 per year. Mr. Conway will leave Alabama in a few days for Washington.

Supreme Court Will Meet Monday.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1.—(Special.) The supreme court will meet again Monday and will take up the cases from the seventh division, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Randolph, Shelby, St. Clair and Talladega.

Cornelia's New Council.

Cornelia, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The result of the municipal election today was: Mayor, W. D. Hix, and council, P. J. Shore, G. B. Henderson, A. D. Burch and J. T. King. They have the work of issuing bonds to the amount of $4,000 for the new school building.

Dropped Dead from Paralysis.

Cochran, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—R. Causey, a leading merchant here, dropped dead this evening from a stroke of paralysis.

NO SUCH CLIQUE BEHIND STEVENS

His Friends Declare He Can and Will "Tote His Own Skillet."

FOR COMMISSIONER'S PLACE

Eugene Debs To Speak in Macon to the General Public.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY WILL BE HIS THEME

Macon Banks Will Show Up Good Results for the Year's Business. Central City Gossip.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Parties in Macon today from Terrell county say there is not a particle of truth in the statement that has been published in several newspapers to the effect that Hon. O. B. Stevens, candidate for commissioner of agriculture, has entered into a deal with Governor Atkinson and Attorney General Terrell whereby Mr. Stevens is to deliver so much of southwest Georgia as he can control to Mr. Terrell in his gubernatorial race and to Mr. Atkinson in the latter's contest against Mr. Bacon for the United States senate. Mr. Stevens's home friends strongly deny for him that he is in any combination or deal whatever. A gentleman just in from Dawson today says, that Mr. Stevens considers as very unjust to him any statement that he has entered into a deal with any one in the coming campaign. This gentleman says Mr. Stevens intends to "tote his own skillet."

Eugene Debs in Macon.

Mr. Eugene Debs, the well-known labor leader, will deliver an address at the Academy of Music on the night of January 10th, to which the public is invited. He will speak on the doctrine of social democracy in particular and labor organizations in general. On Tuesday night Mr. Debs will speak to men only. Mr. Debs will spend several days in Macon to promote the interests and increase the membership of the local organization of the Social Democracy. During his stay here Mr. Debs will be the guest of Mr. James Davidson, a prominent social democrat. The speeches of Mr. Debs will be heard by large audiences.

With Her First Cargo.

The new steamer City of Macon reached her wharf last night with her first cargo of stores from down the Ocmulgee river. It is expected that the boat will soon commence to make regular trips between Macon, Hawkinsville and Brunswick. According to the plan of giving the Ocmulgee at Macon a channel of three feet in low summer water already approved by the government, it looks like the Macon Navigation Company will be able to run its boats all the year round.

Bank Dividends.

The banks of Macon are preparing to pay dividends. The Exchange bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent out of the earnings of the bank for the past six months, payable on and after January 3d. This means $15,000 to the stockholders. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on January 4th. A 3 per cent dividend has been declared upon the capital stock of the American National bank, payable on demand. The capital stock of this bank is $250,000. All of the other banks of the city will shortly declare dividends. The banks of Macon have done a splendid business during the past year, and their collections have been excellent.

Macon a Healthy City.

Macon, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The mortuary report for the past year has been compiled. It shows there were ninety-eight deaths less in 1897 than there were in 1896. Total number of deaths in 1897, 446; whites, 164; blacks, 282.

Newsy Notes.

Rev. A. M. Williams, the new presiding elder of the Macon district, will preach tomorrow at East Macon Methodist church.

Mr. J. B. Nelson died today. He has been in declining health a long while. He was a war member of the Macon Volunteers.

At the morning service at Tattnall Square Presbyterian church tomorrow, statistics will be read showing the progress of the church. At the evening service a New Year's sermon will be preached.

Fish Commissioner Edmundson has requested Ordinary Wiley to appoint a delegate to attend the fish convention to be held at a near date at Tampa, Fla.

Mr. Robert Hunter, who has been quite ill, is considered better today.

The banks and courts were closed today on account of New Year's.

The annual meeting of the Macon chamber of commerce will be held on next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock for the election of officers, etc.

"The New Year and What It May Bring To Us," will be the topic to be discussed by several interesting speakers tomorrow afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association meeting. The orchestra of the association will discourse some splendid music. A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend.

The funeral services of Mrs. M. Peyser will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at Wolff's cemetery.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Taylor deeply sympathize with them in the death of their little daughter, Kathleen, which sad event occurred last night. The funeral services will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of the parents. The pallbearers will be F. A. Guttenberger, Tom Lowry, George White and James Calloway.

The game of football which was arranged to be played in Columbus today between Macon and Columbus, did not come off, but has been indefinitely postponed.

Judge Emory Speer, of the United States court, and United States District Attorney Marion Erwin have returned from a hunt to Florida.

Robert Downing occupied the boards at the Academy of Music this afternoon and tonight.

Mr. Bridges Smith, clerk of council, gives notice that licenses for doing business in the city of Macon must be paid by January 15th. Tax returns must be made before February 1st. Dog badges must be taken out before February 1st.

Workers in the wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry are daily astounding the world with new wonders.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands Dr. T. A. Slocum, of New York city. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which are proving as beneficial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His efforts, which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of medicine" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate.

No one having, or threatened with, any disease, should hesitate a day, but should write at once. Facts prove that the doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all wasting conditions, and to better demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (all different) of his new discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of The Constitution.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

There is no charge for medicine or correspondence-advice—strictly confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of The Slocum System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

Please tell the doctor, when writing, that you read this in The Atlanta Constitution.

POSTMASTERS ARE NOT READILY FOUND

To Fill the Gainesville and LaGrange Offices Satisfactorily.

REPUBLICANS CANNOT AGREE

Gen. Longstreet and Col. Farrow Have Not Come to an Understanding.

MEANTIME THE PRESENT TERM EXPIRES

Both Names May Go to the Senate with Opposition and the Row May Be Prolonged.

Gainesville, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The fight among the republican leaders over the postoffice at this place and at LaGrange waxes hotter. Colonel Farrow's propositions to General Longstreet, published in yesterday's Constitution, have not been received by the general, who was called on this morning at his country home by The Constitution's representative.

The general, further than indicating that Colonel Farrow's communication had not been received, declined to discuss the situation in any of its bearings.

It is quite evident, however, that the status of affairs concerning the appointment of postmasters for Gainesville and LaGrange is at present about thus: In order to secure the support of General Longstreet for Colonel Farrow's candidacy for the office here, it was agreed that the general should control the appointment of the LaGrange postmaster. This he selected for his son-in-law, J. E. Whelchel, who was raised in Gainesville, but for two years has been teaching in the city schools at Hogansville. As soon as this inclination was evidenced, the local republican leaders at LaGrange set up a cry against such an appointment on the ground that Whelchel was not a republican, nor has he been a resident of LaGrange.

Thus the general's plan for his son-in-law's job seemed in imminent danger. General Longstreet and Colonel Farrow were in Washington together, and it was thought for a while that they might agree, and allow the appointment of the Gainesville postmaster, but the general, entertaining fears as to the successful outcome of the LaGrange project, slipped ahead of Colonel Farrow and prevailed upon the postmaster general to delay the appointment of the Gainesville office till after the holidays.

Colonel Farrow left for Atlanta this morning. His position was outlined in yesterday morning's paper. The term of office for the postmaster here expired the 21st ultimo, and the people here await with much interest the ending of the row among the leaders and the ultimate appointment to the office.

Mr. J. E. Whelchel is in Gainesville, but is silent concerning the issue.

Judge J. B. M. Winburn, the present incumbent at the postoffice, says:

"I am, of course, no more interested than an outsider, except that if the fight is prolonged and the appointment delayed, I can hold my job longer. As I see it, the situation is about this way: The general refuses to withdraw his objections to Farrow's appointment till Farrow and his friends indorse the candidacy of J. E. Whelchel for LaGrange. Colonel Farrow, I believe, refuses absolutely to support the general's unrepublican son-in-law, and doubtless both names will go to the senate with objections. Mr. Whelchel is also strenuously opposed by the LaGrange republicans. So the republicans will be divided in the senate, and it may take a month or two to come to an agreement.

"It is said that if the general despairs of the office at LaGrange for Whelchel, he may press claim for his appointment to this office."

Will Sue for Insurance.

Gainesville, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Three lawsuits have just been filed by Mrs. B. A. Young, against the Continental Insurance Company for $2,333.34 insurance on the Grand View hotel, which was partially burned some time ago. The building was insured with this company, and they refused to pay it off. The other two companies are the Home Insurance Company and the Aetna Insurance Company for the same amount, $2,333.34.

Election for Councilman.

Gainesville, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—At the last meeting of the city council, Dr. M. M. Ham, councilman from the third ward, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. The mayor has ordered an election for January 10th. Several have entered the race and it promises to be quite lively.

TWO BURGLARIES IN GRIFFIN.

The Midnight Invaders Growing Somewhat Desperate.

Griffin, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Two homes of prominent citizens were burglarized here last night and a third attempted, but at the last place the thieves were frightened off after getting a window raised.

When Mr. H. C. Burr awoke at an early hour this morning he found his clothing scattered all over the room, instead of hanging on the head of the bed, where he placed it last night. Investigation revealed the fact that the house had been entered and Mr. Burr's watch and chain, on which was a thirty-two degree charm, valued at $125, and $150 in gold, silver and bills, had been stolen. The watch and chain were valued at $125, bringing the total amount up to nearly $400.

Mr. E. C. Smith's home on College street was also entered and his watch, chain and $2.50 in money were stolen. The burglars also tried to effect an entrance to Mr. R. F. Strickland's house, but in getting the window up they made a noise which awakened one of the ladies and they were frightened off. All of the entrances were made through front windows. The Burr burglary was perpetrated between 2 and 5 o'clock this morning.

The police have a slight clew and are inclined to suspect two parties who were seen here yesterday. A description of these men, together with the articles stolen, has been telegraphed all over the state.

New Citizens in Cuthbert.

Cuthbert, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Cuthbert is receiving any number of new citizens. Besides this, quite a number of northern tourists, prospectors and purchasers are coming in. Mr. W. A. Adams, of Minnesota, has made two purchases and Captain Ed Bean, of the same state, one, while a lady of the same state has made one. These are sales made within the past few days, and do not include the several that have been going on weekly. Mr. R. A. Hogue and Mr. C. C. King, of Blakely, have moved here. Mrs. G. W. Purse and family, of Cartersville, moved here yesterday. Mr. W. F. Morris, of Alabama, has been here prospecting, and will, no doubt, move here. Cuthbert is growing and no mistake, and the many new citizens are being cordially welcomed.

Leben Turns Up All Right.

Americus, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Fred Leben, the man whose mysterious disappearance yesterday alarmed his family and friends, who supposed he had committed suicide by drowning, is all right. Leben claims that he became lost in a swamp and wandered about unable to find his way out. The finding of his pistol, handkerchief and other articles on the bank of the creek gave the belief that he had committed suicide by drowning, and many mourned his death.

Sheriff Closes Book Store.

Columbus, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The book store of Stanfield Johnston was closed by the sheriff late this afternoon to satisfy mortgages amounting to $2,500. The mortgages foreclosed were as follows: One to Mrs. I. M. Johnson of $915, one to the Third National bank of $1,300 and one to W. A. Wimbish and E. D. Burts of $350. Johnston has been conducting a book store here for a year or two.

PEOPLE ENRAGED OVER THE CRIME

Shocking Assassination of Julian King in Calhoun County.

NEGRO BARONY OF TEN MILES

Only an Occasional White Overseer To Be Found.

A YOUNG WHITE MAN ALSO INDICTED

Claimed That He Joined the Negroes in the Assassination of Mr. King. Three Negroes Indicted.

Morgan, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—On the last night of October a foul assassination was committed four miles northwest of Arlington, in Calhoun county.

North of Arlington, for a square of about ten miles, is one of the richest farming sections of the state, which is inhabited entirely by negroes, with the occasional exception of a white overseer. Major Jones, of Blakely, owns the plantation known as Colemokee, lying four miles northwest of Arlington. He had Mr. Julian King, a son of Dr. King, a prominent physician of Early county, to manage the plantation.

On the night mentioned young Mr. King rode over to Arlington, leaving a young man named Jack Ingram in his room. About midnight young Ingram claims that he heard the reports of pistols or guns and then heard King call for him. He jumped from his bed in his night clothing, ran out and found King lying on the ground in a dying condition. King had just returned from Arlington and was shot just as he got home. Ingram raised King's head to his knees and he died without making any statement.

Jack Ingram Arrested.

An investigation held resulted in young Jack Ingram and three negroes, Lewis Henderson, John Bailey and General Fisher, being sent to jail as the perpetrators of the dastardly crime. A few days after their incarceration the coroner ordered that Jack Ingram and Lewis Henderson be discharged, which was done.

A week afterwards the sheriff received information that Morgan jail would be a very unhealthy place for the negroes still charged with the crime, and so he hurried them off to Dawson jail just in time to save them. Several reliable parties claim that a mob of 150 armed men came to Morgan during the night after the negroes were carried to Dawson in the afternoon.

All Principals Indicted.

Calhoun superior court convened on the second Monday in December and the grand jury, after a careful investigation of the killing of young King, returned true bills against Jack Ingram, the young white man, and three negroes, John Bailey, General Fisher and Jepe Handy. The indictments were not found until Thursday, and as the negroes were in jail at Dawson, Judge Spence decided that he could not finish the trials during the balance of the week and adjourned the court over to Tuesday after the second Monday in January, 1898.

Young Ingram was attending court as a witness and when the indictment against him was found, he was arrested and placed in jail here, where he has since been kept. The negroes were not brought from Dawson, but will be kept there until the court convenes in January.

There having been so much talk of lynching them, it is supposed that proper provisions for their protection will be made by the authorities. The grand jury recommended that the bill against General Fisher be nolle prossed, but Judge Spence refused to allow it.

While the people are shocked and horrified by the cruel and brutal murder and wish to see the cowardly and dastardly perpetrators suffer the extreme penalty of the law when duly tried and convicted, a lynching in the case, at least until the courts have shown what they will do, would be greatly deplored.

BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST YEAR.

The Record Is Broken in Every Line of Shipping.

Brunswick, Ga., January 1.—The Times' statistical report for the month and year ending last night shows both to have been the greatest in Brunswick's history as a port.

In every branch of shipping, both foreign and coastwise, there has been an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent, and the year closes with exports of nearly $1,000,000 on vessels lapping in January, 1898, shipments.

Various increases over 1896 are tonnage 59,000 on arriving vessels, and 92,000 increase on departing vessels; cotton exports 202,000, an increase of 48,000 bales. Pig iron, 14,000 tons increase; phosphate, 8,000 tons increase; naval stores, 15,000 barrels increase; lumber shipments, 125,000,000 feet, an increase of 8,000,000. Crossties, 260,000 increase; imports value $852,000 increase; exports $975,000 increase; increase in total volume over 1896, $1,700,000, and for two years $5,200,000.

December figures show the top notch of any month in the port's history. The Southern and Plant systems of railways are piling freight in Brunswick, which accounts in a large measure for the forward leap in shipping interests.

NORWEGIAN SAILORS HAPPY.

Presents Are Delivered to Visiting Tars in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—An unusual and interesting affair took place tonight in the new building of the Savannah Port Society, where 150 Norwegian sailors gathered to enjoy a celebration started in their behalf at Sandefjord, Norway.

The Sailors' home of that Norwegian city sent over 250 Christmas presents for the sailors of their nationality now in port and these were distributed among the men. The surplus presents went to the oldest, the smallest, the tallest sailor, and were given out in that way.

Coffee and sandwiches were furnished by the local Norwegians and the evening was made a pleasant one all around. This is probably the first time any national institution has sent presents to Savannah for their fellow countrymen. Savannah is a great Norwegian port.

Football in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The Columbus football team defeated the Montgomery team this afternoon by the score of 10 to 0. The sponsors for Columbus were Misses Josie Hardin and Mabel Cheers and for Montgomery were Miss Gertrude Howard and Miss Worley. Tonight a german complimentary to the visitors was given at Wildwood park.

Emancipation Day in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Columbus negroes celebrated emancipation day very generally today under the auspices of the Chattahoochee Valley Emancipation Proclamation Association. There was a long street procession and an interesting programme of exercises at St. James church.

Contracts Are Awarded.

Columbus, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The county commissioners today re-elected Dr. E. E. Mansfield county physician, awarded the contract for county printing to The Columbus Ledger and for furnishing drugs to Turner Bros.

JACOBS' PHARMACY

6 & 8 Marietta St | TWO STORES | 23 Whitehall St.

FOR A WEEK

Beginning Monday we will Give Free to Every Thirty-third, 33d, Customer a Handsome Glass Atomizer Filled with Jacobs' Headache Cologne. This is a new preparation, and especially meritorious, pleasant and effective, relieves Sick or Nervous Headaches. Fragrant and refreshing. Being an antiseptic it is especially valuable in the sick room as well as for the bath. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

About Whiskies.

We wish to emphasize the fact that the recent enactments of council in regard to the sale of liquors by druggists does not take effect till March 1st. In the meantime our Whisky Department will be legally continued as heretofore. After March 1st we will comply with every section of the new ordinance, but wish it thoroughly understood that by no means do we intend to discontinue this department. For years we were the only Druggist in Atlanta who paid all the licenses required to sell liquors, and at all times have lived up to the law in every particular, and we are in hearty accord with the movement to stamp out drug stores who exist solely on selling whisky illegally.

Get 'Em at Either Store

JACOBS' PHARMACY

6 and 8 Marietta--TWO STORES--23 Whitehall St.

CHARLES I. BRANAN IS IN THE RACE

Well-Known Commercial Traveler Will Tackle Livingston Again.

EXPLAINS HIS RECENT DEFEAT

Tells Why He Didn't Win When He Ran Two Years Ago.

HE IS NOW VERY HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS

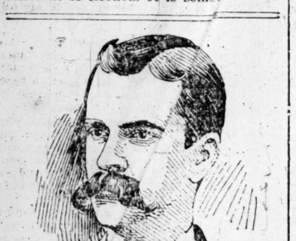
If He Goes to Congress Mr. Branan Says He Will Work for His Constituents' Interest.

Although somewhat early in the day, the race for congressional honors in the fifth district is assuming shape, and in a short time the lines will be drawn and the battle will be in full progress.

Mr. Charles I. Branan, the well-known business man and commercial traveler of this city, announces his candidacy for representative in the fifty-sixth congress from this district. Mr. Branan's candidacy adds interest to the political situation and insures a lively campaign.

When asked last night if it were true that he had decided to make the race, Mr. Branan said:

"Yes, I am in the race, and feel perfectly confident of election. It is somewhat early



HON. CHARLES I. BRANAN.

to make an announcement, possibly, but many of my friends have advised me that my name should be presented to the voters of the district at this time, believing that if the issues are now presented and the fight commenced, my friends all over the district will rally to my support with better success than they did in the last campaign when my candidacy was announced only five weeks before the primary—too late for a thorough canvass. This was the only cause of my defeat in that race. As it was, with a very short time in which to meet the voters of the district, and handicapped by misrepresentations and underhanded political jobbery with which I was met by my opponent, I lost the nomination by very narrow margins in the counties of the district. As an instance, in Rockdale county, where Colonel Livingston has whittled sticks all his life, forty-five more votes taken from him would have placed it in my column.

"I lost Campbell county in that campaign by 11 votes; Douglas county by only 10 votes, and out of 7,000 votes cast in the primary in Fulton county, 325 taken from my opponent's column and cast for me would have given me the county. Considering the shortness of my canvass, these results were gratifying, and had it not been for the fact that every means known to political demagogues was resorted to and nothing left undone which the most accomplished political trickster could devise, to accomplish my defeat, I firmly believe that, with a full and free expression of the people's choice, I would have been elected by a good majority.

"I know the people of this district and they know me. For fifteen years I have traveled about the counties composing it, and am identified in business interests in five of them. I know and feel the interests not only of the people of Atlanta, but of the smaller towns and country districts. I understand their wants, and if I am honored by election to congress I will be not only in a position to devote my every energy to promoting their welfare, but I promise that nothing shall be left undone that will advance their interests that it may be in my power to do.

"I am not a politician. I have an ambition to represent my people, among whom I was born and among whom I have lived and worked all my life, in the halls of congress. This does not spring from any selfish motive on my part, nor any desire to share in the spoils of politics. It is only a desire on my part to do what I can, to perform any labor however arduous, to advance the interests of the people of my section and perform the part of a worthy servant in the national legislature.

"I will make this race upon the principles embodied in the democratic platform, which is my political creed. I ask the cooperation and support in this campaign of my friends among the citizens of the fifth district, and I feel sure that I shall be elected by a round majority when election day arrives."

COLD WINDS AND SNOW IN EAST.

Gales Are Sweeping the New England Coast Just Now.

Boston, January 1.—A storm of considerable energy swept over New England last night and early this morning, causing heavy northeast to southeast gales, and was accompanied by heavy rains in the northern portion and from four to eight inches of snow further north. The storm at noon today was far to the eastward over the provinces and was being rapidly followed with the usual cold wave and high westerly gales.

In New Hampshire the snow drifted badly and trains from the north were one to four hours late. Telegraph service, however, was not materially crippled. In Maine about eight inches of snow fell and considerably more farther north, much to the delight of the lumbermen.

THE BEST WHISKY PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY IS

ECHO SPRING

For Bar, Club and Private use it stands pre-eminently above all others. . . . . .

S. GRABFELDER & CO., DISTILLERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALBERT L. DUNN, Selling Agent, Box657, Atlanta, Ga.

sun tues fri

VETS' COMMITTEE TO MEET

Session Will Be Held Wednesday in Kimball.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS AT HAND

A Large Attendance Is Wanted To Give Work Good Start—Sub-Committees To Report.

The executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association will hold its first meeting for the new year Wednesday at its headquarters, room 112, in the Kimball.

This being the first meeting of the year, it will be a very important one. Committees will make their reports and outline the plan which they have in view to make the reunion a success.

The chairmen of these committees have not been able to get the members together, but after the next meeting, at which it is expected that all of them will be present days will be set for the sub-committees to meet. Much of the work of the reunion will fall on these committees and the success of it depends on them. They have been carefully chosen and will do their part of the work.

No definite plans have been announced by any of the chairmen yet, but they will be ready for execution when the members are ready to come together.

The most important immediate question to be settled will be to choose a place to meet when the reunion is held. No suitable place has been found and careful investigation will be made before a lot is decided upon. A permanent secretary is to be chosen and owing to the number of candidates that want the place it will be a hot time for them until the choice is made, which will probably be early in the week.

Lights AND Shades.

TO SING AT TRINITY.

Miss Lillian Clarke will sing O'Donnelly's "Hosanna" at Trinity church this morning.

CITY CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Berry's city criminal court will be in session Monday, continuing for the week. Many cases of public interest have been set for a hearing at this session and the business of the court promises to be quite lively.

PABST SALOON SOLD.

The Pabst saloon, in the Fitten building, was sold yesterday morning to Mr. C. J. Weinmeister, who will open it for business at the old stand in which Louis Steinau operated until his failure.

MEETING OF VETERANS.

Camp W. H. T. Walker, No. 925, of the United Confederate Veterans, will hold an important meeting next Tuesday. At this time business relative to the coming reunion will be discussed and all veterans are requested to be present.

MANY HAVE REGISTERED.

The law requiring certain lines of business to be registered on the first of each year with the ordinary brought a rush of business to Judge Hulsey's office yesterday. Many firms registered and the clerks had a busy day of it.

FLYNN WILL CASE.

Monday morning the petition filed by Executor J. J. Spalding, of the Flynn estate, asking for letters of dismission, will be heard in the court of ordinary. The hearing will bring about the acceptance of Executor Spalding's resignation and the appointment of his successor.

TURNER GOES TO JAIL.

John Wesley Turner, a negro, was bound over to the city criminal court by Justice Foute yesterday on the charge of larceny. The prosecutor, Edna McKinney, a negro woman, testified that John stole a cloak from her last Sunday. A woman to whom the negro had attempted to sell the cloak was present and testified to that fact. John protested his innocence, declaring he had purchased the article in the city. His explanation did not, however, satisfy Justice Foute and the negro was sent to jail in default of a $100 bond.

SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB.

The Saturday Night Club held its New Year session last night in the building of the Young Men's Library Association. The audience was not so large as usual, on account of the severity of the weather, but the speeches were very good. The question was "Resolved, That the United States should unite with Great Britain and Japan to stop the division of China by the powers." The question was hotly contested and many voluntary speeches were made. The president decided in favor of the negative.

CAPTAIN CARTER TO RETIRE.

It has been announced that Captain Mason Carter, of the Fifth United States infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, will be placed on the retired list January 25th on account of age. Captain Carter is one of the most popular officers at the post and has many friends in the city.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist churches of the city will observe the week of prayer by holding services daily during the present week at the First Baptist church. The meetings will begin every morning at 10 o'clock, and the ladies of the local churches are invited to attend. A special programme of service has been prepared and those in charge hope to make the meetings both pleasant and profitable.

DANCE TO CHILDREN.

The children of the Kimball and their friends were complimented with a dance last Thursday afternoon by the management of the Kimball. There are a large number of young people at the Kimball, and these, with their friends, spent a most enjoyable afternoon. Delightful refreshments were served and each one presented with a beautiful souvenir of the occasion.

AT THE FIRST METHODIST.

Dr. W. B. Stradley, the new presiding elder of the North Atlanta district, will occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock and tonight at 7:30. Dr. Stradley is one of the ablest divines in the North Georgia conference and is universally esteemed for his ripe scholarship and true Christian piety. As presiding elder of the North Atlanta district, Dr. Stradley is destined to make a deep impression upon the community.

POLICE CHIEF'S REPORT READY

Interesting Document Tells of a Busy Year with the Blue Coats.

POLICE FINES WERE $55,985.77

Department's Records Show 13,122 Cases Were Made.

MORE DRUNKS THAN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR

Patrol Wagon Made 5,656 Trips and the Officers Answered 3,225 Telephone Calls in 1897.

THE annual report of the chief of police contains very interesting information. Taking some of the figures from the tabular statement for 1897 and comparing them with the report of the chief of police for 1896, the increase in the business of the police department is readily seen.

There were arrested in the city of Atlanta by the police during the past year 13,122 people. During the year 1896 the total number of arrests was 12,241, showing an increase of 881. Of the arrests made in 1897 there were 4,139 white men, 6,502 negro men, 337 white women and 2,144 negro women.

Three arrests were made during the year for murder. For assault with intent to murder there were 41 arrests. One hundred and forty burglars were landed behind the bars. For plain cases of stealing 393 arrests were made. The characters who were regarded as suspicious by the police and locked up pending investigations number 634. The reckless bicycle riders footed up 124. Upon the ambiguous charge of "idling and loitering," 1,465 persons were arrested and tried before the recorder. The largest number of arrests on any one charge was for disorderly conduct and quarreling, and the total was 4,857.

The number of drunks in Atlanta during 1897 was 3,195, and compared with this the number of drunks in the city during 1896 was 2,313, showing that Atlanta grows in everything. The increase of drunks was 882.

Out of the 13,122 cases made, 11,199 were for city misdemeanors and 1,923 were on the state docket.

Judge Andy's matinee made a showing which would make an ordinary theatrical manager ashamed of himself.

The total number of fines imposed amounted to $55,985.77. Of this amount $19,523.65 was collected. The fines worked out on the streets footed up $32,743.12. Fines to the amount of $1,666.75 were remitted. The total amount of fines for 1896 was $53,786.38, which shows an increase for 1897 of $2,199.39.

The patrol wagon was called out during the year 5,656 times. The year previous the wagon went out 5,266 times, an increase being shown of 390.

The greatest increase in any one item in the department is shown in the number of telephone calls for police assistance. During the past year the number was 3,225 and during the year 1896 the total number was but 882, showing an increase of 2,334 and a gain of nearly 400 per cent. This is explained by the statement that the people are beginning to appreciate the telephone as a police adjunct.

The chief's report will be submitted to council at its next session.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Hon. Charles R. Crisp, of Americus, was here Friday. Mr. Crisp has the distinction of having been the youngest congressman, he having been elected to fill out the unexpired term of his dead father, the distinguished Charles F. Crisp.

Dr. William Rawlings, the representative from Washington county in the last legislature, was here yesterday from Sandersville. He was accompanied by Mr. B. T. Rawlings and Mr. T. W. Hardwick, both of Sandersville.

Mr. G. P. Drew, of Los Angeles, Cal., is stopping at the Leland. Mr. Drew came here from the celebrated health resort on the Pacific coast for his health, which is but an evidence of the splendid reputation Atlanta has won for healthfulness.

Representative McGehee, of Harris county, was in the city yesterday on his way home from the 'possum supper.

Mr. Tobe Stevens, who is looked upon as a certain candidate for the place of commissioner of agriculture, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Colonel McLaughlin, who was one of Meriwether's representatives in the last legislature, was among the 'possum hunters at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. W. Trox Bankston, the editor of The Ringgold New South, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Bankston says that Ringgold is the hottest town in the state.

Judge Joel Branham, of Rome, was one of Atlanta's visitors yesterday.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Lexington, passed through on his way from Newnan yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John P. Shannon, of Elberton, was here yesterday.

Mr. Bowdre Phinizy, the Augusta editor and statesman, came up yesterday to join Governor Atkinson and his party on their visit to Mexico.

Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of The Savannah Press, was here from Savannah yesterday. He left with Governor Atkinson for Mexico.

MR. J. E. MADDOX WAS THE HOST

Entertains His Friends at a Home Dinner Last Evening.

Mr. J. E. Maddox, of the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox, gave a delightful "home" dinner party last evening to a number of his gentlemen friends in the private dining rooms of his wholesale establishment on Wall street. The evening passed pleasantly and the following unique menu was heartily enjoyed, as well as the toasts which followed:

Ham
New Year's, 1898 Dinner
Soup—Nit
Smithfield Ham, boiled in Champagne.
Basses Ale
Champagne—Nit
Ham Boiled Boiled Ham
Lewis's Snowflake Crackers
Schmidt & Breded Spartanburg Bread
—Ham—
If you don't like ham, don't come to our supper
'Possum a la—left over from Newnan
Lewis's Tea Flake Biscuits N. O. Cider
Ham
Darby's Peanut Brittle—Salted
Welsh Rarebit
Columbus, Brunswick a la Augusta, Hot Scotch
Every guest is expected to speak from two to three hours
Music will be furnished by the Powell-Lumpkin Orchestra, assisted by the Host
Snow served in all styles
Cheroots Toothpicks
Good Night—Happy Ham Dreams.

NEGROES CELEBRATE THE DAY

Yesterday Was Anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation.

H. LINCOLN JOHNSON ORATOR

Exercises Were Conducted in the Wheat Street Baptist Church. Programme in Full.

The Negro Literary and Historical Society of Atlanta celebrated yesterday the issuing of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The exercises were held at the Wheat Street Baptist church and many colored citizens were present. This celebration is held every year by the colored citizens of Atlanta and an interesting programme is always rendered. The oration of the day was rendered yesterday by Henry Lincoln Johnson and was full of patriotic sentiment. His remarks to the people of his race were full of encouragement and good advice and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to attack one of the local papers for not allowing the colored newsboys the same privilege in buying papers that the white boys have. He referred to it as a great injustice and his remarks on the subject met with uproarious applause.

A very pleasing and interesting part of the programme was the music, both by the congregation and by a colored quartet. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. M. Henderson. Following is the programme in full:

Singing by the congregation.
Anniversary prayer by Rev. J. M. Henderson.
Singing by Manhattan quartet—E. R. Carter, Jr., Silas Chandler, S. T. Steele, Jr. and Robert Mitchell.
Reading proclamation by Miss E. P. Baker.
Solo by Mrs. John Thomas—"Light of the World."
Essay by Miss Hattie Eskridge.
Solo by Mrs. R. M. Cheeks.
Introductory by the president, R. J. Henry.
Solo by L. B. Steele, "Far Away Where Angels Dwell."

Last night exercises were held at all of the colored colleges commemorative of the day.

SOME STRAY SYMPTOMS.

As the hose wagons and the fire engines and the little "red wagon" dashed by the police barracks Friday night to a fire on Decatur street Detective John Harris remarked:

"This New Year's eve night is the anniversary of one of the most noted fires that ever occurred in Atlanta. Nineteen years ago tonight the whole block of buildings on the east side of Whitehall street between East Hunter and East Mitchell was burned down."

Just then another reel wagon dashed by and the noise drowned the speaker's voice. When the noise subsided he continued:

"And I believe the fire occurred about this time of the evening, near 8 o'clock. It ought in the store of John Hagan. Hagan, by the way, runs a store on Decatur street only a couple of squares away from here. It was one of the coldest New Year eves Atlanta has ever seen. I remember how the icicles were hanging on the eaves of the houses and the big crowd about the fire was shivering as if there wasn't plenty of heat close by.

"Every store from the corner of Whitehall and Hunter, where Chamberlin & Johnson's store now is, to the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell was burned, and next morning there was what you might call a vacant lot from that side of Whitehall clear back to the alley.

"It sure was a big fire, and seeing the engines running by reminded me of the conflagration which occurred on New Year's eve so many years ago."

If you want to get on one of the trolley cars during the cold snap you had better stand out on the track and wave to the motorman to stop. Don't try to whistle or call to him. If you were a steam whistle you could not make one of them hear you, muffled up as they are. The coldest place in America yesterday must have been on the front of some Atlanta trolley cars. The motormen are compelled to wrap up, or the wind would take their ears off. You can't expect a man with a pair of earmuffs and four or five woolen mufflers around his ears to hear.

Don't waste your breath in whistling, but get out in the track and wave your arms.

A crowd is always a stubborn thing and this is especially true of the crowds that always gather about a policeman when he has made an arrest. There is nothing in the world that delights a street crowd as much as to see some poor unfortunate take a ride in the patrol wagon. Just as soon as a policeman makes an arrest the crowd is always there and they are, of course, delighted, but their joy reaches the highest pitch when the wagon is telephoned for. The man who can leave such a crowd before the wagon gets there is yet to be found. Every passerby who comes along joins in and nothing on earth could force one of them to leave until the wagon has started to the station house with its load.

The crowd always gives the policeman more trouble than the prisoner does and he not only has to hold the prisoner, but make an effort to keep the streets unblocked. Threats do not move a crowd. Kindness will not do any good and the policeman has to resort to strategy very often.

A few days ago an arrest was made up on Peachtree, and it was some time before the wagon came. Quite a large crowd collected immediately and blocked the sidewalk. The arresting officer thought he would work a scheme on the onlookers and take his prisoner in a store until the wagon arrived. It was a great idea, but the crowd did not go away at all. They only moved up and not only blocked the sidewalk, but blocked up the store door. The copper threatened them, he pleaded with them, he shoved them, he asked them politely to move on, but not a move did they make. He then thought he would joke with them and he stated that he would take up a collection, but even that did not work.

At last a brilliant idea struck him and he chuckled when he thought of how the crowd would scatter when he got off his little joke. "If you people knew what I arrested that man for you would not be standing around here," he said. "That man there has got the worst case of smallpox I ever saw. He is broke out all over and is about to die. Anybody within two miles of him will be sure to catch the smallpox."

The copper paused and expected to see the crowd vanish at once. But he made the mistake of his life. What did a crowd care for a little case of smallpox when it could have the fun of seeing a man put in the patrol wagon for a ride. The cop gave up in despair and went back to the telephone and told them at the station house to hurry the wagon.

OLD YEAR'S RECORD IN THE COURTS

Interesting Retrospect of the Litigation That Came with 1897.

MILLS OF JUSTICE WERE BUSY

Many Cases of Public Interest Before the Juries.

THE YEAR BROUGHT MANY BIG FEES

City and Superior Courts Disposed of a Vast Volume of Business Last Year.

THE past year has been a busy one in courthouse circles, and from the story told by the court records the members of the Atlanta bar should be well satisfied with the vast volume of litigation which has been before the various courts of the city and county.

In the office of the ordinary sixty-one wills have been filed for the past twelve months. These wills represent estates which amount far into the thousands of dollars and recall some very interesting history. Among them are the last testaments of Mr. T. G. Healy, Mr. John Silvey, Mr. Isaac Llebman and many others who had for years been prominent factors in the material prosperity of the city.

During the twelve months 104 administrators, permanent and temporary, have been appointed, the majority of them qualifying and administering the estates. Of this number, twenty-seven of the estates have been administered by the county administrator. These estates represent vast properties and are composed of property scattered in all parts of the city and county.

While the city and county schools have been enlarged and the opportunities for education and enlightment have been multiplied, there has nevertheless been an alarming number of lunacy trials in the court of ordinary during 1897. Just forty-eight cases have been investigated, and in each one of these cases the verdict of the jury has been that the person arraigned was crazy. These unfortunates are now in the asylum in Milledgeville and a number of accusations are now in process of investigation.

But Cupid has been getting in his work during the year, sometimes laughing at the proverbial locks and bars, adding romance to his doings. It is impossible to give the exact number of marriage licenses which have been issued during the past twelve months, as the stubs to the license books have not all been checked up and there are many duplicates on account of errors in names. In many instances licenses have been issued where no ceremony has been performed and the exact number of licenses issued would not be a proper index to the number of marriages which have actually occurred. Ordinary Hulsey estimates the number, however, that have been issued for the year at 1,000. The real number may exceed this estimate a few, but the figures are thought to be very accurate.

The clerks' office of the city and superior courts unfolds an interesting story of litigation—of failure and success. The docket shows that 1,247 new cases were placed on record in the superior court last year. This represents business in the superior court and the court of equity as well, being every class of litigation, including certioraries, appeals, injunctions and receivers, as well as suits for damages and divorce proceedings.

The superior court has not been idle, for it is now almost up with the calendar; more so, perhaps, than in years. This court has disposed of 606 cases for the two terms of the past year and Judge Lumpkin has frequently held double daily sessions, in addition to the hearings in chambers every Saturday and during vacation.

In both divisions of the city court 1,153 cases were filed during the year; 960 cases is the work of the two courts and Judge Berry, presiding over the city criminal court, which sits the first week in each month, has disposed of about 600 cases.

The sheriff's office has been a busy department in the courthouse and the twelve months past show that this office has served more than 6,000 papers, besides selling thousands of dollars' worth of property and making many foreclosures.

There is no way in which the number of deeds and the amount of property changing hands can be estimated. The year has been an off period for real estate transactions, however, and but little of this business has been done. There are, on the other hand, many mortgages and loan deeds on record. During the year 116 applications for charters were filed, all of which have been granted.

In the superior criminal court 376 defendants have been tried before Judge John S. Candler. The grand jury returned 327 true bills during the year. Thirty-eight of the number tried before Judge Candler during the year were cases which came over from the docket of 1896. Two homicides have been committed in Fulton county for the year and three prisoners have been convicted of murder, two receiving a life sentence, and three persons charged with murder have been discharged, because of the lack of evidence.

Four defendants indicted for homicide have not been tried, as their cases were postponed at the last term of the court on account of the absence of state witnesses. There have been returned by the grand jury three bills for murder during the year upon which there have been no arrests.

Judge Candler's court will meet the second Monday in January and an interesting docket will be taken up.

EMPLOYEES AT LIGHT LUNCH

Georgia Electric Light Company Entertains Its Employees.

BEER AND CIGARS ON TAP

President Atkinson and Counsel Brandon Thank the Men for Their Year's Good Work.

The initial day of the new year was celebrated at the plant of the Georgia Electric Light Company yesterday with a luncheon to the employees of the company.

Many of the employees were gathered together and given a treat by the company. The affair was informal and was greatly enjoyed by all the men present. The men assembled in one end of the large machinery hall and after a photographer had taken several pictures of the group, they were invited to partake of a lunch. Beer was on tap and the feast was greatly enjoyed.

President H. M. Atkinson was present and was called on for a speech. In a few words he thanked the men for their faithful work during the year and stated that the success of the company had been due to their faithful work. He said it was a hard matter to get all of them together at one time and that he was glad to see so many of them. In conclusion Mr. Atkinson said that the company hoped to get the men together every year on New Year's day and try to start each year in the best way possible.

Mr. Morris Brandon, the company's counsel, was then called on and made a short talk in which he thanked the men in behalf of President Atkinson and the company for their work and the efficient way in which they had performed their duties during the past.

After lunch, cigars were passed around and quite a time was passed in conversation among the men as they enjoyed their smoke.

HONOR WORTHILY BESTOWED.

Employees of the Southern Express Co. Remember Agent Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery, the local agent of the Southern Express Company, may well be proud of the splendid record made by him during the past year. Never before has the public been more efficiently or promptly served, and too much credit cannot be bestowed upon this competent and popular agent of the company.

In recognition of his services Mr. Montgomery has received certifying testimonials not only from superior officers, but also from the men employed under him. The following letter addressed to Mr. Montgomery from Superintndent Hulbert explains itself:

"Mr. A. Montgomery, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Atlanta's splendid showing in increase of the number of packages handled and revenue therefrom between December 20th and 25th is exceedingly gratifying to myself, and I am sure the efforts of yourself and employees of your office in the successful handling of the Christmas work will be appreciated by both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Leary. Respectfully,

"W. W. HULBERT, Superintendent."

In the following letter addressed to Mr. J. A. Cleary, chief clerk of the Southern Express Company in Atlanta, Mr. Montgomery modestly bestows the credit attaching to the department's splendid work during the Christmas holidays upon his faithful men:

"Agent's Office, Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1897.—Mr. J. A. Cleary, Chief Clerk's Office. Dear Sir: Handing you attached letter from Superintendent Hulbert, commending our employees for the expeditious manner in which they handled the Christmas business, please convey to them my gratification of the well earned ecomiums which I am daily receiving both from the management and the public.

"None more than I can appreciate their untiring efforts to sustain the good name of this company, and it is with much pleasure that I commend them for their courteous deportment during our recent rush.

"Our success in dispatching the great volume of business both in and out of our office is due to the efficiency of our clerks and drivers and it affords me pleasure to place the credit where it belongs.

"Trusting that they will soon recover fully from their over exertions and loss of sleep, I wish them all a prosperous New Year. Yours truly, A. MONTGOMERY, Agent."

As evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the employees of the company, as well as in recognition of his efficient service, Mr. Montgomery was presented during the Christmas holidays with a handsome testimonial. This called forth the following acknowledgment from Mr. Montgomery:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1897.—Mr. J. A. Cleary, Chief Clerk's Office. Dear Sir: Owing to a press on my time since Christmas I have been unable to acknowledge the handsome testimonial which I found at my residence on the 25th instant.

"I am unable to command language that would express my gratification of this expression of their esteem, which I shall cherished in memory of the loyal force that fought the battle well.

"My wife begs to join me in returning thanks, and I will be pleased if you will kindly express our appreciation to all. Yours truly, A. MONTGOMERY, Agent."

The friends and admirers of Mr. Montgomery in Atlanta and throughout the south heartily congratulate him upon the brilliant record which he has made for himself.

MR. SEIGEL TO HIS FRIENDS.

Superintendent of Capital City Club Compliments the Night Toilers.

Superintendent Seigel, of the Capital City Club, did not forget the toilers of the night on The Constitution staff last night.

The popular superintendent sent an elegant luncheon to The Constitution office, complimentary to his friends, wishing them a happy New Year. The lunch was substantial and dainty and his guests drank to the health of their host.

DECATUR QUIETLY BEGINS 75TH YEAR

Town Founded in 1823 Reaches Three-Quarters of a Century.

THE ANNIVERSARY JULY 28TH

Diamond Jubilee Will Be Celebrated with County Fair.

INTEREST AROUSED MONTHS IN ADVANCE

Atlanta Founded Twenty-Two Years Later Is Fifty Times the Size. Some History.

The beginning of the new year in Decatur was a quiet affair, and would not have been known to the stranger if he was not familiar with the calendar.

The county offices remained open during the day and the usual activity could be seen on the streets. The business people came to Atlanta as they would on any other Saturday and the day laborer was paid his stipend and also came to Atlanta about dark to spend his week's wages.

But the real meaning of the day and its great importance was not overlooked by some. The oldest inhabitant and the next oldest inhabitant met on the public square early yesterday morning and the following was heard:

"Good mawnin," said the oldest inhabitant, pulling his great coat closer around his ears.

"Mawnin'," replied the other. "Happy New Year."

"That's a fact," said the oldest inhabitant; "this is the beginning of a new year—1898—that sounds kinder strange. Lemme see. Yes, I can remember; I am just eighty-three years old. I came here when I was eight and that would make Decatur now in her seventy-fifth year."

"What, Decatur seventy-five years old? How old is Atlanta?" asked the next oldest inhabitant, excitedly.

"I dunno," replied the elder one, "but I kinow when it was jest a stretch in the woods and we uns wuz a mighty big place then. This is sho' her seventy-fifth birthday and she can prepare to celebrate her diamond jubilee."

"Well, I'll swear," muttered the other as he went to catch his car for Atlanta.

This is a fact. Decatur was founded when the county was first laid out in 1823. The public records read:

"Be it ordered by the inferior court that lot 246, in the fifteenth district, originally Henry, now DeKalb, be, and the same is, hereby declared to be the permanent site in and for said county of DeKalb, and that the county lot be known by the name of Decatur. And it is hereby ordered that all public business, etc., be conducted in said lot Monday, July 28, 1823.

There are some people living in Decatur who were there when the place was founded and the seat of government of the county was established and they can tell of its growth its progress and development to what it is now. Many think it has not grown as fast as it should and that it has slept while its big daughter, Atlanta, has gone far a head of it.

It is told as a tradition that when the Georgia railroad was building its line from Augusta to Terminus, Decatur was the largest place in this part of the state. The officials were very anxious that the road run through the center of the town and it was seriously contemplated to make that place the terminus of the road.

The people would not permit of any such thing and coldly informed the projectors of the road that they could not run through the town and would have to change their original plans to go some other route. The children believe this is a fairy story, but it accounts for the courthouse now being a half mile from the railroad depot. The excuse for not wanting the road was that it made too much noise. It is the same conservative spirit that has characterized the people of the little suburb and this is why Atlanta, founded twenty-two years later, has so rapidly outgrown Decatur.

This is their jubilee year and it is probable that they will arrange for a grand display of some nature on the birthday of the town, which will occur on the 28th of next July. It is the diamond anniversary.

A county fair is thought to be the best thing and as it is the time of the year the crops, with the exception of cotton, will by laid by, and the farmers will have the time to send their exhibits and attend the fair. Much interest is felt in the occasion and as the time approaches plans will be laid for a grand time.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair; northwesterly winds.

Alabama—Fair; slowly rising temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Tennessee—Fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

Aged Woman Fatally Burned.

Eufaula, Ala., January 1.—Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, and aged woman of this place, was so seriously burned today as to cause her death. Her clothing caught from an open fire.

Scotch Scientist Marries.

New York, January 1.—Professor Alexander Melville Bell, the distinguished Scotch scientist and father of A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and Mrs. H. G. Saibley, of Toronto, were married at the Park Avenue hotel here today.

Dr. Hamilton Dead.

Columbus, O., January 1.—Dr. J. W. Hamilton, aged seventy-four, died today. He was one of the best known surgeons of Ohio and a cousin of Governor Hamilton, of Illinois.



The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 2, 1898.

The Year's Retrospect.

With the departure of each year there is naturally felt some inclination to wander back in thought over its inviting retrospect; and since the past year has been fruitful in dramatic incidents beyond the measure of any of its recent predecessors, the reminiscent interest which it holds out is all the more encouraging.

First in the series of dramatic incidents which loom up with commanding import from the background of the past year comes the war between Greece and Turkey; but in view of the merited reproach which Christendom has suffered as the outgrowth of this conflict, it is best to touch upon it rather lightly. Most of our readers are familiar with the causes leading up to the Greco-Turkish war, as well as with its tragic denouement, and it suffices in this connection to observe merely that if the so-called Christian powers of Europe had yielded to the dictates of humanity rather than to the mercenary claims of European shylocks, the result might have been altogether different. As it is, the Turkish sultan has been virtually confirmed in his brutal and arbitrary policy of dealing with Christians, while the settlement of the eastern question which is so vital to the welfare of Christendom has been postponed indefinitely. Is there anything in this disgraceful drama from which the civilized world can extract the least comfort?

Next to the Greco-Turkish war comes the dual conflict in which the Spanish government has been engaged during the greater part of the year with Cuba on the one hand and the Philippine islands on the other. Within the last few days information has reached this country announcing the complete extinction of the uprising in the Philippines, but the struggle in Cuba is still going on with relentless vigor, and there is no immediate prospect of its cessation. Up to this time the scales of fate appear to preponderate in favor of the Cubans, and predictions are plentiful to the effect that before another year expires the last vestige of Spanish despotism will be erased from the fair Gem of the Antilles.

Scarcely less dramatic in character have been the two campaigns which Great Britain has been carrying on during the year, viz, the one in central Africa and the other in northern India. As nearly everyone is aware, Great Britain's object in undertaking the first of these campaigns was to reconquer the Soudan. When she failed in a similar expedition under the celebrated General "Chinese" Gordon in 1884, she resolved to renew the expedition at some time in the near future, and the warfare which is now going on in central Africa is simply the fulfillment of this resolve. Ostensibly, Great Britain is seeking to reconquer the Soudan for the purpose of annexing it to Egypt; but as Egypt is now virtually a British province, it is evident that Great Britain's zealous championship of her cause is not so virtuous as it seems to be on its surface. In other words, it is simply the carrying out of Great Britain's policy of self-aggrandizement. With the close of the year indications point to the success of the expedition. The British army, in command of Sir Herbert Kitchener, has marched as far south as the fifth cataract of the Nile, and in every engagement with the dervishes has come out victorious. Sir Herbert Kitchener expects to formally take possession of the Soudan early in the spring. As to Great Britain's campaign in northern India, which is altogether defensive in its character, there seems to be no likelihood of its immediate termination. The dissatisfaction among the Indian tribes is much greater than was at first supposed, and several months may yet elapse before it is finally quieted.

While the closing days of the old year have been rendered highly sensational by the dramatic seizure of Chinese territory by the European powers, it yet remains to be seen what complications will arise therefrom. In spite of the predictions of international warfare which are rife at this time, there is no immediate cause for apprehension, and the problem may yet be adjusted satisfactorily.

But the absorbing interest which attaches to the record of the past year is not restricted to international quarrels nor to hostile encounters. There are other considerations of equal importance which deserve notice in this connection. For example, in the realm of science three notable achievements have sprung into existence during the past year, viz, the transmission of telegraph messages without wires over a distance of ten or fifteen miles; the development of a speed of thirty-five knots an hour by the British torpedo boat destroyer Turbina, and the successful removal of the human stomach by a leading physician of Europe. In addition to these original achievements, marked progress has been made in the application of the cathode ray to scientific investigation. In the realm of industrial enterprise the world has made rapid strides during the year. Great Britain has built a gigantic railroad in Africa, extending over a distance of one thousand miles, from Cape Town to Buluwayo, while Russia has made considerable progress in the building of the Trans-Siberian railway system. Altogether, the world's progress has been more pronounced than in any preceding year of the present decade.

Among the distinguished men and women who have passed away during the year are Senor Canovas, premier of Spain; President Borda, of Uruguay; Alphonse Daudet, Margaret Hungerford, better known as "The Duchess;" Alvan G. Clark, the famous maker of telescopes; Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun; Johannes Brahms, William T. Adams, Mrs. Nancy McKinley, Lady Millais, General Neal Dow, Mrs. Oliphant, Jean Ingelow, Professor Henry Drummond, Joseph B. McCullagh, George M. Pullman, Barney Barnato, Sir John Gilbert, the duchess of Teck and others. Death has not been idle during the year, nor has it spared the brightest sheaves in the fields of literature, invention, art, statesmanship and politics.

Our Electrical Exports.

Within the last few months the United States has become the world's market for electrical supplies. This statement may be verified by the official data showing the enormous growth of our recent exports. In 1894 these exports aggregated in value $1,534,277; in 1895, $1,912,771; in 1896, $2,522,217; in 1897, $3,054,453.

To show the world-wide character of the demand for our electrical products, the following itemized table for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 is cited:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
United Kingdom.. ..	$383,575	$340,071	$380,016
Mexico..	315,277	223,951	110,864
Brazil..	282,798	165,551	100,857
Germany..	201,360	135,333	101,515
Quebec, Ontario, etc.	159,375	200,443	170,885
France..	158,733	157,625	79,329
Argentina..	103,730	23,625	29,382
Japan..	98,243	24,861	34,600
British Africa..	94,541	17,651	5,359
Belgium..	83,702	73,531	41,618
Cuba..	54,238	94,149	143,501

These figures should be highly gratifying to our national pride, as they serve not only to indicate the industrial progress which this country has made in recent years, but also to project light upon the future.

Last Year's Agricultural Crops.

Our southern farmers will be interested in the figures which have recently been compiled under the direction of the agricultural department of the government showing the size of the various leading crops grown in this country during the past year, not including the cotton crop, which has already been discussed in detail.

According to the figures sent out by the agricultural department last year's wheat crop covered 39,167,000 acres and produced 585,352,000 bushels of wheat. As to the other leading crops, the figures for the year are as follows: Corn, 82,780,000 acres, 1,823,343,000 bushels; oats, 29,191,000 acres, 817,360,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,745,300 acres, 174,116,000 bushels; flaxseed, 1,130,000 acres, 10,891,000 bushels.

The acreage of the apple crop for the year is not given, but its total yield aggregated 37,436,000 barrels. Do not these figures suffice to show the fertility and varied resources of our American soil?

Is New England in a State of Decay?

The discussion over the cotton mill crisis in New England grows more interesting as it proceeds. We are now informed by those who are in a position to know that the business methods employed by these mills are antiquated, and that their machinery is not modern. In other words, the charge is made by experts that the trouble with the New England mills is that they have not been progressive.

Now, we have been told that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and the statement is probable, but when we are gravely informed that progress has ceased to be a factor in the cotton-spinning industry, we expect to hear next that pineapples are growing in the open air in Vermont.

Have our northern exchanges been willfully deceiving us all these years? Is it not really true that all the industry, all the economy, all the thrift, all the energy, all the enterprise, and all the progress of the country are centered in and confined to New England? And it is not only the newspapers that have been popularizing this myth. We have read about it in books, and we have heard it preached in the pulpits, and shouted aloud in the halls of congress and on the political stump; and now comes a gloomy-eyed son of New England informing the country and the world at large that the main trouble with the mills of his section is that they are not up to date; that their machinery is old and wobbly; that their business methods are antiquated, and that, in short, they are out of tune with modern progress.

This is, indeed, a huge chunk of information, and some time will be required for the public to digest it. It pleases us to think that our able contemporaries of New England who have been lecturing us about the lack of thrift and progress in the south will now have to come down from their high horse and deal with facts as they exist. One of these facts is, that taking all the circumstances into consideration, the wages of mill operatives in the south are not really lower than those in New England. One fact is to be remembered—namely, that considerable loss falls on a new mill in securing raw and untrained hands, and allowance must be made for the class of labor that flits about from point to point, and cannot be depended on.

The southern mills have natural advantages, but in order to make the most of these their plants must be economically managed, and the managers must know all the intricacies of the markets. In other words, they must be progressive and up to date. By conforming to these conditions and by taking advantage of every element and factor in the situation, they have been conspicuously successful.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that, as late as 1895, the New England mills were paying fair dividends and making additions to their plants. They now seem to have reached a point where their whole system of business will have to undergo a change. They do not perceive what is hurting them. The managers were shouting for "sound" money in 1896, and yet it should be plain to them that if money was less "sound"—that is to say, less valuable as compared with their goods—they would be getting higher prices for their output. But that is one of the obvious facts that can't be beaten into their heads with a cudgel. They can't be driven to see that the lower prices are, the less money people have to buy goods with. Since unprofitable prices have been the means of crippling the resources of the capitalists who own the mills, it is very queer, indeed, that these capitalists do not perceive that the same process knocks the bottom out of the demand for goods.

And yet the capitalists do not see it. They do not seem to have the remotest idea of the real cause of the trouble which they are the victims of. To protect themselves, as they think, they have reduced the wages of their operatives nearly 12 per cent. As there are at least fifty thousand of these workers, the effect of the reduction will be to hurt general business in New England, since the purchasing power of the operatives has been reduced.

Now if there was any real rivalry between the southern mills and those of New England—if southern competition was responsible for the reduction in New England—the cut would have to be met by the mills of the south. But there is no talk of reduction here—no preparation for it, and no necessity for it. Consequently, the claim that southern competition is responsible for the reduction falls completely to the ground.

The able manufacturers are going about with their heads in the air, as blind as bats. Nothing but positive ruin, it seems, will cause them to open their eyes.

Drifting.

The fact that the proffer of Mr. Gage's resignation has been somewhat flatly denied at the white house shows that Mr. McKinley is still indisposed to take a plain and an unequivocal stand on the money question.

This is but natural. If he knows anything about his party he should be aware of the fact that a majority of his party in congress is opposed to greenback retirement, while more than half of the republicans in the lower house would refuse to commit themselves to the gold standard.

Mr. McKinley is not afraid to commit himself, personally, to the gold standard; he had to do that in order to satisfy Wall street; but he hesitates about trying to commit his party. It will be a hard job, and such an effort as the president could put forth would create division and give rise to many heart burnings.

So Mr. McKinley thinks it is better to let matters drift. He thinks his party, under pressure from the holders of inactive capital, will ultimately come to the support of the gold standard, in spite of the protests of individuals. This may be so, for the leaders of the party are absolutely controlled by the gold trust; but, at the same time, the president is short-sighted, indeed, if he does not perceive that the drift of public sentiment is away from the gold standard.

If he has any doubts of that, the congressional elections this year will open his eyes to the fact. The single gold standard is doomed so far as this republic is concerned.

The shape of Mr. Hanna's New Year present seems to be doubtful.

We trust the New England cotton mill operatives will have a happier New Year than the outlook gives promise of.

You will have a happy New Year if your heart is turned to love for your kind.

Mr. McKinley would have a very happy New Year if he could bring prosperity to the country.

The secret of young Leiter's success is that he is doing business in the old-fashioned way. He didn't speculate in wheat. He bought the actual grain.

The president's sympathy for the Cubans should take a much wider range than is to be found in a desire to relieve the temporary sufferings of those who are the victims of Spanish treachery and brutality.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

The gold watch of Edward Allan Poe is now in the possession of R. W. Albright, of Fort Madison, Ia.

The tree called William the Conqueror's oak, in Windsor park, London, is supposed to be 1,200 years old.

One result of the engineers' strike in England has been a rise in freight, as ships cannot be repaired.

There are 4,000 muscles in the body of a caterpillar, and the eye of a dragon fly contains 28,000 polished lenses.

The famous composer, Mascagni, enjoys the rare honor of having monuments erected to him before his death.

M. Berthelot maintains that the invention of gunboats and armor protected guns dates back to the fifteenth century.

Strasburg university students have combined in a resolution to drink no beer except in the afternoon and evening.

France's wine crop this year amounts to 712,000,000 gallons, a falling off of 271,000,000 gallons as compared with last year.

Near the Caspian sea there are several "eternal fires," so called by the natives, where natural gas issues from the ground and has been on fire for ages.

The Escurial palace in Spain contains a cathedral, a monastery with 200 cells, two colleges, three chapter houses, three libraries and nearly 3,000 other rooms.

At Gonoatoa in the South seas, every man, woman or child on that island who does not go to church at least three times a week is liable to be arrested and fined.

The Japanese cite 269 color varieties of the chrysanthemum, of which sixty-three are yellow, eighty-seven white, thirty-two purple, thirty red, thirty-one pale pink, twelve russet and fourteen of mixed colors.

The proposal has been made by M. Gabriel Viand, a French chemist, to obtain easily assimilable iron tonics from vegetables by feeding the plants judiciously with iron fertilizers.

Joint Assembly for Teachers.

Raleigh, N. C., January 1.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the North Carolina teachers' assembly, in session here today, decided to invite the teachers of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia to attend the next meeting of the assembly. The assembly is the largest association of teachers in the south.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

In Thy New Year.

I.

Lord God, in Thy New Year
Heed Thou our song and prayer:

Thy world, O Lord, is sweet
With flowery prints of feet
Of children, who for rest
Climb to the mother's breast.
But oft the mother weeps
Where in the rose-strewn deeps
Love with the children sleeps.

Spare them life's little while
Ere they make heaven smile.

II.

Lord God, in Thy New Year
Heed Thou our song and prayer:

As fledged birds leave the nest,
So from the mother's breast
Wander the children sweet:—
Sharp thorns are at their feet.
Shed from life's starless skies
Blindness falls on their eyes.
Lead them through darkest night,
Lord, to Thy light—Thy light!

Shield them life's little while
Ere they make heaven smile.

III.

Lord God, in Thy New Year
Heed Thou our song and prayer:

Which is the way to tread
Heavenward above our dead?
Which the true way that leads
Starward from stormy creeds?
Lo! we are wrapped in Night;
Unbind more stars of light!
Arch in Thy heaven again
Rainbows of hope to men!
Lead us through darkest night,
Lord, to Thy light—Thy light!

This is our song and prayer,
Lord, in Thine own New Year.

* * * * *

A Gifted Southern Writer.

It has only been a few years since Charles J. Bayne, of Augusta, made his first dash into print with a thin little volume of verse—the work of his youth; but he has been steadily making his way to the front, until now his name is becoming familiar to readers of The Atlantic Monthly and other first-class magazines; and he is doing fine work for all of them. Here are two stanzas from his latest poem, "Toward the Deep," in The January Bookman:

"And, as Sulla's rebel minion
Vaunted more the rising sun,
Love may turn on listless pinion
When the zenith well is won,
Spelled by some diviner glow
Which affection yet may know,
Since through even hearts Hercynian
Danubes run.

"Hence I wait till, through the hushes
Which thy latent passions keep,
Like some rosy dream that blushes
On the russet bough of sleep,
Love shall leap and greet my own
With an ardor yet unknown,
As the deep-born river rushes
Toward the deep."

Bayne's earlier verse was contributed to The Constitution, where he shared the "Poet's Corner" with others now more or less known to the literary world. It has been said there is "a polished sameness" in much of current magazine verse. Let us hope that this gifted singer will keep his heart whole, and not sacrifice the simplicity of his song.

* * * * *

Odd Names of New Authors.

Susie Baller Buller;
Edward M. T. Fuller;
Thomas Tisher Traddles;
Benjamin Brown Baddles;
Martin Julian Misher;
Fanny Funcher Fisher;
Rollie Scotter Collie;
Harriet Berry Holly;
William Rawlins Sprigger;
Lawrence Little Bigger;
Joseph Reinwell Colter;
Laura Locker Bolter;
Samuel Sable Blacking,
And more—but space is lacking!

* * * * *

Didn't Write for Newspapers.

An author with a half-dozen books to his credit received an order for a poem from the editor of a daily newspaper. He did not appreciate the order. He sat himself down and replied to it as follows:

"I do not write for newspapers. Literary work, appearing in the daily press, is not considered literature. I am sorry, but I can't comply with your polite request."

It was not long thereafter that a literary enemy of the author's "flayed him alive" in a column article in that same newspaper. When his attention was called to the matter he wrote to the editor:

"I want two columns in your newspaper in which to reply to the recent criticism of my work."

And now it was the editor's turn, and he evened up matters in this way:

"You forgot, my dear sir, that 'you do not write for the newspapers.' You must remember that 'literary work, appearing in the daily press, is not considered literature. I am sorry, but I can't comply with your polite request!' "

* * * * *

Tiger Lilies.

To love her still my will is—
My ruin and my rest.
(She weareth tiger lilies—
Tiger lilies on her breast.)

She deems not love a jewel,
Nor cares if love be blest;
The infinitely cruel!
(Tiger lilies on her breast.)

A song she makes of sighing. . . .
Ho! lovers, east and west,—
She smiles where Love lies dying.
(Tiger lilies on her breast.)

* * * * *

It's hard to down an editor who has a talent for business. The Stoutsville Banner says:

"The publisher of this paper was assaulted on the street Tuesday evening by Tobe Priest. Dr. Griffin dressed his wounds and the livery man hauled him home. We guarantee satisfaction in job work, and our prices are as low as the lowest."

* * * * *

Samuel Minturn Peck has abandoned poetry for the wider field of prose. He is writing interesting short stories of "Dragon Candlesticks" and stubborn mules. He hasn't made mandolin music for Mignon these many May mornings.

* * * * *

Br'er Ephraim.

'Fore Brer Ephraim lef' dis ball
Thought he own de worl', en all!
Took de middle er de road—
Knowed mo' dan de preacher knowed!
En I spec', when he crossed over
Whar de saints roll roun' in clover,
Called Saint Peter ter de gate,
'Bused him, too, fer bein' late!
Tol' him wid de greatest ease:
"Han' me over all yo' keys!
Gwine ter lay you on de shelf,—
Guess I'll run dis place myself!"

* * * * *

A dozen cold days in one winter is the record for Georgia. The snow never gets more than waist deep to a violet.

F. L. S.

'POSSUM AFTERMATH.

Those of the guests who attended the 'possum supper at Newnan on Friday night and came to Atlanta on the early morning train were objects of considerable interest about town yesterday. Many of them were not in a humor to discuss political matters, and only a few found time to say what they thought of the event so far as it concerned the political situation, but a number frankly confessed that the dinner had assumed proportions calculated to arouse no end of public interest. The gathering in itself was one of the most notable that has been held in Georgia recently, for every shade of political opinion and nearly every personal ambition was presented in one way or another and the guests included the democratic leaders and office holders from every corner of the state.

The single reference to the governorship during the entire dinner was made by Justice Lumpkin, of the supreme court, who, in responding to the toast, "The Court of Last Resort," took occasion to say that the supreme court had a warm place in its



COLONEL HARRY C. FISHER.

heart for the Coweta circuit, and that if Judge Harris should ever treat his people badly they need not hesitate to appeal.

"And if we should fail you," continued Judge Lumpkin, "I believe that you will yet have a governor to fall back upon whom you can trust implicitly."

There were yells of "Terrell" from different parts of the hall, and Judge Lumpkin, taking his cue from this, raised his right arm in an emphatic gesture and said:

"That's right; Joe would stand between you and your offense. But Joe might not be elected, though I don't look for such a contingency. Still, if that should happen our good friends, Beach and Turner, would pardon you."

There was mingled applause and laughter at this, but it quickly died down when Judge Lumpkin started in to remove the silver issue from state politics. He said that silver was the concern of national politics only and should not enter into either state or municipal contest. He declared that national affairs should not be brought into local political canvasses and with great emphasis he said that in the election of all officers, from justices of the peace to governor, state issues alone could govern and all democrats alike should be welcomed into the party. It was only when national issues were at stake, he said, that a majority should control the party on the currency question.

No applause greeted the expression of this sentiment, and Judge Lumpkin, somewhat abashed, concluded his speech by taking up an entirely different topic. It was plain that his views as to the state policy of his party were not the views of his democratic hearers and a discussion at once started as to what his utterance meant. It was so closely coupled with the suggestion of Attorney General Terrell for governor that many took it to have significance as to the character of the fight which the Terrell people are to make. None of the other speakers touched upon the subject at all and the dinner was concluded without further reference to either the currency or the governorship.

But yesterday the politicians recalled the incident and it was talked about at the capitol, in the lobby of the Kimball house and wherever the guests of the banquet assembled to pull themselves together after the mental and physical strain of the night before. It seemed to grow in significance as time passed, but no one undertook to speak with authority as to what it meant. Some of Mr. Terrell's friends asked him about it, but he sidetracked them by saying that he was not a candidate for governor. One adventurous person talked to Governor Atkinson on the subject and he replied:

"In every state in the union in which elections are to be held next year silver is going to be an issue. Nothing can stop it. So far as Terrell is concerned he's as straight as a die on the currency question. I remember that he was a candidate for state senator several years ago and ran on a platform of his own making, one plank of which was a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the constitutional ratio of 16 to 1."

Next to the Terrell and silver incident the Berner speech was yesterday the most talked about event at the dinner. Without a single exception the guests awarded to Senator Berner the credit of making the best speech of the evening. What he said was perhaps the more appreciated because it was unexpected, but even if his auditors had looked for such an address, the eloquence with which it was delivered would have aroused them. Everybody knows that Bob Berner is one of the most effective speakers, but nobody has ever flinked his oratory with "'Possum and 'Taters." The famous speech which Judge Samps Harris delivered a year ago had discouraged some of the most genial and eloquent talkers in the state and among those who declined to respond to the toast this year were Judge Bob Falligant and Solicitor Charley Hill.

At the last moment Berner was transferred from another and more serious toast to take up the discussion of 'possum, and he accepted the assignment without a whisper. He did not stick very close to his subject, but he did make it a text about which he wove the fabric of one of the finest speeches that Georgians ever listened to. The fear to follow Judge Harris which inhabited the breasts of the best orators of the state did not seem to affect Berner at all, and he assumed the responsibility thrust upon him with a nerve and grace which astonished and delighted all who heard him. Judge Harris, sitting in an obscure corner of the room, joined heartily in the applause which greeted the speaker's magnificent peroration.

Another incident of the dinner which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it was the meeting of Colonel George R. Peck, of Chicago, with General Clement A. Evans, upon the rostrum. Colonel Peck is a handsome six-footer with broad shoulders, and a good deal of fun had been poked at him during the evening because of republicanism. General Evans had made one of the best speeches of the evening in responding to the toast "The Confederate Soldier in Peace," and Toastmaster Freeman—who, by the way filled that exceptional position with exceptional ability—called upon Colonel Peck to speak for the other side. Peck had been a union solider and a good one, and his voice trembled with honest emotion when he climbed upon the platform.

He spoke about the difference in the reception accorded him on his two visits to Georgia, one during that evening and the other thirty-three years before. He referred to himself as the only yankee in the room and his manly speech received the applause it deserved.

"I have evidence tonight," he said, "that Georgians are not the enemies of any citizen of the United States. I thank you for your kindly greeting. I am going back to Illinois to bear testimony that the people of the south are a brave, chivalrous people. I have nothing to take back. Neither have you. So let's all join hands over the old flag without any appropriation."

It looks as though the 'possum supper at Newnan had come to stay. From now on it is to become as much of an institution as the equinox or the legislature. Newnan likes to give the dinners and the people like to attend them. Everybody in the pretty little Coweta town has more or less to do with the annual feast, but there is one who does the work of a dozen. Colonel Harry C. Fisher, chairman of the committee on arrangements, is a whole 'possum dinner in himself, a host of good-fellows all in one and an indispensable adjunct to everything that partakes of the nature of a festival in Newnan.

On Friday night Colonel Harry was in a dozen places at the same time attending to the wants of every person at once. He met every incoming guest, he superintended the cooking of the 'possum, he decorated the dining hall, he made the punch and was personally responsible to the army of banqueters dumped upon the little town. The only time he failed to respond when called upon for service was when Governor Atkinson called upon him for a speech, and it is said he did not re-appear in Newnan till long after the last guest had left the town. Harry can make a good speech, if he wants to, but it is hard to get him in the humor.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Foreign Interests in China.

In answer to several inquiries as to the extent of foreign interests in China, a compilation recently made shows that Great Britain's commerce with that country amounts to $172,000,000 a year in a total of $288,000,000, or just two-thirds of the whole foreign trade of China. Of the 37,122 ships entered and cleared at treaty ports in 1895 19,679 were British, and only 2,684 were German. The tonnage of the former was 20,526,788, and of the latter only 2,442,185. Naturally Great Britain desires to retain this profitable trade, and does not relish the idea of China's being partitioned among other powers which are not only her rivals but are actually hostile to her in spirit and will be sure to injure her trade by adverse tariff regulations. Japan, too, has great interests in China, and has had ever since she beat back the invading legions of Kubla Khan and established her right to independence of her giant neighbor. She stands second to Great Britain in magnitude of trade with China, having $25,000,000 a year—far more than Russia or all the rest of Europe put together. Naturally she wants to retain that trade and increase it. But in her case, too, there is room for grave questioning whether it would be wise to increase her territorial possessions by seizing a province or two on the mainland. The United States, too, has great interests in China, and hopes to have greater when the annexation of Hawaii and the laying of a telegraphic cable shall have helped this country into the dominant rank in Pacific commerce to which it is naturally entitled. Its trade with China is now over $16,000,000 a year—exceeded only by that of Great Britain and Japan.

Steam and Water-Ground Meal.

Editor Constitution—I read some time ago quite a discussion in your paper, "Which is the better, steam or water-ground meal?" I contend that better meal can be made with steam power than water power, for the reason that it is more regular speed and it takes regular speed (no hesitation) to make first-class meal. I have the celebrated Atlas engine and can adjust the governor to give the exact speed for grinding meal. Now, if I have damp or dry corn the governor keeps the same speed, which is not the case with water power. Steam mills have bad reputations from the fact they are run too fast and grind too coarse, but this is not the fault of the power, it is the fault of the miller. There is a great deal in imagination, anyway. I've heard of some people that can taste the steam in the meal, thinking that by some kind of process the steam had to go through the meal to grind it.

With my eight years' experience with a steam mill, I have the exact speed for making meal and there is no water mill that can make superior, if as good, meal.

W. H. H. CAMP.
Coosa, Ga., December 27, 1897.

Religious Population of Ireland.

Editor Constitution—As you are considered an authority, I would like to have you say what proportion of the population of Ireland are Catholics.

FRANK V. HALL.
Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1897.

The population of Ireland is 5,159,839, out of which 3,959,888 belong to the Catholic church, or a proportion of 76.6.

The Fifth Georgia District.

Editor Constitution—Will you please give in your paper the names of the counties which comprise the fifth congressional district, and oblige, VOTER.

Fulton, DeKalb, Rockdale, Walton, Newton, Clayton, Campbell and Douglas.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From The Chicago News.

The man in the honey-moon is not a myth.

Talk is cheap, but somehow gossip always gains currency.

The monkey has one advantage over the Anglomaniac—he's imported.

The mother-in-law often proves too much for the newly wedded lawyer.

Dry books cannot always be depended upon to satisfy one's thirst for knowledge.

It is one of fate's decrees that lovers must fall in love before they can fall out.

Some people are not satisfied with the milk of human kindness—they want the cream.

GEORGIA GREETS ANOTHER NEW YEAR

1898 come in cold, but it promises warmth later on.

All the 'possums were not in Newnan Friday night.

It Was Sad, Indeed.

Cordele Sentinel: About the most unfortunate affair we have heard of during the holidays was the overturning of the express wagon at the depot. Jugs and glasses were broken in much confusion and the smell of "corn" could be scented from afar. Those interested in the contents of that wagon have our profoundest sympathy.

Macon County Citizen: They are talking Candler several days in every week at the present time.

The Way They Grow.

Bainbridge is beginning to assume the appearance of a city. Many handsome residences have been erected there within the past two or three months, a beautiful opera house has been completed, a new hotel is contemplated, and the city has been lighted with electricity. The Herbert house and the Donalson house, two new hotels, have been opened within the last few weeks, and are doing a handsome business. The new Methodist church, a handsome structure with a seating capacity of about 600, was formally dedicated a few weeks since.

Americus Record: Editor McIntosh, of the Albany Herald, ought not to view with critic's eye any censorious comment made by Postmaster Pendleton, of Valdosta, alias Editor Pendleton, of The Macon Telegraph, for don't Editor McIntosh know that the said Postmaster Pendleton hasn't an idea above "going to Washington to get an office," then returning to Georgia and prostituting the profession of journalism to keep it?

The Captain Would Make a Good One.

There is talk of making Captain John J. Seay the next mayor of Rome. He would make an ideal chief executive.

After Many Years.

After an absence of thirty years in Texas, near Gainesville, Mr. Eli E. Duncan returned to his old home in Perry last week. The home coming was not unmixed with sorrow, as many of his boon companions of youth and early manhood are gone "beyond the river," and others were unrecognizable under the changes that had been wrought by accumulated years. The people were not to him the same, nor are the houses. It was as if he had come to a new place, among strange people. His brother, Colonel C. C. Duncan, was the only man in town whom he recognized at first glance. He was given a most cordial welcome.

Gallant Henry McIntosh.

This is how Henry McIntosh sizes up the Crane incident in Charleston:

"Miss Crane bears a spotless reputation. She is talented, refined, modest, discreet, well born, and is a lady whom men of sense and taste delight to honor. Yet she was an actress, a stage woman, a creature to be avoided by those belonging to the upper stratum; a mark like that of Cain was upon her, and though she received more polite and respectful attention from the gentlemen than any lady present, the exclusive set decreed that she must go and go she did. There is indignation in Charleston over the affair, for some people in that city are broad-minded and progressive. 'The exclusives' continue to look down on such 'common creatures' as Miss Crane, but Miss Crane's fair name is just as untarnished as it ever was in the eyes of those whose respect and esteem are really worth possessing."

Marriage Market Dull.

Rome Tribune: Ordinary Davis is complaining of the very few marriages this Christmas. "I have issued the fewest licenses this Christmas season since I have been in office," says the genial dispenser of the matrimonial passports. "From Christmas eve to date the total number has been only three."

Thomasville Times: Get your good resolutions in shape by the 1st. Also then stick to 'em like a leach.

Good resolutions are easily prepared, but they are generally too brittle to last.

A Sad Wreck of Womanhood.

Moultrie Observer: Laney Lightfoot, alias McKinny, the best known woman in Colquitt county, is insane. This fact, known so well to the general public for years, was officially declared by a sworn jury in Judge Sam Gregory's court Tuesday morning. Laney Lightfoot, as she is generally known, is an original character. Her maiden name is Gregory and she came of an old and respectable family of this county. Some time in life she married a man named Lightfoot, [illegible] that she wears a No. 11 shoe, she clings to this name still, although since the loss of her first love she has been married to a man named McKinny. Since the departure of the latter she has led a rather secluded life in a cottage, owned by herself, on Academy hill. The ancient appearance of her head, the painted cheeks and false teeth that ornamented her face, her ungainly body and No. 11 feet, formed as ghastly a sight as one would expect to meet outside of a circus. She was a miser in every sense of the word, and was never known, so it is said, to spend a nickel. She has during her life (she is probably about fifty years old), accumulated some money and will not be any expense upon the state. She will be taken to Milledgeville as soon as there is an opening. The cause of her deranged condition is not known. It seems to have grown on her gradually and it was at last necessary to try her for lunacy.

Now, if He Just Wants To Be.

Trenton News: If Allen D. Candler wants to be governor of Georgia we believe Dade county would help him.

Rochelle New Era: There's a loose bear down here.

Atlanta Will Be Ready for Them.

Ringgold New South: The confederate veterans are to have a big old time in Atlanta next year. Henry Grady's old town does nothing by halves.

Rome Argus: The Argus is satisfied with the prison commissioners. We are especially pleased with the selection of General Clement A. Evans, that gallant warrior-statesman.

Historical Points of Liberty County.

Dr. James Stacy, of Newnan, is in McIntosh getting up data for his book, soon to be published, which will contain a history of old Midway church and its connections. He has taken a photograph of the large live oak in Midway cemetery, measuring 19½ feet in circumference. He has also taken a photograph of the original LeConte pear tree from which the pear interest of the south has grown. The tree is 5½ feet in circumference, and as high as twenty bushels of fruit has been gathered from this tree in one season. His book will also contain an account of the tea culture in Liberty county.

Georgia Sirup Flows Freely.

The Augusta Herald has this: "A well-posted wholesale grocer said this morning that it had reached the point now when Georgia raised a higher grade of sugar cane and was able to make sirup of the finest kind, and it was done in south Georgia to so great an extent that there was very little New Orleans sirup brought into this state. A few years ago the aristocrats would not purchase Georgia sirup, and insisted that they should have the New Orleans product. The sirup makers of the southern part of this state have been making such a superior grade of the article recently that the old-time prejudice has been abolished, and there has been no other article except the Georgia made sold in Augusta this season. The sirup producing part of the state is far to the southward—almost to the coast—and the merchants are selling this product at the New Orleans price; that is, about 50 cents per gallon."

ZERO WEATHER MAY COME TONIGHT

Yesterday Was Cold, but Today Will Be Colder.

THE BLIZZARD NOT HERE YET

Weather Man Says This Is but the Advance Sheets.

WE MAY POSSIBLY HAVE SNOW LATER ON

The High Wind Has Kept Snow from Falling in Large Quantities—Is Good for Plumbers.

THE worst part of the cold wave has not struck Atlanta yet, and by tonight the thermometer will take another fall in the direction of zero.

Last night the mercury was shivering and shuddering just a few degrees above the zero point and substances that could freeze were frozen, and those that could not, looked out of place. The wind howled up and down the streets, bringing with it the icy breath of winter. It was cold—very cold.

Yesterday was the coldest day Atlanta has had in several months. The intense cold of the atmosphere was intensified by the bitter wind which blew at a fierce velocity all day. Snow fell in little flurries all day, but none lay upon the ground.

Atlanta was the coldest place in the south. Other cities were enjoying cool, balmy weather, with the mercury from 20 to 35 degrees above, while Atlanta was freezing, with the temperature only 15 degrees above. The weather people looked at the indications and shook their prophetic heads.

"Cold, you say?" said the weather man. "Why, the main part of the cold wave isn't here yet. This little spell is only the advance notice of what is to come. The pressure is still heavy from the northwest and it's easy to see that a great big blizzard is getting ready to pounce down upon us. This isn't anything to what we may expect before tomorrow. Why, I'll give you a sure enough cold wave before this thing is over."

And the weather man was right, for the cold began to increase before nightfall and by 12 o'clock last night it was cold enough to freeze corn liquor. The day had been cold, but the night was worse than Atlanta has experienced in years. Noses that were so unfortunate as to take a sniff of the weather were frozen to that rich red color so familiar to topers, and unprotected ears were nipped by the biting winds.

The plumbers will all be rejoicing before this weather is over. Burst water pipes will be plentiful this morning and one day more of this weather means small fortunes for the plumbers. Today will be colder than yesterday. It may be clearer, but the atmosphere will not be so warm.

The weather man says we will have no more snow. He said yesterday that the indications were that it would grow much colder, but that no snow would fall. He thought that if the conditions settled down to a steady cold wave, we might have a good snow, but that it was unlikely.

Yesterday was a legal holiday in the weather bureau and the regular reports were not received.

MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Three Brilliant Additions to the Faculty.

It is a great gratification to her friends to know that Miss Ione Newman has associated herself with the Monroe Female college. Miss Newman is one of the best, as well as most popular, educators in the south. The college is certainly to be congratulated on securing her services. Miss Hermione Ross, of Macon, will occupy the chair of art. Science will be taught by a graduate of Yale, a well-known teacher. The new term of the college opens on January 3d with bright prospects of a good year. The college has inaugurated a co-operative department, where worthy girls can board for $5 per month while attending school. It is safe to predict a prosperous year for the Monroe Female college, for there is none better in the south.

TWO ACCIDENTS FROM FALLS.

A Jonesboro Citizen and an Atlanta Lady the Victims.

Last night about 8 o'clock Mr. Thomas Tucker, a citizen of Jonesboro, while stepping from the union depot to the sidewalk slipped and fell. The fall was so severe that his left thigh was broken, and he was taken to the Grady hospital, where the limb was set.

There is only about a twelve-inch rise from the sidewalk into the depot, and Mr. Tucker is at a loss to tell what caused his fall.

Yesterday morning as Mrs. Annie Blakely, who lives on Cone street, was stepping from a trolley car at the corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets she slipped and fell. Patrolman Wells was standing near by, and he hastened to her assistance.

The fall broke her arm and strained her spine.

Mrs. Blakely was taken to her home and a physician summoned. Her injuries are painful and serious.

River and Railroad Tickets.

Sylvania, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The Sylvania town election will take place next Thursday. There are now four tickets in the field—a "river ticket," supported by those who patronize the river; a "railroad ticket," as opposed to the river ticket; a straight democratic ticket and a populist ticket, as opposed to the river ticket; a straight democratic ticket and a populist ticket.

Family Remedies.

In no other department of domestic arrangements is there such stupendous disregard of the welfare of the family as in guarding against the common ills of life by the use of effective and reliable family remedies. If the following advice could reach every household in the land, and with such eloquence as to win obedience, it would convey a blessing to each that would be difficult to exaggerate. The advice is this: Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, read the instructions on the bottle, do exactly as they direct and no catarrh, cough, cold, sore throat, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia or any other climatic disease will disturb the peace of the household as long as it is continued.

Joseph Kirchensteiner, 87 Croton street, Cleveland, O., writes: "We have used Pe-ru-na for eight years as our family medicine. During the whole of that time we have not had to employ a physician. Our family consists of seven and we always use it for the thousand and one ailments to which mankind is liable."



Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on "Winter Catarrh," written by Dr. Hartman.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1898.

FRANCISCO MAKES A REPLY

Answers Questions Propounded Him by Mr. Wade.

DISCUSSES THE COST OF LIGHT

Francisco Says His Critic Has Been Quibbling and Does Not Face the Real Issue.

Mr. M. J. Francisco has furnished the following statement which he intends as a reply to the questions propounded him by Mr. Wade. The controversy grows out of the discussion of municipal ownership, which was the subject of an interesting debate at a recent dinner given by the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

Rutland, Va., December 23, 1897.—Editor Constitution: Mr. Wade, of your city, desires his critic to answer certain questions of his propounding.

When I saw in your local paper an estimate of the cost of a plant and the necessary expense of operating it, an estimate entirely untrustworthy, I came to the conclusion that it was furnished by some party who was either utterly ignorant of the actual cost or was misrepresenting the facts with an object in view. Could it have been possible this was Mr. Wade?

From the tone of his article I infer he was working on the basis of a commission, while endeavoring to sell the city a plant, and adopted this plan to convince the tax payers that it would require only a small outlay. After the tax payers had voted to adopt the plant and had commenced to install the same, they would have to complete it, even if it cost three times his estimate.

He knew the commission for installing and selling the plant would be based upon the entire cost and would be very acceptable, besides he might aid the tax payers by securing the contract for any wiring that was to be done. Under these conditions, I leave it for the public to decide who is most interested, the writer or the man whose pay depends upon selling or installing a municipal plant?

This man says that a plant with a capacity of 1,000 arc lamps can be installed for $145,000, being $145 per lamp. It cost Allegheny $351 per lamp to install her plant, and Chicago, $600; Wheeling, W. Va., $312 per lamp. Plenty of other cases could be cited showing the same results. Yet here we have a would-be financier who, notwithstanding the actual experience of other cities, says the plant in Atlanta can be installed for less than half the cost reported, provided the tax payers' money is used and not his.

Knowing that he could not prove that the statements made by the writer in a recent article were false or not in accordance with the facts, he exposes his ignorance by asking questions about Detroit, the answers to which have been matters of public notoriety for the past year. If the man was honest in his statements why did he not ascertain what the cost was in Detroit and other cities before he made his wild estimate? The reason is apparent—self-interest.

He asks, "Why does Francisco figure the number of carbon men necessary for 830 arc lamps?" Because Mr. Wade in his estimate of cost says, "taking the present city street lighting load as an equivalent of 830 lamps, the cost to the city to operate each lamp per year would be," etc. Now he said Atlanta has only 632 arc lamps. Why did he state that the equivalent of the present street lights was 830? Did he suppose that that would deceive the public? But his quibble amounts to nothing, as my figures were based upon cost per lamp.

He also wants to know "how the city light department of Detroit is controlled." What has this to do with the question? Does he want to intimate that the reason why the Detroit installation cost more than his figures was because the officials of Detroit were dishonest and swindled the tax payers? If that is the idea I think that the standing and record of Detroit's business men, who had charge of the installation of their plant, will bear fully as close an investigation as Mr. Wade's.

Here is another peculiar fact. Why did his committee discard his valuable report of cost unless it was that they knew it was not reliable? Great prominence was given to Buckley's tables in a recent hearing in your city. Mr. Buckley is now quoted as stating that after an extensive experience in city plants he has come to the conclusion that municipal ownership does not pay.

Professor Ashley, of Havard university, says, "I am thoroughly in favor of private management. I came to this opinion after four years' experience of Toronto city government, starting originally with a very strong leaning toward municipal management."

Mr. Hopkins, of Connecticut, president of the Street Lighting Association, composed of the mayors and aldermen of prominent cities of the United States, says: "When I first became interested in municipal lighting plants I thought it was the only way a city should be lighted. I have devoted several years since then to the collection of statistics and have made a very careful and exhaustive study of the question, and as a result I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing whatever in it. Politicians do not made good electricians and I regret to say that this country is not ready for municipal electric light plants. A ward heeler has no business handling expensive electrical machinery when the mere turning of a switch the wrong way would entail a loss of thousands of dollars."

Here we have the statement of a man who started the association of of mayors and aldermen and was a strong advocate until he made a full investigation, then he tells his association at their last convention that there was no truth in the statements regarding the cost of lights made by the advocates of municipal ownership.

If Mr. Wade wishes to know who Francisco is he can probably secure some information by examining his argument before the committee of the house of representatives at Washington, in answer to the postmaster general's bill. Also the hearing before the Massachusetts and Connecticut legislatures, the records of the National Association of the United States, and a work on "Municipal Ownership," which has already passed its fourth edition.

M. J. FRANCISCO.

TO THE PEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

Young White Man Gets a Long Term for an Assault.

Charles Warde, a young white man, was brought to the city last night by Convict Guard S. W. Moore, and was left at the police barracks until this morning, when he will be taken to the Chattahoochee brick yard to serve a twenty-year sentence.

Warde was tried and convicted of assaulting a little girl in Cummin, Forsyth county, and was sentenced a few days ago.

"I was convicted," said he last night, "but God knows I am innocent, and I told the court so. But they have sent me for a long time, and as I have no money nor friends there is nothing left for me to do but to submit, and I will have to make the most of it."

Warde is twenty-two years of age, and when he walks out of the penitentiary a free man again he will be forty-two.

COSTS PRESENTED TO MANY.

State Tax Payers Numbering 5,500 Given Their Costs by Mr. Stewart.

About 5,500 people have been able to pay their taxes without costs since the books closed on account of the generosity of Tax Collector Andy Stewart. When the books were closed, Mr. Stewart announced that he would make the delinquents a Christmas present of the costs if they paid before January 1st, and as a result of this the large number mentioned have been able to pay their taxes without being compelled to pay the costs.

Almost every year Mr. Stewart has made a present of this kind to the late ones, and it has been a great saving to those who were unable to pay their taxes before the books closed.

LOST AN ARM AND A LEG.

White Lad Meets with a Painful and Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Peter Parker, a white lad about fourteen years of age, was run over by a railroad train at the Bellwood crossing.

The boy was taken to the Grady hospital in the ambulance. It was decided that it was necessary to amputate both an arm and a leg, and the operation was successfully performed.

It is believed the boy will get well.

OLMSTED DEFENDS HIS FEVEL BILL

Yellow Jack Expert Says His Price Is Not Extortionate.

ROASTS THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Writes a Warm Card and Deals with Physicians with Gloves Off.

COMMENDS THE ACTION OF JUDGE DORSEY

The Board of Health Turned Down the Bill of $500 for Sixty Visits.

The action of the board of health Friday afternoon in turning down Dr. John C. Olmsted's bill of $500 for attending the yellow fever patient on Auburn avenue, seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest. Dr. Olmsted, believing his charges were reasonable, writes a warm card, which is given below, in which he fully explains his position, and expresses himself without reserve concerning the action of his fellow physicians on the board.

Dr. Olmsted visited the Fleming girl sixty times during her illness. This would amount to exactly $8.33 a visit, according to his bill. When the bill was brought up for passage in the board of health meeting the physicans warmly discussed the matter, claiming it was extortionate. Dr. Cooper led the fight against paying the sum, claiming that a visit to a yellow fever patient was worth no more than to a patient suffering from any other disease, or according to the standard price, $2 a visit.

Dr. Cooper stated he felt that in handling the city's money he could not conscientiously consent to the payment of the bill; he thought that as far as personal danger was concerned, or the danger of old patients not wishing to call Dr. Olmsted on account of his exposure, there was even greater danger in diphtheria, and that yellow fever was, therefore, worth no more a visit than diphtheria. He refused point blank to vote for the payment of the bill of $500, and so did Dr. Avary, Dr. McRae and Mr. Miller.

Judge Dorsey was the only member in favor of paying the bill. He took the position that Dr. Olmsted had not only run great personal risk, but had suffered in the loss of practice because his old patients were afraid to call him on account of his exposure. The board could not see it that way, however, and the vote was 4 to 1 against the payment of the bill.

A drug bill of $43 was passed up from Brown & Allen representing goods bought for the Fleming patient by the attending physicians. Among the items were eight pints of champagne. The board said nothing about this, but it has caused much comment in city hall circles. The physicians claim the expensive liquid was necessary in the treatment of the disease. If New Orleans had to pay $4 a quart for champagne for every patient, however, the bills must have been a trifle heavy.

Dr. Olmsted Writes a Card.

Dr. Olmsted's card, furnished The Constitution yesterday, is as follows:

"Editor Constitution—I observe in your paper of this date an account of the discussion in the meeting of the board of health, at which my bill for services as 'yellow fever expert' was considered and rejected as 'exorbitant.' I desire to make a few remarks in personal explanation of this 'exorbitant' bill. In the first place, there were sixty visits made to Miss Fleming, each of which, as a rule, involved a per, on account of the delicate personal services and attentions which the peculiar nature of the case necessitated. I also felt obliged to make certain chemical analysis daily in the conduct of this case, which presented many complications and embarrassments. So much for this case.

"I also made one visit in the city, and two at the camp of detention, in a suspected case; also was called at 5 o'clock in the morning to see a suspected case on a train at the carshed, making four visits in addition to those connected with Miss Fleming.

"In making out my bill I made no calculation as to a charge of $8.33 per visit, but simply stated what my services were, and then fixed what I regarded as a very reasonable charge. I presented this bill to my friend, Dr. J. F. Alexander, president of the board of health, who said he would present the bill and vote for it. I considered him a good judge as to its being reasonable.

"I would like to say further that while not connected with the subject of my bill, I was consulted by some four other physicians during our 'yellow fever' experience in regard to cures, concerning which they were doubtful and nervous as to the propriety of reporting to the health authorities, and I was able to reassure them and probably avert tendencies to a panic, and while receiving no compensation for these services, was pleased to be able to possibly prevent serious results to our beloved city, then under severe and adverse criticism. I will admit that in the matter of my bill I had expected the indorsement of the majority of my professional brethren on the board of health, but I find that it remained for one of another profession, the honorable and just-minded Judge Dorsey, to defend me, and show some adequate knowledge and just appreciation of what was due to a doctor for such services. I am both grateful for and proud of such an indorsement as this.

"As to the physician on the board who said that he 'regarded $2 a visit in a yellow fever case as sufficient compensation,' it is to be regretted, judging from the past, that he will probably never avail himself of any opportunity to enlarge his acquaintance with, and knowledge of, yellow fever, and its treatment by a personal experience, which might render his opinion of some value.

"In conclusion, I beg pardon for thus referring to a personal matter, which others than myself have brought before the public. To that public I gladly submit the merits of my case. Respectfully yours,

"JOHN C. OLMSTED, M. D."

"January 1, 1898."

IN MEMORY.

Little Lewis Lee Near, Only Child of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Near, Died December 12th, Age Three Months.

BY GENEVA G. MOORE COOK.

Down into God's earthly garden
Came an angel one bright day,
Plucked a rosebud and so gently
In his arms bore it away;
God had placed it in our bower,
And we watched it with such care,
'Til its tiny leaves unfolding
Cast sweet fragrance on the air.

All about it twined our heartstrings,
And our future seemed so bright,
With such sunshine in our garden
Surely there could be no night.
But alas! our blessed Father
Only loaned to us the bud,
And he wanted its sweet fragrance
In the Paradise of God.

So to earth he sent his angel,
Bade him pluck its fairest flower,
And he took our little darling
In his arms to heaven's bower;
There to bloom through endless ages
And its purest leaves unfold;
But it left our hearts all bleeding
And our future dark and cold.

Oh, we cannot see why Jesus
Wanted just our only bud,
But we bow our heads and whisper—
"It must be the will of God."
Low beneath the rod we're bending,
But we know in time to come
We shall meet and clasp our baby
In God's great eternal home.

After serious illness, like typhoid fever, pneumonia, or the grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful strength-giving power.

Xmas Books and Novelties

In great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

QUIET NEW YEAR'S AT FORT

Little Change from Regular Routine Was Made for the Day.

VISITORS FROM CITY GO OUT

New Method of Drilling by Musical Cadence Is Quickly Learned by the Men.

No evidences of holiday were had at the fort yesterday and the routine of work was the same as on the other days of the year.

The soldiers had their duties to perform and their drills and inspections to go through as regularly as if the year were half gone. Many New Year's calls were made to the officers' quarters by friends from the city, and at times during the day the gay uniforms and the cloaks of the officers flying in the wind made a pretty scene, with the furs and rich silks of the ladies of the fort, as they walked along the promenade in front of the quarters.

The new drill inaugurated by Lieutenant Butts, by which the men drill according to musical cadence, has proved a success with the men at the fort, as at other places, and they are rapidly learning to execute the entire manual of arms with accuracy and quickness without any commands.

Exercise in this part of the drills is given the men about twice each week and the band is called on for assistance on these occasions. The men have been instructed to execute the manual of arms with only the first command being given, and each movement of the gun is made in time with music from the band. The style has attracted much attention and the efficiency with which the men at Fort McPherson are learning the method will soon place them at the head of the army in this particular kind of execution.

It is said to be the prettiest thing that has been brought into the army in a long time and comes nearer approaching the old tactics that existed before the present ones, which were considered picturesque when a large company or regiment went through the movements.

KENNESAW NATIONAL PARK

It Is Proposed by Veterans of Atlanta Campaign To Create One There.

CIRCULAR IS SENT BROADCAST

It Asks for Names of Survivors of the Atlanta Campaign and Tells of the Plan Proposed.

A circular letter addressed to the veterans of the Atlanta campaign has been sent broadcast over the country asking for their names and addresses. The object of this is the formation of branch Societies of the Atlanta Campaign for social and other purposes.

The circular is by George E. Dolton, acting secretary, and states that it is proposed to use the influence of the Society of the Atlanta Campaign to secure from congress and the state of Georgia, a national park of and around Kennesaw mountain.

The circular says that as yet Sherman and Johnston have gone unhonored and the park proposed to be created of Kennesaw mountain is to be in honor of these two generals. The views of the survivors are asked for.

The circular is as follows:

"Society of the Atlanta Campaign, Kennesaw Mountain National Park—To the Veterans of the Atlanta Campaign, greeting: The address of all surviving participants of the Atlanta campaign—those who served with the armies of Sherman, Johnston and Hood—is desired. The objects are two-fold, first, the organization of branch Societies of the Atlanta Campaign for social purposes, and second, the Atlanta campaign is recognized as one of the greatest of modern wars. The armies of the east have national parks established in honor of their achievements—Gettysburg, Antietam, etc., and in the west there are Chickamauga, Shiloh, etc.; and it is but just that the Atlanta campaign should be allowed at least one national park. Grant, McClellan, Meade, Beauregard, Rosecrans and Bragg have parks to mark where they won fame, but Sherman and Johnston, those two well-matched giants, as yet are unhonored. They earned their grandest laurels on the Atlanta campaign. Of all the important points on that campaign—Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek and Atlanta—Kennesaw mountain stands pre-eminently at the head for the importance of the siege and assault, for its grandly conspicuous position and form and for its availability. It is proposed to use the influence on the Society of the Atlanta Campaign to secure from congress and the state of Georgia, the creation of a national park of and around Kennesaw mountain, and when the park shall have been established, it is intended that the society meet at the park annually, for the transaction of business, for social union and to recount the deeds of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

"It is requested that all who took part in the above campaign and who favor the foregoing in whole or in part, send their address, stating their views freely and fully, to GEORGE E. DOLTON,
"Acting Secretary.
"24 South Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.
"All papers please copy."

Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops

Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable. Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Fever Blisters Cured in One Night.

Sulfamyl Paste, for sale Brown & Allen's, Elkin-Watson, and Bratton's.

J. T. DERRY'S

Classical and English School.

Exercises will be resumed on Monday, January 3d. Boys and girls carefully prepared for college. Primary department taught by Mrs. Derry.

Your Inflamed Arm.

Sulfamyl Paste will relieve it promptly. For sale Brown & Allen's, Elkin-Watson, Bratton's.

Xmas Books and Novelties

In great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

VACCINATION HAS WHIPPED SMALLPOX

Chief Veal Figures on Epidemic During the Recent Scare.

DISEASE NOW UNDER CONTROL

Compulsory Vaccination Has Been Complete and Successful.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY ON THE SUBJECT

All Agree Virus Is the Only Prevention for the Epidemic Despite Anti-Vaccination Societies.

The report of Chief Veal, of the sanitary department, that will be handed to Mayor Collier shows better than any other argument the good of vaccination. It also shows that Atlanta has just passed through the most remarkable outbreak of smallpox in the history of the country.

Following is an exact copy of the smallpox figures in the report as it will go to the mayor today:

Number of cases quarantined from the city	213
Number of patients vaccinated in quarantine	213
Number vaccinated and afterwards developed varioloid	25
Number vaccinated who escaped varioloid	188
Smallpox cases direct from the city	197
Varioloid developed in quarantine	26
Making a total number of cases from city	223
Smallpox cases from county	25
Number in quarantine from county	5
Making total patients from county	30
Whites from county with smallpox	7
Colored from county with smallpox	18
Whites in quarantine from county	1
Colored quarantined from county	4
Making total number of patients from county	30
Grand total of smallpox cases in pesthouse	247
Number previously vaccinated	0
Total number of patients in quarantine	218
Grand total cared for by city during outbreak	465
Deaths from smallpox (all colored)	3

These figures are remarkable from two standpoints.

First they show absolutely the necessity and good of vaccination, and secondly they show that the death rate has been remarkably small.

Out of the 213 people taken to the quarantine department having been directly exposed to smallpox only twenty-five developed varioloid.

If the anti-vaccination plan had been carried out and the injection of the virus neglected it is reasonably certain that all of these 213 people would have had confluent smallpox.

All of those at the pesthouse who had confluent smallpox were persons who had never been vaccinated, and all of the deaths were those of unvaccinated persons.

These facts demonstrate the usefulness of vaccination. They are simply unanswerable and the Anti-Vaccination Society will find hard work in making converts when practical demonstrations like we have had occur. In addition to these facts, the medical men of Atlanta are a unit on one thing, and that is the absolute necessity of vaccination. In spite of the vast number of tracts that have been sent to the city lately by anti-vaccination societies from different sections of the country, the local doctors have not changed their minds about vaccination and they all agree that it is necessary as a preventive of smallpox. The claims made by the anti-vaccination people are looked on as mere rubbish and the doctors all say that the opposition to vaccination is absurd.

The thorough vaccination that Atlanta has gone through has certainly stamped the disease out of Atlanta and the city is almost free from it now. The members of the board of health state that they do not look for any more trouble, and while it is possible that they may find a few more cases that the worst is over and they have the smallpox now under control. The doctors are unanimous in the statements that the disease could not have been stopped in any other way, and they laugh at the idea that vaccination is harmful in any way.

It is not probable that an anti-vaccination society could make many converts in Atlanta, for nearly everybody has been vaccinated and the citizens of Atlanta are undoubtedly in favor of it. It is absolutely certain that none of the Atlanta doctors will become converts to the anti-vaccination idea, for they are all too strong in favor of it ever to change.

The evidence has been here as it has elsewhere, that vaccination does make one immune from smallpox and that it cannot be done in any other way. Over 80 per cent of those vaccinated will not take smallpox, and those who do only have it in a light form, or what the doctors call varioloid.

A prominent physician said yesterday that the best way to cure the anti-vaccination cranks of their prejudice against vaccination was to let smallpox break out among them. This actually happened in Montreal, Canada, in 1885. Up to that time Montreal had been without smallpox and the anti-vaccination society had grown strong, numerically. The population was almost entirely unvaccinated.

In April of that year a sleeping car conductor was brought to Montreal from Chicago with the smallpox. In spite of the anti-vaccination society and its prejudice against vaccination, the disease spread and in nine months' time 3,164 deaths occurred from the disease. Those of the anti-vaccination society who were left were the first ones to get vaccinated.

A great many of the local doctors were seen yesterday and they all say about the same thing, and that is that vaccination is a preventive of smallpox. Dr. McRae of the board of health, said:

"Every sensible man knows that vaccination will in the vast majority of cases prevent smallpox. Those persons vaccinated who do take it do not have confluent smallpox, but they have it in a light form, or what is know as varioloid. Thousands of cases are on record where vaccinated persons have been exposed to smallpox and not taken it, but it is very rare where one unvaccinated is exposed and does not take the disease. It is the one and only safeguard that we have against the disease, and there can be no valid reason against it. I do not see how any doctor can be opposed to vaccination."

Dr. Alexander, president of the board of health, said:

"There ought to be a general law that would compel the vaccination of all babies as soon as they are old enough to be vaccinated. Every baby should be vaccinated between the ages of three and six months. This is the only way that we can get a thorough vaccination. A person who has been thoroughly vaccinated can't have a real case of confluent smallpox. I do not see what good reason can be given against vaccination. We have stamped the disease out here by vaccination and it is the only way that we could have stopped it. The anti-vaccination idea is absurd and there is really nothing that can be said against vaccination.

Dr. William P. Nicolson said:

"Smallpox is the one disease that we can protect ourselves against and vaccination is the only protection. I do not think you will find any doctor opposed to vaccination."

Dr. W. M. Manahan said:

"I do not see what any one can object to being vaccinated for. It certainly is a preventive for smallpox and it has been very necessary here in Atlanta. Of course, I believe in vaccination and advise it for all who have not been vaccinated."

All of the other doctors seen are of the same opinion and say about the same thing. They laugh at the anti-vaccination theory and say that they do not see any good reason for it.

The anti-vaccination societies that are trying to enlighten Atlanta are throwing their tracts away and wasting a lot of postage. Even if they could make converts to their way of thinking, their efforts come a little late, as over 72,000 people in the city have been recently vaccinated and the unvaccinated man in Atlanta is a rare article.

Southern Sanitarium



"WATER CURE."

The Most Thoroughly Equipped and Oldest Scientifically Conducted Hygienic Institute South.

RESULTS of its more than twenty years of continuous operation. Five thousand of the most prominent people of this and other sections of the United States have been restored to health here.

SPECIALTIES—Diseases of Digestion and Depuration.

LOCATION—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

ACCOMMODATIONS—Homelike.

DIETARY—Hygienic, and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

REMEDIAL APPLIANCES—In conjunction with latest approved agents are employed the celebrated MOLIERE THERMO-ELECTRIC BATHS, or Improved Turkish Hot Air, Electric, Chemical Baths, and all Hydro-Therapeutic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Swedish Movements by steam propelled machinery and trained manipulators. Massage, Pneumatic and Vacuum Treatment, Etc., Etc.

RECOMMENDATION—The large number of invalids restored here, and the many years of practical existence of this Institution is ample assurance of its reliability and success. ☞ Treatment an Especial Boon for Invalid Ladies. Address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., 172 Capitol Avenue.

Beautiful Undermuslins.

An Art Exhibition in Underwear.

We have just received and are now displaying the most beautiful lot of undermuslins ever brought to Atlanta. It is worth your while to view them. They are Siegel's famous Eagle Brand goods—the world's foremost brand in point of quality, workmanship and beauty of design. Every garment comes in an almost endless variety of styles and ornamentation. Some few prices are given below. Each price represents such a quality as cannot be had elsewhere for double the amount. Remember that! We exclusively sell them in Atlanta.

Gowns.

Of good muslin, made with tucked yoke and frills in sleeve and neck 39c

Gowns of good quality muslin, made in a dozen different styles, V necks, square neck, with yokes of inserting, etc., for . . 50c

Gowns of a fine quality muslin, trimmed with lace and embroidery, made empire style, high necks, low necks, etc., for 75c

Cambric Gowns of best quality, in fifty different designs, trimmed elaborately with lace and embroidery, for 98c

Chemises.

Made of muslin and trimmed with imitation torchon lace, for 25c

Corded band Chemises, extra good quality muslin, well made, full widths 98c

Skirts.

Muslin Skirts, with wide hems and tucks above 39c

Muslin Skirts, with tucked cambric frills 50c

Muslin Skirts, made umbrella style, with cambric frills . . 75c

Drawers.

Of good quality domestic, with hems and clusters of tucks above, all sizes 25c

Of good quality muslin, with frill of embroidery, with cluster of tucks above 35c

Corset Covers.

Made of plain cambric of good quality, in both high and low neck patterns . . . . . 25c each

Imitation Smyrna Lace, trimmed cambric Corset Covers 39c each

Embroidery trimmed cambric Corset Covers . . . . 50c each

Douglas & Davison

57 TO 61 WHITEHALL STREET.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT KAMPER'S"

Tennessee Buckwheat Flour

Guaranteed absolutely pure. Eleven-pound sacks, 50c; 24-pound sacks, $1. Special prices by the barrel.

All Pork Sausage

From Getty's "Holly Hill" Farm, Tennessee. This sausage is made from select young stock, properly chopped and seasoned in the old-fashioned way that will carry you back to the days on the old farm.

With H. H. Jersey Butter and a cup of

Best Mocha and Java Coffee

As accompaniments, what more does man want these blustering wintry mornings to start the day right?

Our assortment of table syrups is unequaled in variety and range of prices. Take a peep at our window.

"Creole," "The Best" 25-cent coffee. Free demonstration.

.....THE.....

Best Tea and Coffee Store

79 and 81 Peachtree St.

"It Snows!" Cries The Schoolboy

and let it snow. We are prepared for it, and can prepare you in very short order, and at very short cost at that. Remember, too, "that goods that are not good we make good." Haven't known any other way in the past, and don't want to begin the New Year now with any new fangled ideas.

Blue and black Kersey and Melton Overcoats, serge lined, with velvet collar, a high grade $12.50 coat. **$10.00**

Fawn and natural gray Underwear, 50 per cent wool, soft, warm and fleecy, and positively non-shrinkable. **$1.00**

M. R. Emmons & Co.

39 and 41 Whitehall Street.

A GROWING BUSINESS.

The C. A. Dahl Co. Are the Leaders in Cut Flowers and Floral Arrangements.

It is a rare thing that a business outgrows itself in as short a time as the C. A. Dahl Company has done in the past year. They have always received their share of the patronage, but the growth of this company during the past year is something phenomenal. They are now the leading florists of Atlanta and under the skilful and conservative management of Mr. A. B. Williams they will continue to grow. Very few people in Atlanta know that Colonel W. S. Thomson, one of the most prominent attorneys in the state, is the controlling power in the C. A. Dahl Company, but such is the case. Some of his friends having heard this, are now giving the C. A. Dahl Company their patronage, which is all appreciated. The cut flowers and violets offered by this company are above the average and only good stock is ever tendered to a customer. The demand for violets has been more than they could meet, but from now on, with the arrangements just completed, they will be able to fill all orders.

The floral decorations and designs executed by this company cannot be excelled, and they have attracted much comment and admiration. Their stock is very fine at present, and if there is anything in their line that you desire be sure and give them a call or 'phone 166.

THE SPRING SESSION.

Southern Female College, College Park, Georgia.

After Christmas holidays this school resumes exercises at the appointed time, Tuesday morning, January 4th. As wild rumors have been in circulation about smallpox, it is proper to state that there has been no case of this disease in any of its forms among the pupils boarding, or day, or among any of the inmates and employees of the college, and that no danger is apprehended. New pupils may enter for the spring session of the college at the above date.

CHARLES C. COX, President.

A Good Route.

A good route between the Ohio and Chicago—perhaps the best, is the Monon, with its four trains daily (via C., H. and D.) from Cincinnati, and two trains daily from Louisville. The equipment and service is of the best, and the time second to none.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH WILL CELEBRATE TODAY ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The Church Was Organized in 1848 and Moved To Its Present Site in 1850--The Edifice Now Used Was Erected in 1870 and Is Still Worthy.

MRS. ELIZABETH MOODY IS THE ONLY LIVING ORIGINAL MEMBER

THE celebration of the semi-centennial of the First Baptist church will commence this morning, Rev. W. W. Landrum, the pastor, preaching the anniversary sermon. Preparations for the event have been under way for some time and many committees have been appointed, the congregation intending to have the largest celebration ever held by a church in this city.

One who should have taken a prominent part in the exercises, Mrs. Elizabeth Moody, will be absent. She is the oldest surviving member of the church, and but for an illness, which she thinks her last, she would have been present.

She is old and wrinkled, and sight and hearing have almost left her, but the memory of the time when she joined the church and every circumstance connected with it she still has and talks interestingly and freely on the subject. The old lady has seen many changes in both the city and her denomination since first she was baptized halfa century ago.

She knew the town when the inhabitants numbered less than five hundred, and she has seen it grow to a population of 120,000. She knew her denomination when there were but seventeen members regularly affiliated, while now they number in Atlanta nearly eight thousand, with from eighteen to twenty houses of worship.

She was seen at her residence, 534 West North avenue.

"I can't quite see you," she said to her caller. "I am very blind, but I don't think I have ever seen you before."

"Mrs. Moody, you are the oldest member of the First Baptist church, aren't you?"

The question repeated, she told the story.

"Yes, that is what they say, and I guess it is true. I know I was there when the church was first organized, but whether or not I am the only one living I do not know, as I have not kept track of the others. If I remember rightly, when I joined the church there were but fifteen members.

Forgot To Take Out Her Letter.

"The meeting house was up on Peachtree street nearly to Houston. This was about fifty or fifty-one years ago. Then we moved to the country and I forgot to get my letter out of the church, and that is why I am still a member. It was not right for me to leave my letter in the church, but I never thought of it.

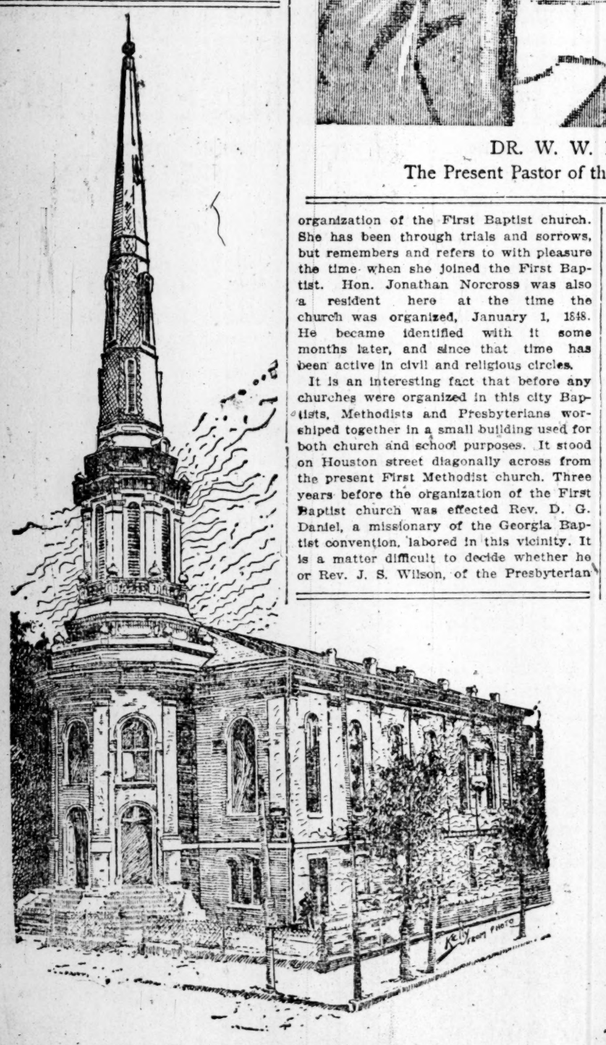
"Then we moved back to Atlanta and sometimes I would go to the First Baptist, sometimes to the missions and sometimes to other churches. My husband was a good man and a good Baptist and when he died we continued to live in Atlanta. That was after the war. It was in—in—. Young man, I have had so much trouble that I sometimes forget exactly when things did happen.

"Some time ago the members of the First Baptist found out I was still alive and they have been very good to me. I don't remember them though, my memory is so bad. I don't know whether or not you have ever been to see me before. Mrs. D. O. Dougherty has been here several times and has been very good to me, bringing me lots of nice things. The last time she was here I did not know her at all until they explained to me who she was.

"I hear there will be a big celebration at the church next Sunday and I want to go. Oh! how I would like to be there. It would give me more pleasure than anything just now. But I am in bed, and I guess it is for the last time. I am getting weaker every day and never expect to see the old church again. But, young man, if God is ready to take me I am willing to go. I suppose it is the best thing that could happen now, for I am eighty-four years old and so weak that I can only lie here and think of heaven and wait for the time when I will be at home."

Such is the old lady who entered into the organization of the First Baptist church. She has been through trials and sorrows, but remembers and refers to with pleasure the time when she joined the First Baptist. Hon. Jonathan Norcross was also a resident here at the time the church was organized, January 1, 1848. He became identified with it some months later, and since that time has been active in civil and religious circles.

It is an interesting fact that before any churches were organized in this city Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians worshiped together in a small building used for both church and school purposes. It stood on Houston street diagonally across from the present First Methodist church. Three years before the organization of the First Baptist church was effected Rev. D. G. Daniel, a missionary of the Georgia Baptist convention, labored in this vicinity. It is a matter difficult to decide whether he or Rev. J. S. Wilson, of the Presbyterian church, preached the first sermon in the little village of 1848.



The First Baptist Church of Today.



MRS. ELIZABETH MOODY.
The Sole Surviving Original Member of the First Baptist Church—The Picture Is From a Photo Taken Twenty Years Ago. She Is Now Eighty-four Years Old.



DR. W. W. LANDRUM,
The Present Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Beginning of the Little Church.

Only seventeen people entered into the organization of the First Baptist church. For a time services were held in the little building on Houston street, but in 1850 an edifice was erected on the lot occupied by the present church. This had much the appearance of a private dwelling, having a front porch, the only distinguishing mark was the windows, which were narrow and high, and of stained glass.

The church continued to prosper, adding new members and establishing missions, until 1870, when the present building was erected. This was done because the old church was found to be inadequate. Since that time practically no change has been made in the building, except to put in new chairs, windows and other things of a similar nature.

During its history the First Baptist has had a worthy line of pastors. Men at the head of their calling have spoken from the pulpit and labored with the congregation. In the order of their service, they are: Rev. D. G. Daniel, Rev. A. M. Spaldings, Rev. W. H. Robert, Rev. T. U. Wilkes, Rev. H. Williams, Rev. A. T. Holmes, Rev. H. C. Hornady, Rev. R. W. Fuller, Rev. E. W. Warren, Rev. D. W. Gwin, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne and Rev. W. W. Landrum.

Dr. Landrum was ordained by a presbytery of which Rev. D. G. Daniel, the pastor of the church, was a member. One of Dr. Landrum's predecessors, Rev. A. T. Holmes, baptized his mother and married his parents; another, Rev. E. W. Warren, was a near kinsman, while Dr. Hawthorne was a co-laborer with Dr. Landrum in Richmond, Va., where they were both pastors.

The former commended the latter to the members of the First Baptist as a man whose gifts for organization would likely lead to the increased prosperity of the church. Dr. Landrum's great grandfather was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Georgia, who entered the state from Virginia after the close of the revolutionary war.

This Baptist patriot commanded a company in the regiment of Light-Horse Harry Lee, and was present at the surrender at Yorktown. Settling in Oglethorpe county, he labored with the Mercers, Marshalls and Governors Lumpkin and Rabun, the Baptist leaders of that early period.

The present membership of the First Baptist church exceeds 1,300. Additions by baptism and letter during the past year have amounted to over 250, and contributions to missionary purposes have exceeded those of any previous year by nearly $1,500. The present officers of the church have served for some time, and are:

Pastor—W. W. Landrum, D. D.
Clerks—R. A. Monteith, Cephas M. Brown, A. S. Soule.
Treasurer—John M. Green.
Deacons—John M. Green, chairman; J.

Continued on Sixteenth Page.



MRS. RICHARD PETERS.
The Sole Surviving Original Member of the First Presbyterian Church She Is Now a Member of the Episcopal Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CELEBRATES 50TH YEAR NEXT WEEK

Fifty Years of Labor in God's Service To Be Crowned With Fitting Services and Dignified Ceremony--From a Log House To a Handsome Temple.

MRS. RICHARD PETERS IS THE ONLY LIVING ORIGINAL MEMBER

IN a little log house that stood where Bratton's pharmacy now stands, a small body of Presbyterians met fifty years ago and organized a church. The church endured and prospered, and two weeks from today a larger body of Presbyterians will meet in one of the finest and handsomest churches in this city to celebrate the semi-centennial of the organization in the log house, just a half century ago.

The only surviving member of the little flock that was then organized into the Presbyterian church will be the central figure in the celebration. She is Mrs. Richard Peters, nee Thompson, and though the years have snatched from life her brothers and sisters of that early day, leaving her alone, she is comparatively strong, and will meet with the Presbyterians of this later day to help celebrate the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta.

Interesting and appropriate preparations have been made for the celebration of the semi-centennial. The first two services of the day will be held at the Central Presbyterian church, on Washington street, because of its larger size, but the historical service will be held at the First Presbyterian church, on Marietta street, at night. The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church comes on Saturday, January 8th, but the church people chose to celebrate Sunday, so the celebration was postponed until the following day.

A special committee has been working on the programme for some time, but it will not be completed until next week. But enough of it is complete to show that the three services will all be interesting.

History of the First Presbyterian.

The history of the First Presbyterian church is one teeming with interest. The age of this religious association commands respect, and then its wonderful progress from a little log hut to the finest temple of worship in Atlanta compels interest and attention of the public. The Presbyterian church is as old as the city, and, in fact, much older than Atlanta, although it seems that there was no regular organization until 1848.

Rev. John S. Wilson, who preached the first sermon ever heard in Atlanta, said of the church:

"We have labored in this city since its foundation, having, so far as we know, been the first to preach the gospel, while it was yet known only as 'Terminus,' and before it was honored with the more dignified name of 'Marthasville.'"

The first and only place of worship for a number of years, was a log building known as the Male academy, situated in an angle at the junction of Peachtree and North Pryor streets. This house was for a long time used by all denominations. It was also used as a schoolhouse, and it was here that the first of Atlanta's school children were taught. In this house a Presbyterian church consisting of nineteen members, of whom three were elected ruling elders, was organized by Dr. Wilson on the 8th day of January, 1848. Dr. Wilson was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Decatur, which town was then superior in size and importance to Atlanta. The organization of the first Presbyterian church here was the first movement toward the development of the village into a town.

The declaration and rules of the new church were as follows:

"We therefore, whose names are subscribed hereunto, being by the providence of God assembled in this place, and desiring to enjoy the benefits, privileges and ordinances of Christ, as received and administered in the Presbyterian church in these United States, of which we are all members and communicants, do agree to unite in the organization of the Presbyterian church of Atlanta.

"Adopted and subscribed by us at Atlanta, this 8th day of January, 1848.

"Joel Kelsey,	Joseph Thompson,
"Minerva Kelsey,	Henry Brockman,
"Keziah Boyd,	Ruth A. Brockman,
"Margaret Boyd,	James Davis,
"Annie L. Houston,	Jane Davis,
"Jane Gill,	H. A. Frazier,
"O. Houston,	Julia M. L. Frazier,
"Mary A. Thompson,	Lucinda Cone,
"C. J. Caldwell,	Harriet Norcross."
"Mary J. Thompson,	

The first three ruling elders were Joel Houston, J. A. Hayden, James Davis, Reuben Cone and Joseph Pitts.

The First Church Building.

The first year of the church's existence was very prosperous and the members soon began to aspire to a better place of worship than the little log building. A lot on Marietta street was purchased of Judge Reuben Cone for $300, and on the money being paid he executed a title to the trustees heretofore named. That title is still held by the First Presbyterian church trustees. On this lot a brick edifice was erected during the years 1850, 1851 and 1852. The brick church was regarded as a wonder in those days. It cost about $4,200, and was a nice building for a village. The dimensions of this church were 70x40 feet, with a basement for a Sunday school room. There was a vestibule, and over it a gallery for organ and choir. There was no tower or steeple. A small belfry surmounted the roof of the building, but no bell was ever placed in it. This new church building was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1852.

Rev. John S. Wilson, who had preached for years before the organization of the church, was what is known as stated supply for the new church from its organization for nearly five years following.

Rev. J. L. King supplied the pulpit of the church for ten months in 1853.

Rev. J. E. DuBose was stated supply for 1854. After a year as supply, he was installed as pastor, and was the first regular pastor of the church. He sustained this relation for about three years. A well-remembered revival occurred during his ministry, as the result of which about forty new members were added to the church. The sessional records for ten years from the organization of the church cannot be found, and the history during that period is dependent upon memory and tradition. It seems that there were no deacons, and the number of new members added during this period is not known.

Church Is Divided.

In February, 1858, owing to troubles and dissensions in the church, the presbytery of Flint river, at a called meeting in Atlanta, decreed that the church should be divided and two churches formed. This was accordingly done.

One party embracing fifty-seven persons was organized under the name of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta.

Shortly after the division of the church Rev. J. S. Wilson, the founder of the church was chosen pastor of the First church. He occupied this position until his death in 1873, a period of about fifteen years.

Oswald Houston, Joel Kelsey, George Robinson William Markham and A. N. Wilson were elected as ruling elders. The ruling elders from that time until 1873 in their regular order were: Berryman D. Shumate, L. B. Davis, James Hoge, S. B. Hoyt, William McMillan, W. P. Inman, V. Thompson, Joseph L. King, William M. Lowry, James Robinson, W. A. Powell, C. M. Barry, T. D. Frierson, W. A. Moore and J. M. Alexander. The deacons were:

J. R. Wallace, T. G. Healy, S. B. Hoyt, W. J. Houston, J. S. Oliver, Carl Harmson, W. A. Powell, T. L. Langston, S. M. Inman and Leonard Bellingrath.

Rev. John S. Wilson died on the 27th of March, 1873. During the following summer Rev. E. H. Barnett, of Abingdon, Va., was elected pastor, but declined the call. Rev. Joseph H. Martin was then chosen pastor. He accepted and was installed as pastor. About this time the church expended about $2,000 in renovating the building. In 1872 a mission Sunday school was established on Jones avenue and was later organized into the Third Presbyterian church.

The Second Church Building.

The first edifice of the First Presbyterian church having become too small for the increasing congregation, and tending to decay from age and the effects of the war and the elements, in the latter part of 1876 measures were adopted for the erection of a new house of worship on the same site.

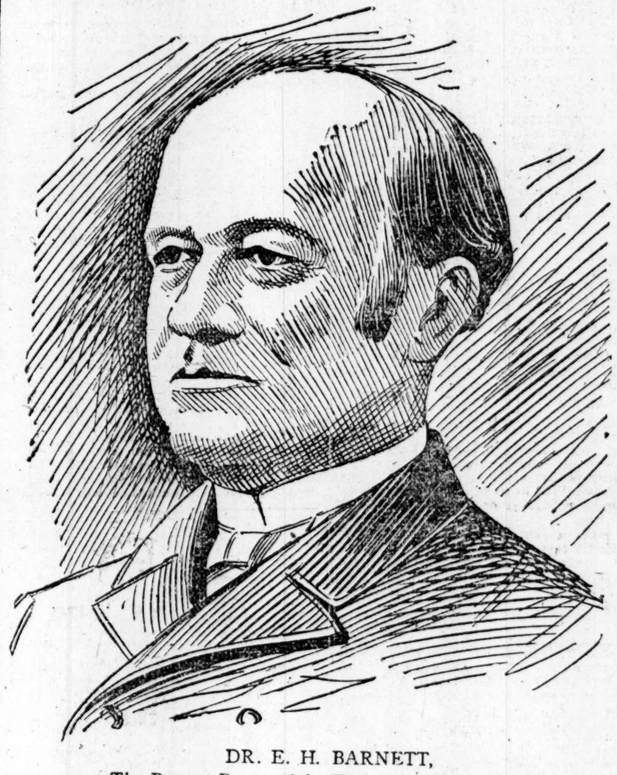
Two committees, one on finance and the other on building, were appointed to take charge of the enterprise. The former committee was composed of A. Austell, J. W. English, W. P. Inman, E. F. Longley and L. Bellingrath. The latter committee consisted of T. G. Healy, W. A. Moore, J. C. Peck, S. M. Inman and T. L. Langston. W. M. Lowry, chairman of the board of trustees, was appointed chairman of both committees. In 1877 the old building was removed and the work on the new building begun.

The entire cost of the building as estimated in the contract was to be $35,000. While the new building was being erected the congregation worshiped in the edifice on Marietta street, a little north of Spring street, at that time belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church.

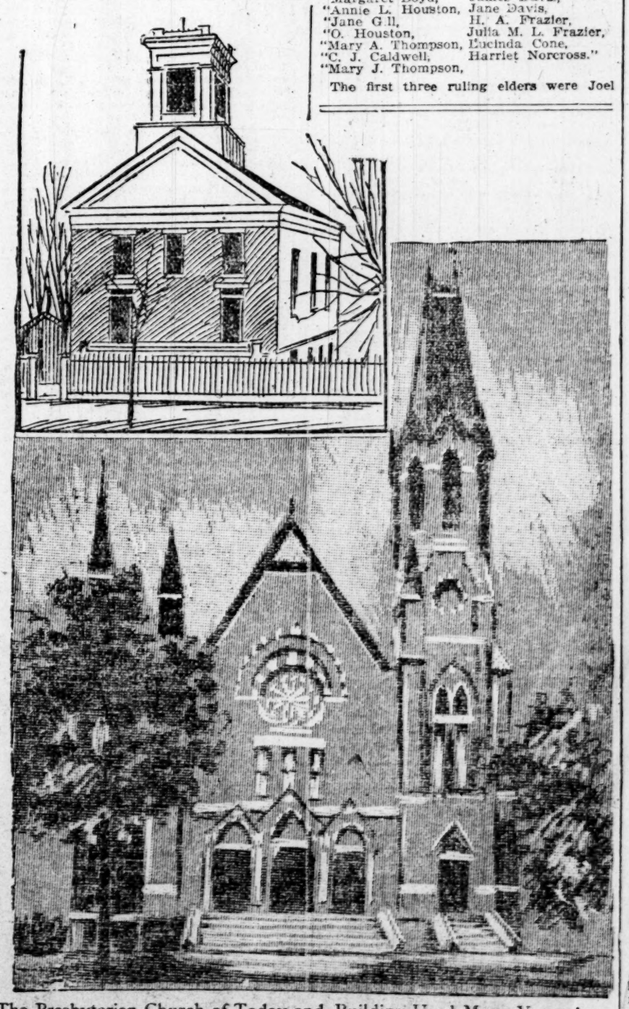
The church building then erected still stands on Marietta street. Rev. J. H. Martin continued in the pastorate of the church until the year 1882, when he resigned his pastoral services. The following year Rev. E. H. Barnett was again called to the pastorate. A committee was appointed to prosecute the call before the presbytery, and at a call meeting this committee was unsuccessful in securing the services of Dr. Barnett. At a subsequent meeting the committee succeeded in bringing him here, and he was installed as pastor on June 10, 1883. Since that time he has been pastor of the church and has made one of the most satisfactory ministers in the city. The church has grown from its small beginning to one of the strongest and wealthiest churches in the city.

Only one of the nineteen original members is still living. This is Mrs. Richard Peters. Mrs. Peters was Miss Mary Thompson at the time of the organization of the church and her maiden name appears on the church records. During the fifty years Mrs. Peters has left the Presbyterian church and is now a member of the Episcopal church, which was her husband's church. She is an aged and honored lady, and the committee appointed to arrange for the semi-centennial unanimously voted to invite her to take part.

There are many old people of Atlanta who have been with the church almost since its organization, and when they all meet together on Sunday, January 9th, it will indeed be an interesting gathering.



DR. E. H. BARNETT,
The Present Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.



The Presbyterian Church of Today and Building Used Many Years Ago.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Julia E. Becker, the Noted Singer, Dies in New York.

We are grieved at the death of our talented young singer, Miss Julia E. Becker, who will ever be remembered in Atlanta for gifts of song and sweet, beautiful character. She had been a great sufferer for more than a year and on that account had gone to New York city. Her magnificent voice seemed to grow more and more beautiful, and like the ninghtingale, she sang her sweetest notes, then they were hushed forever. With her youth there was hope even to the last hour that her recovery was certain, when, in a moment the heart failed and the end came. Miss Becker was the daughter of Mr. Paul and Mrs. Julia E. Becker, of Campbell county.

A FRIEND.

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS



In spite of the holiday season the past week has been a good one at the local theaters. Both the Grand and the Lyceum gave us two good attractions and the Columbia did a big business all the week with an excellent comedy company.

This week's bill at the Grand will be rather varied and three different attractions will hold the boards. The Columbia will be dark throughout the week.

The week opens up with Rosabel Morrison in "Carmen." "Carmen" has been heard in opera and been presented in almost every language. Of the many productions of "Carmen" the Morrison production stands very near the head.

The scenic embellishments of the play will be on the same scale of excellence that has always been a feature of a "Morrison production." The first act will show a public square in Seville, where the meeting of



ROSABEL MORRISON, in "Carmen," at the Grand.

Carmen and Don Jose occurs.

Act second is divided into two scenes. Scene first is a breach in the city wall. Scene second, patio of Lillas Pastia's wine shop.

Act third, the gipsy encampment in the mountains.

Fourth act, exterior of the bull ring, Cordova.

The resources of the Grand will allow of ample room for the perfect setting of the massive scenery, etc., carried for the play.

"In Gay New York" will begin an engagement at the Grand Wednesday night. This production is directed by Klaw & Erlanger. It is one of those elaborately staged pieces combining bits of comedy, farce, burlesque, opera specialty and ballet. In fact, it is a mixture of any and everything to amuse and delight the audiences.

The narrative deals with the adventures of a rustic couple, newly married, who leave their home in the country and visit gay Gotham on their wedding trip. They, of course, fall in with all kind of operatic people and bunco men and their adventures form the material for a very bright and interesting comedy. The part is full of specialties and the company is said to be a clever one. There will be performances Wednesday and Thursday nights with a matinee Thursday.

The famous "Lilliputians" will make their appearance at the Grand next Friday night. They will present their big spectacular play, "The Fair in Midgettown." The Lilliputians will be more enjoyed this year than ever, as their performance will be entirely in English.

Among the special features are "The Fatal Cinematograph" and the Geisha parody, both of which will call forth roars of laughter. The three grand ballets dazzle the eye by their splendors. They are called "The Five Senses," "Newspaperdom" and "Victorious Armies of the World," and are the most original ever seen on any stage. In the first the dancers appear as taste, touch, sight, smell and hearing, led by dream-sylphs. The second shows all the paraphernalia of a modern newspaper. The coryphees are clad as messenger boys, bill posters, editors, with scissors and waste-paper basket, reporters, with immense silver pencils and notebooks, letters, figures, advertisements. The Lilliputians participate in the first ballet as Spanish toreadors, singing and dancing with true Spanish abandon and grace; in the second as newsboys, playing the typical newsboy game with astonishing rapidity. In the last ballet the little people march up in file as George Washington, Napoleon I, Czar Nicholas II, Queen Victoria, General Grant, Bismarck, Moltke and Emperor William I. Each is accompanied by a body guard of four and when all have assembled the stage presents the most dazzlingly beautiful picture ever seen. Altogether "The Fair in Midgettown" is a play which all young and old, should see—it will be greatly enjoyed by everybody.

There is coming to the Lyceum Friday night and Saturday matinee an attraction that will surely hold the rapt attention of our theatergoers, both from a literary and a dramatic standpoint. The play in question is "Pudd'nhead Wilson," Frank Mayo's dramatization of Mark Twain's novel of that name, and its enactment is in the hands of Theodore Hamilton, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., son of the dean of the American stage, and other artists of equal note. The story of the piece, as all who have read Twain's work know, is laid in a sleepy, drowsy corner of Missouri, where ignorance is bliss and a self-satisfied air with everything in general reigns. The theme hinges upon the substitution of a one-thirty-second part negro child for a white boy, but through the preservation of the thumb marks of both children by a quaint, kind-hearted pudd'nhead lawyer, the wrongs of the concession are eventually righted and the white boy, now at man's estate, comes to his inheritance. This play affords considerable character studies in it shows to the very life depictations of scenes that have actually happened.

"It is almost impossible for a woman who adopts the stage to remain pure. The freedom of life, speech and gesture behind the curtain renders it almost impossible for a woman to preserve that simplicity which is her greatest charm.

"What is infinitely more to be deplored



Alice Veazis in "Gay New York" at the Grand This Week.

is that a woman who endeavors to keep her purity is almost as a necessity foredoomed to failure in her career. It is an awful thing to say, and, still more terrible, it is true; but no one who knows the life of the greenroom dare deny it.

"The English stage is the worst because the English are the least artistic people in the world, and more completely without the saving grace of humor than any other nation."

The foregoing sentences written by one Clement Scott, of London, have created the wildest excitement among the theatrical people the world over. He has been answered by almost every actress and chorus girl who can write and who has an eye to getting herself advertised. If Mr. Scott really thought such things he made the mistake of his life, as he probably knows by this time, in putting them in cold type. His feelings must be dead indeed if they are not hurt at the hard things that are being said about him and at him. Not only have the people on the stage jumped at him, but almost every critic in the country has filled columns attacking him and the ideas that he was bold enough to advance.

There are a great many good women on the stage. It is proper that such women should answer any attack upon their profession or themselves, but the idea of every twelve-dollar-a-week chorus girl flying into a rage over what in reality is true so far as they are concerned is ridiculous.

But be that as it may, Mr. Scott does make some very absurd statements. It is absurd to say that there are not and cannot be pure women on the stage. Even if it is true that they are all bad, there is no reason why they should be. It is quite true that women on the stage have more temptations than women in other spheres of life, and for that reason alone more of them fall, but there are women who withstand the temptations of the stage and remain good and pure. The profession would be better if there were more of them, for even the good ones have to suffer for the sins of the immoral ones. It is unjust and untrue to say that all women on the stage are bad. It is absurd and unreasonable to say that all women on the stage must be immoral.

Mr. Scott made a mistake in saying so for the simple reason that the public generally does not care one way or the other, and the people in the profession would, of course, feel hurt and resent it. The vast majority of the people who go to see the plays and who are the ones that the theaters are made for because they are the ones who make such a profession as acting possible, they as a rule do not care anything about the morals of the people they go to see, outside of a general interest in the morals of society generally.

When one goes to see a beautiful play acted so perfectly that one is lost to the outside world in watching it, what does it matter to them whether the leading lady is really married to the star or not. Who cares in the audience whether the chorus girls go out to supper with the Johnnies after the performance or not so long as they do their parts well and behave themselves on the stage. People who get the truest enjoyment out of a play do not sit and watch it all the while thinking about the players as they are in real life and puzzling their heads about the actors' morals.

If the actors want to be immoral it is none of the public's business. There is no danger in being contaminated over the footlights, and as so long as the audience will keep "out in front," as the actors say, there is no danger of the actors intruding on them. If any one has an honest desire to make a fallen woman better it is all right for them to try to make the reformation, and they may take her out of the theatrical profession or anywhere else, but it is absurd to attack an entire class of people and state that because the most of them are bad that they are all so.

Speaking of the immorality of the stage reminds me that I have often seen attacks made on the women of the stage and their lack of morals, but who ever heard of any one attacking the men on the stage? It may be that no one ever expected them to be anything but immoral, and it may be that critics are afraid to say what they really think of the men for fear that it would be too bad to put in print. Be that as it may, the fact is undeniable that the male portion of the stage folks is infinitely worse than the female portion taken at its worst. The stage is not looked up to as it should be, but is considered immoral the world over, and the real cause of this is not the impure women on it, but the deplorable moral condition of the men in the profession. Taken as a class, there are, of course, some few exceptions, the men on the stage are probably the most immoral class of men in the world. Few of them are gentlemen by birth, and still fewer are gentlemen by practice. As long as they can act the gentleman on the stage it really does not affect the public, but it does seem hard to always be holding up the weaker part of a profession and crying out that their immorality has caused the stage to be looked down on by the good people of the country. If the women on the stage are made bad it is because they have to associate with and labor day by day with a class of men immoral and rotten to the core. Women on the stage have a hard time. The class of men they are thrown with care absolutely nothing about them. They are neglected and have to shift for themselves. No matter how deserving they may be of it, they are not shown any considerable marks of respect and the lives they are forced to lead naturally makes them independent, careless and loose in their behavior. As Mr. Scott says, they loose their "simplicity," but how can a woman afford to be simple when she has to hustle to trains by herself late at night and lug her own grip, and in fact, do everything just as if she were the stoutest man that ever walked? The men may say that the women do not have to adopt the stage unless they want to and that they know what to expect and should be prepared to work like the rest of the profession. That may be true in one respect, but the women make the stage. How would a company of men draw? How many people would go to see a lot of awkward men act a play. Woman has made the stage popular. The theater could not exist without her. Her morals may not be the best, but every part that a woman can possibly take is given to her rather than to a man. Critics may call them bad, the men may neglect and the public may insult them, but woman, be she good or bad, she is the attraction on the stage, and man and his immorality after all cut a very small figure.

One of the new plays in New York is a play called "The Telephone Girl." There is a large chorus in this attraction, made up completely of women. The papers all state that the idea is a great one and the absence of the awkward, stupid-looking men make it more attractive. But "The Telephone Girl" must be a red hot play, for many of the New York critics have jumped on it because it is so immoral. Whenever New York objects to a play because it is too broad it must be very shocking.

The ubiquity of Miss Crane, the actress who has had lately so much unpleasant notoriety heaped upon her, is something astounding. According to the newspapers, she was born and reared and went to school all her life in about forty different places. The papers may all be correct about where she was reared and where she went to school, but it is a physical as well as a geographical impossibility for a person to be born in more than one place. One account of Miss Crane says that she is a southern girl and was born and reared in Louisville, Ky. Another paper states positively that her name is Lottie Post and that her birthplace was somewhere in Missouri. About the only thing that the accounts come anywhere near agreeing on is the fact that her father or stepfather was a doctor, and that his name was either Bows, Boas, Bowes or Bose. Toronto, Canada, Louisville, Ky., Topeka, Kan., Springfield, Ill., and many other places are the cities that she is said to have been born in.

It is a pity that they all claim her, for she is a very beautiful young woman and any town ought to be proud of her as a sample of its fair sex.

"What Dreams May Come," is the title of a new drama by Paul Kester, which will be produced early in the coming spring, with Mme. Janauschek, Miss Maide Banks, Mrs. Alexander Salvini, Courtney Thorp and William Redmund in the cast.

Francis Wilson, who has been ill with an attack of laryngitis, has recovered. This popular star will be seen in Atlanta later on during the season. Owing to his fight against the trust, Mr. Wilson will appear at the Lyceum during his engagement here.

Ot's Skinner has a very fine play in "Prince Rudolph" and he should be above changing his prices to suit the town he is playing in. Atlanta always pays the highest prices asked anywhere in the south. "Prince Rudolph" was presented through Alabama and the highest priced tickets were $1. The extra 50 cents was tacked on just as soon as the show reached here, and choice seats were $1.50.

Julia Marlowe opens her engagement at the Knickerbocker theater in New York tomorrow night with a production of "As You Like It." Her new play, as yet unnamed, will be presented on January 10th.

The muchly photographed and widely advertised Anna Held will start from New York tomorrow on her tour of the country. She is at the head of her own company, which is no doubt very bad, for she will be the star and she will attract the people no matter how bad the company is. She will go as far west as San Francisco and return by the way of Texas and New Orleans. From that point she will come here, and the Atlanta public will have a



PUDD'NHEAD and ROWY in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," at the Lyceum This Week.

chance to see the best advertised woman on the stage today. This is not an ad.

John Manning, the old-time minstrel, is said to be dying at his home in Cincinnati.

The fact that rheumatism is caused by a morbid condition of the blood explains the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this disease. Remember, take Hood's and only Hood's.

Railroad Scheme in Sylvania.

Sylvania, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—A railroad from Sylvania to Mill Haven, on Brier creek, in this county, is now being talked of. Mill Haven is owned by a company of millionaire capitalists, among them being John K. Garnett, of Savannah. They run a large naval stores and mercantile business, and have signified their intention of establishing a cotton factory there, should they succeed in obtaining railroad connection. The creek at that point affords a fine water power.



THE LILIPUTIANS AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY

Markets All Closed Yesterday Owing To Legal Holiday.

THE PAST WEEK REVIEWED

In Stocks Trade Has Been Dull, and Prices Are Lower—December Wheat Went Out Quiet.

New York, December 31.—Bradstreet's financial review says:

"Aside from the activity of some of the local stocks, there has been little in the market entitled to description. A holiday feeling prevailed throughout, and in the early portion of the week the continuance of slightly higher rates for call loans and the fear that a flurry might occur in the money market before New Year's day tended to still further restrict trading. London has sold a little stock, but the market there was utterly inactive on account of the firmness of money and the possibility of foreign complications in connection with the Chinese situation. Our own public has been indifferent to the stock market, and commission houses were at no time prominent in the transactions. Professional operators were to some extent influenced by the extreme dullness, and selling of long stock by such interests caused some concessions in prices. On such occasions, however, the belief that a better market is liable to develop with the new year asserted itself, and the undertone of speculation is unquestionably strong. If the market was apparently insensible to favorable developments, such as the generally good returns of net railroad earnings for November, it was also quite unmoved by disturbing rumors like that of Secretary Gage's alleged resignation or the stories pointing to war involving the European powers and Japan.

"The bond market has been less active, but prices for investment issues hold firm, and dealers in municipal and other high-grade securities generally reach a scarcity of supply to meet the demand. Toward the end of the week the market was if anything duller. The absence of any disturbance in the money market had a good effect on the speculative tone, but failed to encourage any activity."

The cotton markets were all closed yesterday and quotations are nominal at previous prices.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCK.	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	473	288	900	....	13482	9760
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	473	288	900	....		

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Local Review.

The year 1897 is numbered with the past, and a little restrospection will not be amiss.

It came with an unpromising introduction as a straggler brings up the rear of an army on the march. Financial affairs were in an almost chaotic state and but for the hopeful temperament of our people broad disaster might have followed.

The republican administration had control of the situation and promised early relief, but so far has failed to inaugurate changes or reforms which have been of material benefit to the people. It is true that a wonderful change has been wrought, money made plentiful and confidence restored, but both these greatly desired ends were accomplished through the good sense of the commercial world and the unlimited resources of the country.

The great barometer of trade—our railways—have almost without exception prospered, and today their security holders are conscious of that fact through the returns on their investments.

The sale of the Union Pacific and unloading of a burden by the national government through that transaction has been the most important financial event of the year. The national treasury has been strengthened more than $50,000,000 by the sale, and the money is available for the payment of obligations in excess of the income of the government.

The volume of foreign trade has been enormous, excess of exports over imports aggregating more than $300,000,000. From this source comes to a large extent the accumulation of money in our centers. During the recent past interest rates have appreciated slightly, but have not reached above a moderate cost to borrowers, and there are many reasons to anticipate an immediate return to a plethoric condition.

In the south the condition of the people has improved decidedly, notwithstanding the prevalent low price of cotton. At the opening of the season a better price prevailed and was taken advantage of to the extent that planters were enabled in most cases to discharge their outstanding obligations, and a large part of the crop held over represents profits.

Southern railways have prospered along with those of other sections, the only break in the situation being during the yellow fever epidemic, and that made no serious inroad in their earnings because much of the business interrupted then has been realized on since.

The reported sale of the interest of Thomas and Ryan in the lease of the Georgia railroad to the Louisville and Nashville is generally accepted as true, and will make an end of the litigation which has been in progress between the two parties. The effect has already been felt in a slight advance in the price of and demand for Georgia railroad stock. Sales were made yesterday at 175, including January dividend, the highest recent sale prior thereto being 174.

During the year there has been a marked broadening of general interest in the securities of traction companies, and investors who have heretofore ignored them, have been free buyers, prices of bonds issued on properties in the larger cities taking rank with issues on the best steam road systems of the country.

As is known to the local investing public, nearly all of our home institutions have had a fairly prosperous year, and the declaration and payment of dividends on the past six months' business are now in order.

The Lowry Banking Company has already declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend, this making the nineteenth consecutive dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, giving a total of $258,000 dividends paid in the last nine and a half years.

The Atlanta Banking Company has also declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, and the Southern Loan and Banking Company a dividend of 2½ per cent for the past six months. The majority of our institutions will declare dividends at the usual rate during the coming week, and a considerable sum which will seek investment will be realized therefrom.

All in all there are many reasons for hopefulness in the immediate future and we congratulate our readers on the promising prospect.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 5½s, 37 to 20 years	102½
Ga. 5½s, 20 to 40 years	102½
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115
Savannah 6s	109
Atl'nta 6s, 1907	112
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	111½
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	115
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	108
Atl'nta 4½s	104
Atl'nta 4s	103
Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	107
Macon 6s	114
Columbus 6s	102
Waterworks 6s	101
Rome 5s	100
So. Car. 4½s	103
Newn'ns, L. D.	106
Chatta. 6s, 1911	109
Col. S. C. grd 4	95
2s & 4s, 1916	82
Ala. Class A	106

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112
Ga. 6s, 1922	113
Ga. Pac. 1st	120
C. C. & A. 1st	102
do 1909	102
Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	109
do income 6s, 1900	102

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	172	Atl. & Char	94
Southwestern	92½	93½	A. & W. P.	104
		do debens.	100¼

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	115
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	100

THE WEEK IN WHEAT.

December Closed Quiet and 4c Under Last Saturday's Close.

Chicago, January 1.—Holiday dullness has pervaded the wheat market all the week. Very little trading of importance was done, and business for the most part was confined to the operations of scalpers. This fact was an element of weakness throughout the week and was an important factor in the break in prices which occurred on Wednesday and Thursday, the market declining on comparatively light selling, but no support being given. The market showed its greatest weakness on Wednesday, May breaking from 94¼ to 92¾. Brokers for the bull clique attempted to sell on a very dull market, and foreign markets showing considerable weakness at the same time, a general selling movement was precipitated. Weak cables were also influential in Thursday's decline. Considerable attention was paid by traders to the news from the Argentine crop. It is quite generally believed that the exportable surplus of that country will not exceed 20,000,000 bushels and this and the renewed foreign demand, clearances on some days reaching large figures, were influential factors in the periods of the strength the market occasionally displayed. The price of December was from $1 00¾ to 94c, but trading was very light, nevertheless. It reached its highest mark on Thursday on buying believed to be for the short interest existing outside of Armour. Prior to yesterday, settlement day, the short interest in December had almost entirely been eliminated and the excitement which usually marks the day after such a deal as carried to a conclusion by the Leiter interest was absent. The range of prices for May was from 94¾@94¾ to 91½. The close yesterday was at 93¾c, showing 1⅝@1¾c decline for the week. December closing prices at 95c were 4c under the figures of a week ago.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, January 1.—The year of 1897 is now a thing of the past and we are glad to note that old matters have been well and profitably shaped up for the new year. The Christmas trade, speaking for the fruit and produce interests of our city, which is now conceded by all to be the largest in the southern states, has been of great magnitude throughout the entire fall, and especially for the month of December. The sales have been large, more satisfactory and to a better class than for a number of years, and the most important as yet, the collections have been unusually good, especially referring to the country trade in general. Merchants who, as a general thing, settle at the end of thirty days, sent in their checks to balance immediately after Christmas, which is certainly a very redeeming feature and goes to show that the country, speaking for the farmers and merchants, is in better circumstances than heretofore, and the business outlook, based on these facts for 1898, was never brighter.

Apples continue high, with light receipts. Ben Davis, as a rule, is proving the best seller at advanced prices from the fact that the receipts are of first-class quality, being large, of good color and fine appearance.

The cold weather is demoralizing the banana business to some extent, consequently prices have depreciated with the demand.

We note no change in lemons, and while the receipts are light, the demand is limited and prices remain unchanged. The stock arriving consists of new crop, which is first-class in every particular.

The demand for oranges has also been limited since the holidays, which has forced prices down from $3 to $4 per box on both Florida and California stock, of which there is only a limited supply of either, and the trade as a rule prefer cleaning up remnants before investing in new goods.

The grape season is at an end. A few remnant lots of old stock, which is almost worthless, are still in the market.

We note no change in dried fruit, the market being well supplied with both California and home grown products.

Cocoanuts are on the decline, which is customary after the holidays. However, the market has a very light supply at present.

Turnips are slow sale, with the market well stocked.

Cabbage has advanced from 1½ to 2c per pound, the Virginia supply having been exhausted and Louisiana stock having been substituted, which is arriving green and in fine condition. Irish potatoes continue to advance and shipments throughout the east and west have been detained and delayed by the very inclement weather and the inability of the shippers to procure cars in which the stock would be safety carried.

Onions are plentiful. However, the prospects for higher prices is very bright. In fact, they are now commanding from 25 to 50c per barrel higher from all points of shipment throughout the west and east.

There never has been a finer demand or a finer showing made in the line of dressed poultry than has been made by the Atlanta merchants during the last ten days. The receipts have just been sufficient to keep the market in an excited state, with a red hot demand. As is usually the case at this season of the year, when the weather is cold and there is plenty of dressed stock, live poultry has been below par and the receipts have been reluctantly taken at very low prices.

Our market at present is absolutely bare of eggs. The threatening cold weather and light receipts have forced prices up to 19 and 20c per dozen at wholesale, and we should not be surprised to see a 22½c market within the next five days.

The better grades of butter is scarce, with prices ruling some higher. The receipts of cooking stock and cheap grades are sufficient, with no change in prices.

Under a New Name.

The Central Cotton, Stock and Grain exchange will open at 12 Wall street, Kimball house, on January 3, 1897. This firm succeeds Swanson & Co. It has ample capital and claims the best wire service in the south. Correspondence solicited. Quotations furnished on application.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 1—Eggs 20@21. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12½@15c. Live poultry turkeys 9@10c; hens 20@25½c; spring chickens, large 15@17½c; small 12½@14; ducks, puddle 18@20c; Pekins 25@27½c. Dressed poultry: turkeys, 14@16c; hens, 10c to 11c; chickens, 11c to 12c; geese, 9c to 10c; ducks, 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 65@75c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, 85c@$1.00 per bu; $2.25@2.50 per bbl.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 1—Apples, fancy $4.25@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $2.75@3.00; fancy $3.00@3.50. Oranges, Messina $4.00@4.50 per box; Louisiana $3.75@4.00; Florida $4.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; cello 60@75c. Figs, 10@12½c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.50@1.60; 4 boxes 60@65c. Currants 5½@7c. Leghorn citron 12½@13c. Nuts—Almonds 11c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

THE GRAND
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Jan. 3 and 4
MATINEE TUESDAY
THE PLAY THAT HAS THRILLED TWO CONTINENTS.
ROSABEL MORRISON
In Her Famous Portrayal of
"CARMEN."
A BIG SCENIC PRODUCTION. AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES. A GREAT MORRISON PRODUCTION
THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE YEAR.
No increase in prices. Sale now open at Grand box office. Phone 1079.

THE GRAND
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & THURS. MAT. Jan. 5&6
KLAW AND ERLANGER
Present the N. Y. Casino's Third Annual Review. The Swiftest Show of the Age. The Laughing Limit. Is It? Ask Me.
IN GAY NEW YORK
Full of Famous Features
Eddie Foy's Grotesqueries
Lee Harrison's Bunco-Steerer
Gregory and Curley as the Casino Scrubwomen
Yorke and Adam's "Yiddish" Specialty and Hebraic Cake Walk
Harry Watson's Tramp Cyclist
Gregory and Gilroy's "Black Man From Troy"
Fay and Bageard's "The Wedding of the Chinese and the Coon"
70 People in The Great Co.
Burlesque, Ballet, Farce Comedy, Farce Novelty, Specialty, Spectacle
SALE OPENS MONDAY AT GRAND BOX OFFICE. PHONE 1079.

THE GRAND
FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE . . . Jan. 7&8
RETURN OF THE MOST POPULAR AND ONLY
LILIPUTIANS
In the Grandest Spectacular Production Ever Seen Here
AS PRODUCED FOR 100 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK
(Entire Performance in English.)
THE FAIR IN MIDGET TOWN
THREE GRAND BALLETS
VIZ:
THE FIVE SENSES.
NEWSPAPERDOM.
VICTORIOUS ARMIES.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
NOVEL EFFECTS.
THE FATAL CINEMATOGRAPH.
ONLY ONE MATINEE—SATURDAY.
Sale opens Wednesday at Grand box office. Phone 1079.

SUNDAY SONGS AND SERMONS IN ATLANTA'S TEMPLES OF GOD

Interesting Services of Praise and Prayer Are Announced by the City Ministers and the Sunday School Superintendents Today, To Which the Public Is Cordially Invited. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

The musical programme at the First Baptist church this morning will consist of compositions by Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly, the organist.

The choir will be assisted by Wurm's orchestra. The programme is as follows:

Organ prelude, "Communion in A."

Cornet solo, "King of Glory," Mr. C. T. Wurm.

Voluntary, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear"—Miss Baker, Mr. Jessup and choir.

Offertory, soprano solo, "Hosanna"—Mrs. Annie Mays Dow.

Anthem, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."

Organ postlude, "Festival March."

The new choir of the First Presbyterian church makes its first appearance today. The singers have all been trained by Mrs. Hugh Angier, one of the foremost vocal teachers in the country, and is one of the strongest musical organizations in the city.

All the voices will be heard to advantage in the following programme which Mr. A. Paull, the organist and musical director, has arranged:

MORNING.

Organ voluntary, "Pastorale," Flagler.

Anthem, "Sing Alleluia Forth," Dudley Buck.

Offertory, soprano solo and quartet, "Jerusalem, My Happy Home," Geibel—Miss Jennie Boyd and choir.

Organ postlude, "Processional March," E. Guiraud.

EVENING.

Organ voluntary, "Meditation," Lemaigre. Duet and quartet, "Abide With Me," Sudds—Miss Boyd, Mr. Jones and choir.

Organ postlude, Th. Stern.

The choir consists of Miss Jennie Boyd, soprano; Miss Lily Angier, contralto; Mr. Hanson Jones, tenor, and Mr. Linton Tedford, barytone.

Hon. William T. Bundick, Virginia's well-known temperance orator, will visit Atlanta on his southern tour at an early date and will deliver several of his stirring temperance lectures in the leading churches of this city. Mr. Bundick comes here highly recommended by the press and pulpit of his native state and other states and his recognized ability as an orator and his amiable, Christian character win for him many friends wherever he goes. He is fully capable of entertaining his audiences and comes highly recommended by such men as Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, Dr. Hatcher and Dr. Battle, of the Baptist churches in Virginia, and Rev. T. H. Campbell, presiding elder of the Petersburg district of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and a host of others. The Richmond Dispatch, Norfolk Virginian and Baltimore Sun are loud in their praises of him as a Christian gentleman and polished speaker Atlanta has a reputation for its church-going people and no one interested in the cause of temperance should miss this opportunity of hearing one who is giving his time and zeal to the work and simply depending on the donations of those interested in the work to remunerate him for his necessary expenses and labor.

Secretary Waggoner will conduct a gospel service at the railroad Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. His subject will be "The Greatest Christmas Gift." A cordial invitation is extended to all railroad people and all who will attend may be assured of a meeting full of life and interest.

CHURCHES AND THE KLONDIKE

General Movement To Send Ministers to Alaska with the First Miners of the Spring.

Church mission boards are making almost as active preparations for the opening of the Yukon as are intending miners and transportation managers. The estimate that from 100,000 to 200,000 will go to Alaska in March has aroused the churches to the necessity of doing their part in this mission field. Much is being planned, and more would be if the boards had more money. Alaska mission work is carried on by Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. Of these the Baptists are not now exerting themselves and the Congregationalists are maintaining merely their one mission station that was started before the Yukon excitement.

Roman Catholic work there has not been much changed in method by the gold excitement, and just at this moment is crippled to some extent by the illness of the head worker, who is in California convalescing. The Episcopal church and the Church of England, which are working in close harmony, have two bishops there, together with almost one hundred clergy, deacons, male lay assistants and deaconesses. A shallow-bottom boat has been built on the Yukon, and in small places which it visits services are held on board this boat. At larger places, where rooms can be had, services are held in them. Circle City, which has been abandoned through the shifting of population, is believed by the Episcopalians to be certain to spring into life again when spring opens. Accordingly they have secured desirable quarters and are ready for the crowd.

The English mission boards are preparing to send to Alaska next spring five priests and three deaconesses, together with equipments and outfits. The American mission board works in conjunction with the bishop and is prepared to render him every assistance. Money and volunteers are asked for. Rather oddly, money is coming in faster than volunteers. Of the latter a clergyman without family is desired to work at Circle City, and another is wanted at Anvik—one who can get on with boys, for his work will be in a school for boys. Another single clergyman is wanted for Point Hope, and teachers are desired at many stations to train native helpers.

Along the Yukon and the Klondike two men are wanted who understand fishing and fishing tackle, and who are warranted not to get the gold fever. There is plenty of fish in the rivers, but the natives do not know how to catch them, and hence often starve. The pay is small for these volunteers and the hardships great. But the churches stand ready to send them, if the men can be found.

Quite as active as the Episcopalians are the Presbyterians. Two missionaries sent out by the Presbyterian home board have already reached the Klondike country. They took every possible thing needed in their equipment with them, and are now doing good work. One is a clergyman and the other a physician. As they are but two among so many, the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, moderator of the general assembly, and educational agent of the United States government, says he hopes to send at least twenty-five Presbyterian clergymen in the Klondike country by April at the farthest.

Not all Roman Catholic orders are directed from Rome. A few are strictly American, and have their general superiors here. The Missionary Society of St. Paul was chartered by the state of New York. As the original St. Paul was an apostle to the gentiles, those modern Paulites work wholly among protestants, and at the present moment a large number of their missionaries are holding missions to non-Catholics in southern states and in western cities. These missionaries travel by twos, and scarcely a state is not visited by them. Their special field is the south, where the Roman Catholic church is, in proportion to its strength in the north, very small in numbers.

The Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle, one of the younger members of the order, is also general secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Speaking of the Paulites and their work, Father Doyle says:

"We are a society of men living together, I might say, under a voluntary contract with one aim in view, and that aim the service of God. Our mode of life is constructively a renunciation of all worldly desires and interests. We endeavor to live the perfect apostolic life, and by having absolutely no business interests of property of any kind, we leave ourselves free to devote our time, our thought, our talents, wholly to God.

"We take no vow of poverty. We have no vow except the ordinary one of celibacy. Yet we keep the other vows, especially that of poverty, as strictly as if we had taken them. We hold no property. If any comes to us by inheritance we turn it over to the common fund. If my clothes wear out I go to the general superior for money to buy a new suit. If I wish to go to another city, I do the same, and also get permission to go. He might refuse me, you say? Yes, he has the authority to do so, but as a matter of fact he never does so.

"It is a wrong impression, this one that only converts from protestantism may belong to our order. I am not a convert from it. Both of our general superiors have been converts, our late one having been a son of a Congregational clergyman, which fact shows how it is possible for men to change. Not all our missions are to non-Catholics, but most of them are.

"Our personal lives? Our discipline is very strict. Each is assigned to a room, but all must rise at 5, summer and winter, and on certain hours of every day when not absent engaged in mission work we are required to meet together for prayer. Our church duties are assigned to us periodically, and there is no appeal from the assignments. We must obey. Onerous? On the contrary, delightful, interesting, inspiriting."

That unique religious body, the Church of Strangers, New York, is having an odd experience. For many years its congregation has worshiped in a leased church in Mercer street, the rental of which is based on a property valuation made twenty or more years ago. The property belongs to the very wealthy Sailers' Snug Harbor corporation, of Staten Island. This corporation has been most considerate, but now feels that it ought to appraise its property anew. When it does so the rental would need to be about $10,000 a year. The sum the Church of the Strangers cannot pay, hence it announced that it would move, either buying a lot and building or purchasing a church already built.

It has been in connection with this announcement that its odd experience has come about. More than thirty churches have been offered to it. For some of these extravagant prices, based on the value of their sites, have been demanded, but in most instances only fair prices have been asked. The incident shows, as nothing else could, the astonishingly large number of down-town churches in New York that are in financial straits. Most of those that desire to sell are financially bad off, not having been endowed and their contributing congregations having deserted them.

And yet fully a score of churches in upper New York, that have moved there from down town sites during the past ten years, are at present little better off than those still down town, and trying to sell to the Church of the Strangers. The cause is that they have crowded into the best residence sections, in some places across the street from each other. Their buildings, built with the proceeds of down-town sales, are expensive to maintain. Choirs cost heavily, scarcely one standing its church less than $4,000 to $5,000 a year, and ministers being in most cases high salaried.

The Church of the Strangers congregation is curiously scattered. It is professedly a church for strangers, and it has in attendance upon its services persons from almost everywhere, and yet it is supported by as regular a congregation as almost every other church. A very few keep up a loyal connection with the church, although some have gone to our Pacific coast, others to Europe and one man to China. Its membership is, however, local to New York, but there it is widely scattered. There are about four hundred members in all. Above one hundred live in Harlem, and the rest live in practically every ward of Greater New York.

It is now practically settled that the Church of the Strangers is to purchase the Central Congregational church, on West Fifty-seventh street, a change which involves a move from its present location of about four miles. Like the others that have been offered, the Central church has been having hard financial lines for the past four or five years and now sells to the Strangers for four-fifths of its real value. The famous church, which was originally made possible by a gift of $50,000 from the elder Vanderbilt, is to move early next spring. Toward its new purchase it has acquired about $35,000, but believes it will be able to raise the additional $65,000 needed above running expenses, and succeed where a congregation belonging to a regular denomination has failed.

(Notices intended for this column must be received at The Constitution office not later than Friday evening to secure classification).

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. Walker Lewis, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. B. Stradley, presiding elder. Sunday school at 9:40 a. m.. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. All are given a cordial welcome.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent.

Boulevard Methodist, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. B. Shepard, superintendent.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. Cordial welcome to all.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Turner, superintendent.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. F. Parks, superintendent; W. A. Teat, assistant superintendent. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. Cottage prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Thursdays and Fridays. Ladies' Prayer meeting at 3 p. m. Friday. Officials' meeting as announced from pulpit.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. B. H. Catchings, superintendent.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. W. T. Bell, pastor, corner Bellwood avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist, corner Davis and Foundry streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Fincher, superintendent. Epworth League at 3 p. m.

Merritts Avenue Methodist. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. W. Bigham, pastor, and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Dr. Stradley. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. A. Fraser, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. T. Southard, superintendent.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 by the pastor. Sunday school and song service at 3 p. m., W. H. Holcombe, superintendent. Bible reading and prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. You are invited.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school every Sunday at 3 p. m., Ed B. Yancy, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Epworth League Friday night. All are welcome.

Decatur Street Mission, 228 Decatur street. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Regular services every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 9:30; also devotional services at the same time. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., John Anderson, superintendent.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night. All invited.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, D.D., and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 254 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Breakfast for the poor at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Edgewood Methodist. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.. All cordially invited.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

East Point Methodist Episcopal church. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., Rev. James Mitchell, pastor. Sabbath school at 10:30 a. m., R. F. Thompson, superintendent.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. S. H. Dimon, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. T. T. Christian, and at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. by Dr. W. F. Glenn. Epworth League Monday at 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. A. P. Stewart, superintendent. All cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDorald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by pastor. Young men's prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe and E. H. Thornton, superintendents. All are cordially invited to these services.

Third Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., S. P. Moncrief, superintendent. Young People's Union 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Monday 3 p. m. Public cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer street, Rev. Alex W. Beeler, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Fred L. Allen and W. H. McLain, superintendents. Baptist Young People's Union, Jr., meeting at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. B. Y. P. Union Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Woman's Missionary Union every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. F. J. Cooledge, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. J. Cooledge, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young People's Union meets at 7 p. m.. Mr. S. E. Smith, president. Prayer meeting 7:45 p. m., Wednesday.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Young People's Union Thursday at 8 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street. Rev. J. W. Spinks, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastoir. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.. W. D. Owens, superintendent.

Calvary Baptist church, Rev. William Strickland, pastor, corner Willow and Capitol streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. C. N. Donaldson. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. A. Rainwater, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. B. Y. P. U. meets Fridays at 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., S. B. Townes, superintendent.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays. Take Chattahoochee river car.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, J. S. Goodwin. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. L. Turner, superintendent. Young People's Union, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Friday 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard. Sunday school 4 p. m.. Ernest C. Allen, superintendent; Spencer Walden, assistant superintendent.

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Sunday school at 3 p. m. every Sunday. Preaching at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday nights at 7 o'clock.

Episcopal.

The Cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, deal. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays 11:45 a. m. and on first and third Sundays 1:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m. Services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m. Sittings free. Ushers in attendance. Public invited.

St. Luke's church, the Rev. J. M. McCormick pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, West End, Rev. Wyllys Reed rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday 7:30 a. m. Sunday school 3:30 p. m., John C. Stoney superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday 11 a. m. Sunday school 3 p. m., H. G. Parry superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 p. m. Choir practice Saturday at 7 p. m. Industrial school Friday 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, Decatur, priest in charge. Holy communion each third Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., H. G. Parry superintendent.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each fourth Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, north Atlanta, priest in charge. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell priest in charge. Sunday school 3 p. m., T. S. Coart superintendent. Evening prayer each first Sunday 4 p. m. Industrial school Saturday 10 a. m.

St. Paul's, East Point Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each first Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon each third Sunday 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon each second and fourth Sunday 4 p. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 and 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 8 p. m. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Hoke Smith, superintendent; John S. Pancheu, first assistant; A. M. Hoke, second assistant.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor. Services Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. D. Montgomery, superintendent and L. L. Knight, assistant.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Sunday school will meet at 3:30 p. m. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. F. R. Graves. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday at 6:15 p. m. All invited.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William M. Everett, superintendent: C. B. McGaughey, assistant. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., W. D. Beattie, superintendent.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional services held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 p. m.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D.D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 9:45 a. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m., J. C. Dayton, superintendent.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. William Shaw. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.. Watson Fuller, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Ladies' Union Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold services in hall corner Marietta street and Ponder avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Jensen. Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m., and Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

Adventists.

Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church at 507 East Fair street every Saturday at 10:45. Missionary meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, pastor; residence, 235 Capitol avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., John Cooper, superintendent, T. L. Jennings and Paul Barth, assistants. The Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sunday, to which all Endeavorers in the city are invited. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free. Cordial welcome to all. Congregational singing.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.. Second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor, Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Sunday school 9 o'clock a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., Albert Koppe, superintendent.

First English Lutheran church—Services Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer; subject, "The Needs of the Hour," followed by tests and impromptu poems and psychometric readings; proof of spirit return. Seats free. Take elevator.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational, Casino theater building 60½ North Broad street, J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock. Noonday prayer meeting every day in the week from 12 to 1 o'clock. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights. Everybody welcome. J. F. Barclay, superintendent.

Bethany Home, 36 Larkin street. Meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The open-door mission and boys' reformatory meets every Monday at 7:45 p. m. at 31 Hayden street.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Universalist Church.

Universalist church, W. H. McGlauflin, pastor. Services at Good Templar's hall, 72½ North Broad street. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Joseph Fincher, superintendent. Sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.; topic, "The Deeper Meaning of the New Year." Young People's Christian Union at 6:30 p. m.; topic, "Present Opportunities." Sermon at 7:30 p. m.; topic, "The Lamp of Experience."

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth; Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Sunday school at 10:45 a. m. Services with sermon at 11 a. m. Subject: "At the Beginning of the New Year Shall We Call This World Good or Bad?" A new course of evening lectures will be commenced one week from Sunday night. All are welcome.

Spiritualism.

Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address and spirit messages by Mrs. Loe F. Prior; also every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at hall over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and at 7:45 p. m. Communion service every first Sunday. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Epworth League meets Tuesday at 7:45 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:45 p. m., John Leakes, Jr., president.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., W. H. McGruder, superintendent.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. R. Carter, D.D., pastor.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Communion every first Sunday.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. Young People's Social Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Services at 8 p. m. under the auspices of Young Men's League of the church, with sermon by the pastor.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. T. Wilkinson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Official board 7:30 p. m. Monday. Class meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Literary Society Thursday 7:30 p. m.

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'98 BEST WISHES FOR THE YEAR. '98

Second Year of Mayor Collier's Control of Municipal Affairs

The coming year promises to be an eventful one with the municipal government. From present prospects the foundations so well laid in 1897 for public improvements will materialize, and when 1898 is completed Atlanta will have taken decided steps toward metropolitanism. Atlanta's public spirited mayor will make even greater efforts than ever before to upbuild the municipality, and as the financial outlook is not discouraging, there is no reason why his plans should not materialize.

Unless the courts interfere the courthouse deal will probably be consummated. Proceedings are now held up by injunction, but the city attorney says this will amount to naught in the end. Mayor Collier and other city officials are confident the courthouse will be bought, and from present indications the city will be comfortably ensconced therein before the expiration of two years. In case the court does declare the trade off, the finance committee has recommended that $30,000 be set aside each year for five years as a sinking fund for the purchase of a city hall. If perchance the courthouse is not bought, therefore another site will be selected in the center of town, and the city may erect an entire new building. A new city hall, therefore, is assured.

Another important feature of the coming year will be the issuance of $200,000 worth of water bonds for the laying of water pipes in various parts of the city. Council has decided to issue the bonds, the legislature has granted the city authority to hold an election on the same, and nothing now remains but for council to call the election. This will probably be done in the early part of this month, and the registration books will be opened soon afterwards. The election will not be long thereafter and prospects indicate a large majority for the bonds. Two-thirds of the voters is necessary, however, and there may be some trouble in getting the citizens out to the polls. Officials believe, however, the election will be carried.

It is also probable the Mitchell street viaduct will be built during the year. Chairman Camp, of the bridge committee, has done some good work along this line last year. Mayor Collier is heartily in favor of the plan, and is lending his influence to it. The bridge will satisfy the west side folk, who have been clamoring for an outlet for many months, and will also be a great addition to the western part of the city.

Municipal ownership of an electric light plant is another important matter for consideration this year. The former committee has recommended that council appropriate between $1,000 and $2,000 for the employment of an electrical expert to formulate an estimate of the cost, operation and maintenance of such a plant. This report will probably be received within a few weeks, when the city can definitely determine whether the experiment would prove expedient. Several of the most prominent of city officials believe money can be saved in this direction, and that the present investigation will materialize in a full fledged plant.

The growing evil of electrolysis in the water pipes will be remedied. The boards of water and electrical control have recommended an ordinance requiring all companies generating electricity in the city used underground to transfer their currents from the water pipes. This ordinance will probably be passed by the new council, and if the companies comply—and there will be a heavy penalty if they refuse—the water pipes will be immune from all danger from stray electrical currents.

The salaries of the school teachers, policemen, firemen, sanitary officers and departmental clerks may be restored to the original figures some time during the year. The salary committee of the old council made this recommendation, and the new council may act accordingly. It all depends, however, on the condition of the treasury. The school teachers and others have many friends among the new solons who will work assiduously to this end.

The heads of municipal departments cannot forecast their year's work as yet until appropriations are made. Good work will be done by Chief Veal and the sanitary forces in protecting the city's health. City Engineer Clayton will also have lots of figuring to do on various improvements, and Comptroller Goldsmith will have his hands full taking care of the city's money. Captain Wylie will be busy with various repairs, and from present prospects all other municipal officers are confronted by a year of hard and successful labor.

Fire Department Forecast For the Present Year

If the number of large fires is no greater during 1898 than during the past year, the fire department will consider the year a great success.

The outlook for the year is exceedingly bright, and there will probably be some changes and improvements of an important nature. These will all tend to strengthen the department and make fire fighting in Atlanta more of an art.

One of the first improvements looked for is the addition of a water tower to the department. The need of a water tower has been felt for a long time, and it now seems very likely that one will be provided for in the appropriation for 1898.

On account of not having one of these machines the fire department has been placed at a disadvantage on several occasions. There have been fires at which one could have been used with great effect, but the department was forced to fight in the best way possible without it. The firemen will hail with delight the arrival of this new apparatus, and Chief Joyner will feel at ease when fighting a fire in tall buildings.

Engine house No. 9 is in order during 1896, and there will be a strong effort made by certain members of the council to have the new house erected. The location of the new company will be in the third ward. This territory is probably less protected than any other in the city, and the people residing there are anxious to have an engine house nearby. On account of this the new house, if erected, will certainly be placed in the third ward.

Great attention will be paid by the members of the fire department to the fire drill in which the latest apparatus for the saving of lives is used. Great progress has already been made in this line and the work will be continued until every man is perfected in the use of the apparatus.

The condition of the department is such that it will be a hard matter to improve it. Chief Joyner will try to make this one of his best years, and the men will work with their usual earnestness and energy.

What the Police Will Do During the Year at Hand

While this is to be what is known as an "off year" in police circles, because no elections take place in the department, yet a police commissioner is to be chosen in March, and this is always a momentous occurrence to those who are connected with the police force. And it is said by knowing politicians that the election of the police commissioner to succeed Captain W. H. Brotherton is to be the "key" to the "situation," and upon it will rest all other local political combinations. Some go so far as to argue that this election will affect the election of all the city officers from the mayor down, and even all the county officers. It is claimed by some of these alleged astute political seers that to name the next police commissioner will call for the formation of combinations which will reach every office of the city and county.

Be all this as it may, the choosing of this commissioner is a great event among the policemen.

For the past year the police department of Atlanta has witnessed wonderful strides toward the perfection of a system which is to be carried on during the present year.

Among the changes which are likely to occur will be the introduction of a more perfect system of "calls." It is the intention of the board to have the call boxes throughout the city arranged so a captain can in his office have immediate connection with any of the patrolmen on their beats.

It is very probable that the measure recently turned down by the finance committee of council to create the position of lieutenant of police will be put through early in the present year, as it is believed that the new council is more favorably impressed with the measure than was the old body of city fathers.

It is also said that there is a strong probability of an effort being made to create the position of inspector of police, an officer whose duty shall be to supervise the entire department, a position which is partly filled at present by the chairman of the police board.

Another measure which is likely to be adopted is one which has been agitated by Commissioner Johnson. It is to have a regular body of "police reserves" always at the barracks, young, unmarried men being selected for the positions, who can sleep at the barracks as the firemen do at the engine houses.

It has been developed that the recorder must have a clerk, and it is almost a certainty that this position, which was once abolished, will be re-created before 1898 is many days older.

The bicycle policemen have proven to be a great success, and it is more than probable that the squad will be increased to about twelve men.

But the greatest improvement of all which is looked for in the police department during the ensuing year will be an increase in the number of patrolmen and an increase of salaries to $2.15 a day, which was paid up to last year, when the horizontal cut was made.

Department of Building and Street Work for This Year

Judged by the year which has just closed, the record of the department of building for 1898 will be one that will give pleasure to those interested in the growth and advancement of Atlanta. The year just past was the most successful in the history of the city, so far as building is concerned, and it is believed that it will be many years before such another record is made.

It is thought by Building Inspector Pittman, however, that the year just opening will mark more than any other the great growth of Atlanta. The growth of a city is, as a general thing, measured by the number of residences erected. The year just past was marked by the erection of large office buildings and the one to follow will be equally as well remembered for the large number of residences erected. It is believed that the class of dwelling houses to be built during 1898 will be better and the cost of them will be greater. There is no doubt in the mind of the building inspector that the number of dwellings will be greater than ever before.

This would indicate that the growth of the city will be great and it is the opinion of many that it will be the greatest year for dwellings in the history of the city. It is probable that the new year will find the building inspector with an assistant. The work of the office has grown so great that it is almost a matter of impossibility for one man to attend to it properly. There has been talk of an assistant building inspector and there seems to be little doubt that provision will be made for one by the new council.

The building inspector will work on the smoke problem this year and will attempt to secure some ordinance or resolution which will compel the users of boilers to put in smoke consumers. The complaints about smoke have become so numerous that they can no longer go unnoticed. It is thought that the new council will take the proper steps in regard to the smoke nuisance. Those interested in the matter are not particular about the manner in which the nuisance is abated. They will be satisfied if they can get rid of the smoke.

The number of defective flues in Atlanta during 1898 will be less than ever before in the history of the city. Already the department of building has made great strides in this direction, and it is believed that in a short while fires resulting from defective flues will be very rare.

Taken all together the outlook for 1898 for the department of building is exceedingly bright, and the inspector feels that he has another year of hard work before him.

Forecast of the Courts Is a Difficult One To Make

The forecast of the courts for the year is about as difficult to make as it is for the weather man to forecast the weather, for courts are their own masters and do just about as they please.

The first indications are that the litigation will be unusually heavy. The lawyers say this is true because money has not been plentiful in the past and many creditors and bad collections generally produce bills, suits and receivers. Thus it seems that for many small concerns without sufficient capital, the new year may bring trouble.

The courts are nearer up with business at the beginning of the year than for many years in the past, and unless the litigation is unusual it is quite probable that the judges and juries will have an easier time than they did last year.

As the city grows and its population multiplies, the courts must grow accordingly, and as the new directory gives Atlanta a big increase over last year, the probabilities are good for increased litigation. Criminal business is on the increase, say the court officers. There are more cases for the grand jury to investigate and more true bills for the solicitor than before, because Atlanta is growing, and so is wickedness in proportion.

So long as Cupid lives, there will be work for the ordinary, and the marriage licenses will be issued probably more than usual. Then, persons must die, and this gives the county administrator work to perform. It means the filing of wills in the ordinary's office, and the clerical force will find papers to record and figures to add.

If the new year is one of prosperity, there will be many deeds and bonds for title in the clerk's office, and loan deeds and other papers which will need to be recorded. If the year is bad for business, and brings many failures, there will be work in the courts; if it is full of prosperity and there are many successes, the courts are necessary, and if the year is neither good nor bad, the work of the courts goes on just as merrily.

The Justice Courts Will All Remain Quiet in Statu Quo

Many changes are desired by those who have occasion to visit the justice courts, and the justices favor some of them, but it is very doubtful if they will occur in some time. The system of placing justices and bailiffs on salaries has been advocated, but to do so it would first be necessary to change in toto the rules and regulations for the government of these courts.

The general assembly durings its recent session adopted a measure providing that in cities and counties where the inhabitants exceed 60,000 the county commissioners be empowered to furnish the justices with courtrooms and dockets. This action is extremely popular with the justices, as it means a great saving to them.

It is probable that the commissioners will provide both courtrooms and dockets, although one or two of them are opposed to this new departure. The matter is being fully discussed and the justices are working among their friends having influence with the commissioners. No other change is in sight at present. The terms of office of all justices and bailiffs in the city will expire in 1899, and until then quiet will probably reign.

No Changes Are Scheduled in the County's Affairs for 1898

The new year will bring few changes to the county which have not been announced.

The completion and occupancy of the new jail is one of the chapters of improvements begun last year, and the contemplated erection of the courthouse has been discussed at length by the commissioners and by interested citizens.

As to the organization of the board of commissioners it is thought the year will bring no changes. Chairman Forrest Adair, who has been at the head of the board for a year, will be easily re-elected, as he will have no opposition.

In the fall the terms of office now held by Commissioners Walter R. Brown, Jack J. Spalding and Forrest Adair, will expire and their successors will be elected. Commissioner Spalding will not be a candidate for re-election, it is said. Commissioner Walter R. Brown will doubtless run for the office again and Commissioner Adair may also be a candidate. These statements are unofficial and are neither affirmed or denied by those interested. They decline to discuss the situation and all that has been learned is merely speculative in its character.

Next Wednesday the board will hold its first session for the new year. The session will be replete with routine discussions, and there is nothing of special interest to come up, save the election of county officers and the reorganization of the board. The committees of the board are as follows, and the meeting Wednesday will hardly make any changes:

Almshouse—Brown, chairman, Rosser and Palmer.
Finance—Rosser, chairman; Adair and Brown.
Legislation—Palmer, chairman; Rosser and Spalding.
Minutes—Palmer, chairman; Spalding and Rosser.
Public Buildings—Adair, chairman; Brown and Palmer.
Public Works—Spalding, chairman; Brown and Adair.
Printing and Courthouse Supplies—Palmer, chairman; Rosser and Spalding.
Roads and Buildings—Brown, chairman; Rosser and Aadair.

All county officers holding office under the jurisdiction of the board will doubtless be re-elected.

Election Outlook for 1898 Is a Decidedly Brisk One

If the women of Atlanta will look at the list of elections for this year and see the number of elections they would have to attend, the numberless candidates they would be compelled to refuse to promise to vote for, and the number they would have to choose from to carry on the affairs of the state, county and city, and the knotty amendment to the constitution of the state that they would have to form an opinion on, they would not want suffrage. The men have this to do, and many of them shudder when they think of the many times they will be approached by a candidate with a beaming smile, a gracious bow and a warm shake of the hand.

The year 1898 is election year for the state, the county and the city. Every office from the congressman of the fifth district to the city sexton will be voted upon by the people of Atlanta. Besides this, delegates to the democratic convention must be elected and an amendment to the constitution of Georgia has to be decided by the people of the state. Whether they want the judges and solicitors of the superior courts elected by the people or the legislature, is the question. The bill was passed by the last legislature and signed by the governor. If the people decide that they want this privilege in 1900, they will have more voting to do. The people of Atlanta can vote for nearly fifty persons and place them in office during the coming year. The candidates are looming up for the places and rumors are rife as to who will run. Very few of the candidates have publicly announced their intention to make any race. Before January is gone, however, it is expected that they will begin to swarm, and by the 1st of February they will be bunched.

The last primary was held on June 6, 1896, and it is probable that the one for 1898 will be held about the same time. The candidates entered the race six months ahead of the time in order to make the short-winded ones drop out and leave the finish a clean and hard fight. The republicans and populists are expected to put out their accustomed tickets for the state offices to test the strength of the democratic party. Visions of hot times are beginning to show on the horizon. The political arena will run with blood and the ambitious political gladiators will fall in numbers. Ballots will be cast to fill the following offices:

Congressman from the fifth district, governor of the state, secretary of state, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, comptroller general, attorney general, two supreme court justices and three representatives to the legislature.

To fill the offices of the county there will be voting for sheriff, clerk of the superior court, three county commissioners, Adair, Brown and Spalding retiring; county treasurer, tax collector, tax receiver, coroner and county surveyor.

The following city offices will be filled: Mayor, two aldermen, six councilmen, city clerk, city comptroller, tax collector, marshal, treasurer, city attorney, city engineer and city sexton.

The city offices may be lessened by one, if the council sees fit to abolish the city marshal.

The election for state and county officers will be held on the first Wednesday in October, and for the city on the first Wednesday in December.

The conventions of the different parties will be held in all parts of the state, the committees to meet and the caucuses, both public and private that are to be held, will make the political pot boil, simmer and sizzle for months. The prophet, the ward heeler, the professional politician and the man "with influence" will have a feast.

Jail Officials Are Looking Forward to the New Jail

Among the looked-for events of the present year will be the "housewarming" of the new jail for Fulton county. Theyear 1898 will see Atlanta the proud possessor of the second largest prison in the United States, the largest being in Baltimore.

Fulton county's new jail will be finished some time in the first part of March, probably about the 10th. When it is turned over to the county commissioners its tower will shoot up 130 feet into the air and its floors will spread over 50,000 square feet, not counting the underground basement. The prison will contain 218 cells, built for the accommodation of one prisoner each, but the jail birds can be made to "double up" without inconvenience, and the prison will therefore hold 436 people. The largest prison in the United States, at Baltimore, contains 800 cells and can hold 1,600 people.

Besides being a very large prison, Fulton's new jail, the formal opening of which is to be one of the events of the new year, is to be among the nobbiest. It will contain all the latest improved "bolts and bars," with the best of sanitary and ventilating apparatus. The hanging department is to be squarely up to date in every particular, and the first victim will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is being swung off in a fin de siecle style. The builders guarantee that it will do its work perfectly and satisfactorily.

When the "housewarming" of the new jail there will come the passing of the old. It was built in 1872, and has successfully stood the rain and sun and also the storms of every grand jury for the past quarter of a century. The old prison has witnessed some terrible scenes, and has had its full share of human suffering and tragedies. Just what will be done with the old jail has not been decided upon, but it will doubtlessly be torn down, as it cannot be used for a boarding house, a church or a sanitarium.

Railway Prospects for 1898 Are Full of Bright Promises

Eleven million people, at a low estimate, are more or less directly dependent for their livelihood on American railways.

Therefore, the outlook for the transportation companies for the coming year is a matter of deepest interest to a large part of our population. Will this New Year whose threshold we have just crossed, be one of prosperity for the railways, or will it be the reverse?

Will wages be increased, or remain as they are, or be reduced?

Will the army of railway employees, now perhaps 850,000 strong, be enlarged or diminished?

Are the security owners, the people whose money built and equipped our railroads, to get interest and dividends, or are their investments to pay them nothing?

Will the coal mines, steel rail mills, the great wheel shops and car shops, the spring-makers, the locomotive and bridge builders, the sawmill, brass and bronze, lamp, paint, varnish, glue and plush factories, the stove foundries, the paper-makers and printers have plenty of work to do for the next twelve months, or will they run on half time or shut down altogether?

If you can tell me whether the railroads will make enough money this year, or will lose it, I can answer for the industries named. Just as surely as the railroads prosper, the dependent industries will prosper. But if the railroads have a bad year, the mines and furnaces, the mills and shops will reduce wages and workmen, and perhaps both. Hence, the condition of the railways concerns millions of people. And why should it not, when the companies spend $468,000,000 a year for salaries and wages, and $300,000,000 more for other necessary expenses of operation? That is one and a half times more than the United States government spends in a year.

The 850,000 employees feed with their earnings more than 3,000,000 mouths and clothe 3,000,000 bodies in addition to their own. Then there are 1,250,000 people who have invested money in our railroads hoping to get an annual income therefrom. These investors and their dependent figure up certainly 5,000,000.

It is a low estimate to say that 500,000 more people are digging coal, making rails, engines, wheels, springs, cutting ties, sawing lumber, forging bridge iron and steel, quarrying and cutting stone, and making a hundred other things which the railroads buy every day.

These workmen and their families number fully 2,000,000 souls.

So there are approximately 11,000,000 people whose bread and apparel depend in whole or in part on what the railroads make.

Now what is the situation? At best it is but a guess. One-sixth of our population may be happy for the next twelve months, or they may be rendered most miserable by the good or bad fortune of the rail transportation companies. Work and wages may remain as they are, or they may be increased, or diminished with all the consequent sorrow and suffering which that would cause. My own belief is, that there will be no worse condition, and if there is no marked improvement for the roads, at least there will be no depression.

There are some encouraging signs and on the other hand, there are some which are discouraging. One thing we all know and rejoice over, and this is that the situation today is far better than it was one year ago. Then the earnings were light; commerce was paralyzed; the movement of traffic was small. The people were not traveling. Everybody was economizing to the point of personal discomfort. Now we see the business world is active, money is circulating. The companies have six months of increased earnings to show against decreases a year ago. Then there was uncertainty. Now there is a measure of confidence. Then there was rate demoralization everywhere. Now we have reasonable stability of rates throughout the southern states, though in the north and west the condition has not improved. If anything it is worse there. Warring elements in the south are on a peace footing. If northern and western lines will tear and rend each other, it is to be regretted, but it will not necessarily decrease the earnings of our roads to any great extent.

The western farmers received more for their last wheat crop than they had obtained for any previous crop in years. They have more money now with which to buy, and this is going to stimulate all branches of business in their section, and in the north and east, too.

The southern farmers made an immense cotton crop, but made no profit on it. Already some of the railroads note a marked falling off in the movement of bread stuffs into some parts of the south, which indicates that our farmers and a great many other people who are not farmers, are economizing. Still our farmers are preparing to plant another large acreage and the fertilizer manufacturers say their trade will be very heavy. The output of manufactured cotton goods from southern mills will be increased by new factories and the widened field caused by the shutting down of New England factories. Our lumber interests are feeling the stimulus of better prices and the mills have all they can do. The advance of 9 cents a gallon last year on turpentine is going to increase its production, and of course that of rosin.

Coal mining in the north cannot well have no more disastrous year than 1897 was and the mine operators up there can reasonably hope for an improvement. In the south the coal mines, except in the Jellico district, had a large production in 1897 and they have good prospects for 1898. The iron industry is better all over the United States than it was twelve months ago. It is well, though, not to be deceived about the export business which the southern furnaces are doing. That does not mean so much for prosperity as it appears to show on its face, because the profit in it is extremely small. However, there is hope for our iron people to hold their own against the powerful Carnegie-Rockefeller competition, which is ruining the smaller concerns in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The south is growing in diversified manufactures in metal, wood, textile, clay and stone products. This and our monopoly of cotton production are building up the southern states, giving them a substantial prosperity and the railroads all-the-year-round traffic.

Atlanta, Louisville, New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Nashville, Chattanooga, Augusta, Columbus, Columbia, Spartanburg, Greenville, Winston, Charlotte, Danville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Tampa and Jacksonville are a few southern cities which are not only supplying the local demand, but are shipping home-made products north, east and west, to Mexico, South America, Europe and Japan. The southern states are breaking into the markets of the world, and the railroads are enabling them to reach the markets by giving them the lowest rates possible above cost of transportation. Our railway managers are encouraging the home manufacturers to reach out. There are complaints to the contrary, but this is true, generally speaking. These are some of the conditions which promise a fairly good year to the railroads.

Against these are the dangers of another outbreak of quarantine restrictions and hostile legislation. A severe winter would save us from the restrictions, or federal control would be the same thing. We ought to have both, but if congress does not give us both, we must look to heaven for the other.

Last year was harrowing to the roads from a legislative and judicial standpoint. The managements had trouble from start to finish in the legislatures of various states, and with state railroad commissions, and once the supreme court of the United States, by a majority of one vote, precipitated the carriers into a free fight by deciding that they could not agree among themselves to live in peace. In other words, it was declared to be illegal for the railroads to agree to make certain charges for their services and to take no more or no less. Later, the same court rendered another decision which, in a measure, offset the bad effects of the first by announcing that the interstate commerce commission had no authority to order the roads around as it had been doing, and to direct them to charge no more than certain rates which the commission wished to prescribe.

That decision has brought on more trouble, and here is where the future of the roads, especially of the southern roads, hinges.

The interstate commerce commission wants to get absolute control of the earning power of the railroads, and wants it bad. There are five of the commissioners, most of them very good lawyers and successful politicians. They have taken the position that they ought to have the power to say how much or how little a railroad shall be allowed to earn in a year. Inasmuch as only $15 of every $100 invested in railroad property is paying any interest at all, the 1,250,000 people who own the roads and the 850,000 who manage them, and run them, and the 500,000 who sell coal, steel, iron, wood, and hundreds of other things which railroads have to buy, are opposed to giving this authority to the five gentlemen. The whole 11,000,000 people who are directly and indirectly dependent upon the railroads for a living are of the opinion that it is too vast a job for five men to undertake to handle. Besides that, the people who own the roads, and who have been selected to operate them, do not want any five men in whose selection they have no voice, to administer upon their affairs. They say that the merchants of this country would not consent for five lawyers, ex-members of congress, ex-judges or doctors, preachers or members of any other profession, to be empowered to fix the price of cotton, corn, wheat and fertilizers.

But it is just such a power which the commission is after. The commission-

Continued on Twelfth Page.

FREE TRIAL TO ANY HONEST MAN

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes This Offer.

HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, ENERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world today—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as the famed ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, of Buffalo, N. Y.



This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now makes a startling offer.

They will send their magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies positively on trial, without expense, to any reliable man.

Not a dollar need be paid until results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked of and written about till every man has heard of them.

The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them.

They possess marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain.

They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life.

They stop drains that sap the energy.

They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure impossible, age no barrier.

This "Trial Without Expense" offer is limited to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, nor deception; no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, 63 Niagara st., BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to their offer in this paper.

dec11—wed-sat-sun

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Dec. 26, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 39 Daily
Leave Atlanta	6 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 58 a m	5 25 p m	2 16 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 55 a m	6 28 p m	3 23 p m
Arrive West Point	8 00 a m	6 50 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 40 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	10 00 p m
Arrive Montgomery	10 34 a m	9 20 p m	7 20 p m
Arrive Selma		11 35 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 00 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	

NORTH BOUND	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily	No. 38 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m		6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m		7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 30 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m		12 30 p m
Leave Selma		7 00 a m	3 20 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	11 40 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 16 a m	2 50 p m	8 03 p m
Arrive West Point	8 55 a m	3 31 p m	8 45 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 26 a m	4 14 p m	9 12 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 27 a m	6 26 p m	10 13 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 00 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
JNO. A. GEE, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

BARGAINS IN

Diamonds

.....AND.....

Watches

At Stilson's for the Next 30 Days. I MEAN IT.

STILSON

JEWELER,

55 Whitehall St.



NO FEAR

of Blackheads, Pimples or rough skin if you use Woodbury's Grand Toilet Combination. A sample of each of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream, with a 122-page book on how to cure a bad skin or protect a good complexion, mailed on receipt of 25c. The regular size sold everywhere, 25c. John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 127 West 42d st., New York.

A Good Route.

A good route between the Ohio and Chicago—perhaps the best, is the Monon, with its four trains daily (via C., H. and D.) from Cincinnati, and two trains daily from Louisville. The equipment and service is of the best, and the time second to none.

dec 29 4t sun

Notice.

The Atlanta and Tallapoosa accommodations trains, Nos. 25 and 26, of the Southern railway, will hereafter not be operated on Sundays until further advised, but these trains will continue to be operated daily, other than Sundays, on the present schedule.

S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

dec29—5t

CAUGHT SLEEPING ON HIS HOT STILL

Moonshiner Arrested While Enjoying a Warm Nap.

HE LAUGHED AT THE JUDGE

Said He Had Made Enough Whisky To Pay Himself Out.

HAD MADE HUNDREDS OF GALLONS

He Had Been Running Off Whisky for a Week and Was Sleepy. Was Bound Over.

NINE times before he had been sentenced for moonshining, and when he appeared before Judge Colquitt yesterday for the tenth time in the past two years, he seemed to be delighted at his situation.

"Griffis—R. W. Griffis—is my name," he said when asked his name. "I'll give it to you straight, for it's on record here anyhow. It's spelled G-r-i-f-f-i-s. You'd know how to spell it if you were not a new man."

Griffis was in charge of Deputy Marshal J. J. Patterson, who had caught the moonshiner in Carroll county the night before. Griffis was in the happiest mood. He anticipated every question, as he was thoroughly familiar with such trials.

"You see, they caught me napping, jedge," he said, as if relating but the most casual incident. "I was sleepy, for I had been running that still for a whole week and hadn't had four hours sleep. Then, it was cold as the dickens, and when the wind commenced to soozle through that air canebrake and to cut into my bones like freezin', I piled a lot o' chunks into the furnace and crawled on top of my still to get warm. I got to noddin' my head, and the first thing I knowed one of them revenues had me by the back of the neck. It was too late to do anything then, so I jest drapped off my perch and told the revenues 'good-morning,' for I could see by the light on the edges of the swamp that it was gettin' towards day.

"But, jedge, it almost breaks my heart to tell you about it. That air fellow, M. L. Covington, who was with Mr. Patterson, done me dirt. He took my own ax and cut up my still, an' I don't care who says it ain't so, that still er mine was the finest in Georgia.

"Why, he said so himself, and every lick he cut into that shinin' copper biler, he would say that it was the finest he had ever caught since he had been with the government. It was an eighty-gallon still, and was the best I have got. But you needn't worry, jedge, for I have another good one, even it ain't as good as my cut-up one.

"Jedge, I ain't keering what you do with me. I will make enough out of this week's run to pay my fine, and if yer don't fine me I can stay here and have a good time in jail. I run off forty-eight gallons the night before they caught me, and the nights before then I had been filling barrels as fast as the liquor would run out. Jedge, you can buy some good liquor in Atlanta after tonight, for the fine stuff I've been making will get to this place sometime between sundown and daylight."

Griffis is one of the most unique and original characters in the state. He has but one hand, and urges this as an excuse for the blockade business. He says he has a right to make whisky anyway, and he told Judge Colquitt yesterday that he could make better whisky than any man in the country.

The evidence showed that Griffis was lying up on top of his still furnace asleep when the officers nabbed him. If they had been but a half hour later Griffi swould have been gone, as a week's supply of beer had been used up with the exception of a part of the last barrel, which would soon have been finished. Griffis guyed the officers for arriving at the still too late to get any of his whisky, which he said had just been sent away before he went to sleep.

"I won't go to sleep on my still any more," said Griffis, when Judge Colquitt announced that he would have to place him under bond.

ELKS ENTERTAIN THE ACTORS.

Delightful Occasion Friday Night in the Broad Street Lodgeroom.

The social session held by Atlanta lodge No. 78, Brotherhood of the Protective Order of Elks, which was tendered in honor of the visiting actors in the lodgeroom Friday night, was one of the most pleasant entertainments of the holiday season.

The entire evening was spent in a thoroughly bohemian manner, the programme consisting of recitations, dances and songs by the actors and brief witty speeches by the members of the lodge. Beer and sandwiches and cigars were passed around and many good jokes were told.

The programme was lengthy, but full of interest, and it was late in the morning before the lodgeroom was deserted. In part the programme was as follows:

Solo, "For All Eternity"—Walter H. Harrison.
Quartet, "What Beams So Bright?"—Messrs. Harralson, Werner, Brisben and Wheat.
Quartet, Peters & Green company, from the Columbia.
Quartet, Fields & Hanson company, from the Lyceum.
Solo, "Asthore"—Mr. Frank C. Wheat.
Recitation, "Babes in the Wood"—Mr. James O'Neill.
Clog dance—Mr. Jimmy Corrigan, of the Fields & Hanson company.
Recitation—Mr. Dave Smith.
Music—Fields & Hanson company's band.
Solo—Mr. Walter Taylor, of the minstrel company.

Mr. Peters, of the Peters & Green company, presided over the entertainment with grace and dignity. He was extremely witty and afforded much merriment. The members of the lodge and the actors were fined for every imaginable breach of conduct, the amount of the fines varying from 15 cents to $2.

A QUACK DOCTOR'S TROUBLES.

Worked a Little Game Once Too Often and Is in the Stockade.

Dr. F. W. Allen, a well-known quack doctor, was sent to the city stockade yesterday afternoon for seven days in default of a fine of $3.75.

Behind the arrest and conviction of the doctor there is rather a peculiar police story.

For many months the doctor has had a habit of loading up on Decatur street whisky with the proceeds from his medicine. As soon as the saloons closed and he found himself too drunk to navigate comfortably he would go straight to the police barracks and beg for a bed for the night. Night before last he tried his old game and it was decided that he tried it once too often, and he was arrested for being drunk in the police station.

The doctor was tried before the recorder yesterday afternoon and was fined $3.75. He did not have the money and was sent to the city chaingang.

It is related that on one occasion, a few weeks ago, Dr. Allen prescribed some medicine for a negro woman with the toothache and when she placed the drops in her aching molar the stuff burned her so she nearly went crazy. An attempt was made to have him arrested for cruelty, but the case didn't stick.

Genuine has crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

The Red Cross

lights the eye of a wounded soldier with the hope of relief. To him it's the signal of peace—a sign of safety and help. The red cross on a bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters is an assurance of relief to the weary sufferer who is battling with disease—it is the identifying mark of a life saver who is never found wanting. Browns' Iron Bitters has been curing the ills of men, women and children for nearly a quarter of a century. It's the only iron medicine that will not discolor the teeth and cause headache. Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General Debility and Weakness have succumbed to its power. If you are threatened with sickness, Browns' Iron Bitters will prevent the trouble; if you have a disease of long standing, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure you. *You can feel yourself getting well.*

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

With every bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters you receive free of charge a package of pills, invaluable in the work of restoring good health. If in any case Browns' Iron Bitters, taken as directed, fail to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache, or Neuralgia, *money will be refunded.* Sold everywhere.

BROWNS' IRON BITTERS COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Genuine has crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

Genuine has crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

Genuine has crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

Browns' IRON BITTERS

Continued from Eleventh Page.

ers have asked congress to give them the power to fix maximum railroad rates. When congress reconvenes the country will see the friends of the commission attempt to get a bill passed giving the board that power. That will bring on determined opposition.

Competition is more intense in railroading than in any other line of business. A railroad once built has to keep going and it must have freight and passengers. If the rates are high, the Kansas farmer will not ship his corn, but will burn it. Some times he burns it. That is not because the rate is unreasonably high, but because the price of corn is unreasonably low, and the roads are not expected to haul corn at a loss to themselves, any more than they can be expected to haul coal and iron, or dry goods at a loss. But they often do carry grain, coal and iron without making a cent of profit on a trainload.

Summing up, the situation is about this:

On the bright side are increased earnings for the last six months.

Business of all kinds is better than it was a year ago.

There is more confidence as to the future.

Everything points to a larger volume of business being done by the railroads for the next six months than they did in the first six months of 1897.

Against this is the danger of absolute control of their financial fate by five gentlemen whose salaries of $7,500 a year would go on if the roads did not make a dollar.

There is the possibility of all kinds of restrictions being imposed on southern lines for three or four months during the coming summer and fall.

And there is the perpetual downward movement of rates, helped on by competition and state railroad commissions.

Taking a hasty perspective glance at the future, the bright side stands out much the stronger, and as they say in Masonry, "So mote it be."

Look Forward in the City and in the County Schools

It will be the endeavor of those interested in the schools of the city to make the year 1898 the most successful in the history of the schools.

The progress already made has given great satisfaction to the board and to the officers of the schools, and there seems to be no doubt that the next year will show some wonderful improvements and advancement of a very material kind.

The new board of education has finished its preliminary work and at the opening of the new year will be prepared to make progressive movements. The new features already introduced by the board are meeting with success.

During the early part of the year Superintendent Slaton and Assistant Superintendent Landrum will visit other cities and study the school systems. In this way they will see the workings of other schools and will obtain valuable ideas and hints. One matter of importance that they will look into will be the free text-book problem, which has just recently been presented to the city council. They will investigate this thoroughly and report back to the board. This matter is under consideration, but will not be decided until the board hears the report of its representatives.

The attendance during 1898 is expected to be larger than usual, and those in charge of the schools feel confident that it will be one of the most successful years ever experienced.

The changes in the state schools for the new year have already been outlined in a circular letter sent by State School Commissioner Gleen to the county school commissioners.

The letter states that the school term has been fixed at 120 days and asks that the county commissioners fix the spring term for forty or fifty days in order that the teachers may be paid in full for all the work they do. It is suggested that the next public term begin in October. This will give a summer vacation and the children will not be made to work during the summer months.

The outlook for the county schools is exceedingly bright, and it is believed that the year will be a successful one with them.

Republican Political Pot Will Boil at Custom House

Coming events frequently cast their shadows before, and from these rude forefigures we are enabled to see what is to happen. To forecast other events we have but to take a backward glance and see what has happened in the past. What has happened once will occur again, and the history of the year which died day before yesterday is but the picture of the year which dawned yesterday.

Crowded into the coming year will be events of interest. There will be events such as have happened before, but dressed in new colors, they will seem new themselves and will therefore be of interest.

The year 1898 is pregnant with significant events for the Atlanta custom house. In fact, it is the one year out of many which promises something new, and an introspective look shows that the past year may not be a correct prognosis of the future. An almost entirely new personnel is presented in the officials of the custom house. A new regime reigns. Republicanism will run rampant and the year will be devoted to history making, as well as to transacting the business of the government.

Four schemers—political plotters—are figuring on the future of custom house affairs. The four men are all good, clever men and do their official duty well, but they manage to find time to plan for their party, and they are making arrangements for a hot campaign in Georgia. The four men are following an idea which, they say, leads to the success of republicanism in Georgia. They expect to found a big republican daily in Atlanta during this year. The paper will be organized and conducted by custom house officials, so this may be regarded as one of the significant happenings of 1898 in the federal building.

The present year will be a hot number politically in the custom house. The republicans will make the building their headquarters and all the big events of the year will be planned there. Yancey Carter, the populist, will be named as the republican candidate for governor and a fusion ticket will be prepared in the office of some of the officials. The big split in the republican party, which is sure to come this year, will occur in the custom house and there will be a continual civil war waged in the big red building all the year.

Atlanta's weather will not be manufactured in the custom house all the year. The building has been overshadowed by the large structures which have recently been erected here and the weather makers are forced to set up higher into the air so as to find material for weather. The weather bureau will be moved to the top of the Prudential building as soon as it is completed. This move will be one of the big events of the year.

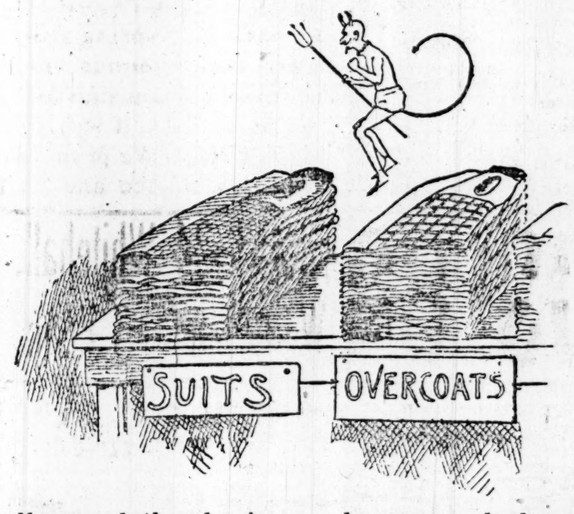
Fully twelve hundred moonshiners will be arrested by the deputy marshals this year. More than a thousand were brought in last year and this promises to be a much better period for the moonshine business. The moonshiners will be sentenced to a month in jail, where they will be well fed. They will then be released and will return to their homes and resume the manufacture of booze. There will be thrilling adventures of the revenue officers with desperate moonshiners, and Deputy Pat Moore will have two more holes shot in his hat. The unusual run of counterfeiters will be arrested and sent to Columbus, O.

Several mill on letters and packages will be handled by the Atlanta postoffice. The postoffice people will get up before day and will send a man his letters by the time he crawls out of bed. This will be one of the improvements instituted at the custom house.

Mrs. Woodsides, the silent beggar, will be arrested and taken from her post in the postoffice four times during the year. Last year she was arrested five times, but the police have decided to make the arrests quarterly. She will always show up in the same place the next morning.

On the whole, the forecast of the year at the custom house shows that the officials and employees there will have a lively and interesting year. The regular business grind will be the same as it is every year.

A TEMPTATION SALE



THE GLOBE'S Wonderful manufacturing opportunities lead on to another GREAT SALE—one that will cause wonder to a purchasing public. It's the aftermath of a great holiday business. It means nearly one thousand Men's Suits and Overcoats of this fall and winter styles to be placed on sale at prices that are remarkable for their littleness.

It Means Bargains for Bargain Seekers

It proves that the "Big Store" wears the Crown of Leadership more deservedly than ever. Doubting ones—skeptical folks, attend this : : : : : : : :

...Temptation Sale

In all your clothes buying you have never had an opportunity to reap such bargains as are offered you in this Temptation Sale. Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac. We make yours go still further

SEE THE WONDERFUL DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOW!

MEN'S SUITS

Intended for $7.50 and $8.50 special sales, in single and double-breasted styles, neat patterns, remarkable values. Our Temptation Sale price $5.00

MEN'S SUITS, intended for $10 and $12.50 special sales, in single and double-breasted styles, plaids, checks and figures, all-wool garments, this season's patterns, nicely trimmed, perfect fitters; they are extra good values. Our Temptation Sale price $7.50

MEN'S SUITS, intended for $13.50 and $15 special sales, single and double-breasted and cutaway styles; cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres; medium, stout and slim cut; perfect tailored garments; patterns you'd never expect at the price. Our Temptation Sale price $10.00

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Intended for an extra special sale at $12.50; in kersey, beaver and meltons, nicely lined and trimmed, velvet collar, excellent fitters; an overcoat that will do good service for several winters. Our Temptation Sale price $8.50

MEN'S OVERCOATS, intended for a special $15 sale, in stouts, slims and regular cut; it's a wonder at the price; silk velvet collar, feiled seams, cut the latest, trimmed the best; it's a world beater. Our Temptation Sale price $10.00

BOYS' OVERCOATS, sizes 9 to 14, in dark and mixed colors, with or without cape; a good coat for a boy like yours: will keep him warm. Our Temptation Sale price ..... $2 and $3

HERE ARE THREE VERY EXTRA SPECIALS

Men's fine Sweaters, perfect fitting, ribbed, made to sell at 50c; only one case of 40 dozen at this price. Our Temptation Sale price.. 25 Cents

Men's colored bosom lanndered Shirts, plaids, stripes, figures, all the new patterns; a Shirt that fits as well as a $1.00 shirt; they were made to sell at 50 cents; sizes 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½. Our Temptation Sale price ..... 25 Cents

Men's colored Negligee Shirts, the regular 50c quality, sizes 14 and 14½ only. Our Temptation Sale price ..... 25 Cents

MAIL ORDERS
You can reap the benefits of this sale by mail. Send us your order; we will give it the same attention as if you were here in person. And your money back if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

THE GLOBE
89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St.,

MAIL ORDERS
Our patrons residing out of the city may use the mails to get the benefit of this sale. Your order will receive the best attention and your money back if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

Optical Teaching in Atlanta.

Kellam & Moore's school of optics is doing fine work in instructing many students from different states in the science of optics. The course of study includes theoretical optics, taught in the class room, and practical optics taught in the grinding department. The instruction will prove to be of inestimable value to those who are dealing in glasses. Address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Going North?

Queen and Crescent Route, in connection with the Southern railway. Solid vestibuled trains Atlanta and Jacksonville to Cincinnati daily. Elegant services. Fast schedule. Through sleepers to Lexington.
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
dec26—4t—sun Cincinnati, O.

N. B.—
In future all cut glass sold by me will be marked with my name. Glass not so marked is not from my establishment. This is done to protect my trade, as the market is full of glass of cheap manufacture, and frequently this glass is brought to me to exchange, being represented as coming from my store. I only carry the finest quality and choicest patterns, and my glass has a distinct individuality, and when a piece is marked with my name you may be assured it is first quality. It has been my practice and my desire to furnish to my trade only goods of quality and merit. In the end the best is always cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,
SPOT CASH.
The undersigned will buy stocks or parts of stocks of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes anywhere located, for cash. For particulars address D. C. Flynn, Agent, Newberry, S. C.

LOANS ON Life Insurance POLICIES.
We Lend Money on Life Insurance Policies Issued by the Old Line Companies.
If you desire a loan on your policy, write us, giving number and amount of policy, the number of premiums you have paid, and the name of the company. Loans are made for six and twelve months. Rates reasonable. Address
ENGLISH-AMERICAN LOAN & TRUS COMPANY,
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

24 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 2. 13=24.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING JANUARY 2, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS

CAPES AND SKIRTS SLAUGHTERED.

50 Ladies' black Cloth Capes, braided and fur trimmed, not $2, but 59c

62 Ladies' extra large and heavy Beaver Cloth Capes, fur trimmed, not $2.50, but 98c

150 Ladies' Melton Cloth and Chinchilla Capes, fur trimmed and braided, $5 bargains $1.98

86 Ladies' fine Melton Cloth Capes, fur trimmed and braided, $6 true value $2.48

350 Ladies' all Silk Plush Capes, braided and Thibet fur trimmed, $6 garment $2.95

125 Ladies' best $8.50 Baltic Seal Plush Capes, jetted and braided, Thibet fur trimmed $4.98

40 Ladies' $12.50 Salt Seal Plush Capes, beautifully jetted and perfect beauties $8.48

15 Ladies' $18 and $20 Plush Capes, jetted, braided and plaited backs, bargain $9.98

48 Ladies' black Brocaded Skirts, well lined and Velveteen bound, give-away price 69c

60 Ladies' fancy and black Brocaded Skirts, well made, choice 98c

Choice 100 Ladies' black and fancy Skirts, none worth less than $3.50, now $1.98

Choice of 64 Ladies' very fine Skirts, in black and colors, worth $5 and $6, now $2.98

Choice 38 Ladies' handsomest all Wool Skirts, in fancy and black, $7 and $8 Skirts $3.98

50 Ladies' Plaid Wool Waists, were $1.50, but to close 'em out quick 59c

Last week was a big one with us. We turned trade away. This week will be still greater. Come and see THE GRAND BARGAINS.

STORE OPENS MONDAY AT 9 O'CLOCK.

BASS DRY GOODS CO'S

Great Slaughter Sale Continues This Week.

STORE OPENS AT **9 O'CLOCK** Monday

Everything In Our House at New York Cost

THOUSANDS OF THINGS AT GIVE-AWAY PRICES.

VERY SPECIAL.

One table fine Embroideries, worth 10c to 20c, this sale... 5c

One table fine Embroideries, worth 20c to 35c, this sale... 10c

One table fine Torchon and Smyrna Laces, worth 25c to 35c, for 10c

New lot Muslin Underwear at New York cost.

LININGS AND FINDINGS.

Best Skirt Cambrics, in black and colors 2 7/8c

Best yard-wide Rustle Taffeta Skirt Lining 6c

Gilbert's best Silesias and Percalines 8c

Roman Striped Taffetas, 20c the cheap price 10c

Good quality Brush Binding, black and colors 5c

Good grade Bunch Bones this sale 3c

Good quality covered Bunch Bones for 3c

Best patent Hooks and Eyes at 2c

Good quality Velveteen Skirt Binding at 5c

Dress Goods and Silks Slaughtered

50 pieces black and fancy Wool Dress Goods, the old price 50c and 75c, now 25c

80 pieces black and fancy all Wool Dress Goods, former price 75c to $1.25, now 49c

20 pieces 50-inch $1.25 imperial all pure wool Serge and a beauty, at 39c

20 pieces 50-inch all pure wool Flannels, in black and colors, at 29c

30 pieces West of England Broadcloths, 50 inches wide, $1.25 value, for 69c

25 pieces 48-inch French Bourette, in black only, and $1.50 goods, for 59c

10 pieces 48-inch silk finished Henriettas, $1.25 in gold value, for 59c

35 pieces fine black Gros De Londre silks, easily worth your $1.25 for 59c

MERCHANTS—It is to your interest to refuse to place your spring orders until you see our samples. Our salesmen are now on the road, and will be in to see you shortly. Please drop us a postal telling us when it will suit your pleasure for him to visit you. We promise to save you big money. Give us a chance and we'll do it.

SOME GIVE AWAY BARGAINS.

ON SALE 9 O'CLOCK UNTIL CLOSED OUT:

100 Ladies' Dress Patterns in best quality Flannelettes, full pattern 29c

100 Ladies' Dress Patterns, in best quality Standard Prints, full pattern 29c

100 Ladies' Dress Patterns, in best grade Standard Ginghams, full pattern 29c

50 dozen Misses' and Children's extra heavy Cotton Vests and Pants 10c

60 dozen Ladies' full fleeced Balbriggan Vests, in browns, grays and tans 15c

100 dozen Men's extra quality Underwear, easily worth 75c, but this great sale 25c

Ladies' 35c and 40c Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, to close quick 7c

100 full size Comforts, 70x72 inches, our great give away price 29c

100 full 6-4 Chenille Table Covers go in this sale at 29c

25 pieces 25-inch Brocaded Dress Goods, in black and colors 8c

35 pieces double width Brocaded Dress Goods, black and fancy 10c

50 pieces 38-inch Wool Henriettas, black and all colors, at 15c

If you can't get waited upon Monday, come Tuesday or any day this week, as this sale is for 8 days longer and all goods AT OR LESS THAN COST.

STORE OPENS MONDAY AT 9 O'CLOCK.

BASS DRY GOODS CO Retail 34 Whitehall. Wholesale 37 S. Pryor. BASS DRY GOODS CO

Our Ads. Are News—A New One Every Day.

Year=End Sale

Clean-Up Clear-Out **Prices** Clean-Up Clear-Out

Vast Quantities Involved

All Broken Lots Must Move

Men's Suits and Overcoats
Men's Ulsters and Reefers
Men's Mackintoshes
Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Children's Suits and Overcoats
Boys' and Children's Reefers
Hats and Underwear

The severe Cold Weather and the Clothing Snap of the season occurred simultaneously. Hundreds came yesterday in a skeptical mood. They departed with bundles and professions of faith. It would be ruinous for us to attempt deception. This store has been an active factor in the commercial life of Atlanta over thirty-three years. No reason why it shouldn't reach the century mark. Nothing but stupidity or dishonesty can clog its expansion, development and prosperity. The brightest and the truest statement we can make is as follows . . . . . .

Present reductions are larger and apply to more and richer merchandise than you've ever before known . . . . .

We are actually sacrificing goods that we couldn't manufacture today within 25 per cent of their original cost to us. Every principle of economy urges intact prices. But our peculiar methods take a contrary course and prices are smashed into smithereens.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, Cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta—[illegible] Whitehall.

KLONDYKE

THE ONTARIO GOLD FIELDS MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED. A CANADIAN COMPANY OPERATING IN KLONDYKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND COLORADO. On account of the increased value of its mines (see Supplementary Prospectus just issued), has decided to advance the price of its stock from 20 to 40 cents per share, at twelve o'clock noon, Monday, January 17th. To secure stock at 20 cents per share, orders must be received on or before that date. Application for shares or further information, should be made at once to the Company's agents. This Company is now working three different groups of mines. Invest your money in an active company, one that now owns and is working producing mines.

BENTON & BROWN, U. S. AGENTS, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Buy Wheat

This market offers exceptional opportunities right now for conservative investments in both wheat and corn. The legitimate situation is very strong and portends much higher prices. Write for information, Market Letter and Book of Instructions, free. Orders executed on Chicago Board of Trade. E. R. LYNCH & CO., No. 71½ Western Union Tel Bldg., Chicago. dec19-tf sun

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and upward to invest in

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earning shares of an industrial money-making enterprise which will equal if not exceed such dividend-paying property as

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stocks! Get in on the ground floor. ARE YOU INTERESTED!—then write for particulars to

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ACTIVE MARKETS

with upward tendencies are warranted by conditions, and stocks bought NOW should show good profits in a short time. Ask for our Market Letters, daily or weekly editions, and

SIX DAYS WITH KING COTTON.

They contain valuable information and money making advice.

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References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

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With Every Order for One Ton or More of Coal we will Present You Free of Charge ONE ELEGANT COAL SCUTTLE.

COAL  FREE

We sell all grades of Steam and Domestic COAL—Lowest Prices—Prompt Delivery.

HOT WAVE COAL

Office—45 Marietta St., Phone 342.—Yard—Ga. R. R. and Washington St., Phone 894.

dec 19 sun tu thu-3mo

Stocks, Cotton, Wheat,

OUR BEST WISHES, A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL.

The year just gone has been one of prosperity for our customers, and we are certain that the year just ushered in will be doubly so.

We have opened our New York offices and are prepared to execute orders of any size in WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, PROVISIONS, STOCKS OR BONDS.

We need no introduction to the investing public. Our advice sent over the entire country during the past year has been so phenomenally correct that our correspondents cannot forget us.

We do not sell information, but furnish anything that we consider reliable to our customers free of charge.

Our record proves that our SPECIAL ADVICE has always been absolutely correct, and you will find it to your interest to open an account with us and have your name placed upon our SPECIAL ADVICE LIST. This advice we send to our customers free of charge.

MAY WHEAT WILL SELL MUCH HIGHER

and we advise its purchase on all breaks.

CORN and OATS should be bought at once and carried for big profits.

PORK will advance with corn and should be bought on any break.

COTTON is unquestionably a good purchase. Enormous profits will be made in this commodity during the next ninety days.

STOCKS.

The dividend payers are in great demand and will find a much higher level of value.

We also advise the purchase of several lower grade stocks which we believe are certain to show substantial gains very shortly, and now is the time to enter the market.

We solicit correspondence. Do not hesitate to write to us for advice and information. Our card of instructions and other literature will be sent free to any address. Statements rendered daily. Balances payable upon demand.

G. W. WYLIE CO.

11 Wall Street. New York City.
Member Chicago Board of Trade 17 Years.

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Investment Securities.

No. 9 E. Alabama street.

J. C. FREEMAN

STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS,
303 Fitten, Building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

December 5, 1897.

EAST BOUND	No. 28 Daily.	No. 16 Daily.	No. 12 Daily
Lv. Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am
Lv. Charlotte	8 39 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm	
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am	
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am	
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	6 00 pm	
Lv. Danville	1 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am
Ar. Bloomond	6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am
		Ex. Sun	
Lv. Atlanta		4 35 pm	
Ar. Gainesville		7 45 pm	
Ar. Cornelia		8 35 pm	

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail" solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 16.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 17 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 23 pm			6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 50 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 30 pm			8 40 am
NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.	
Lv. Atlanta	5 00 am	7 50 am	2 30 pm	
Ar. Rome	7 15 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm	
Ar. Dalton	8 19 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm	
Ar. Chattanooga	9 30 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm	
Ar. Cincinnati	7 20 pm		7 20 am	
Ar. Knoxville	4 50 am		9 50 pm	
Ar. Louisville	7 20 pm		7 25 am	

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

No. 13 has local sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga open in depot at 9 o clock p. m.

TO GRIFFIN, WARM SPRINGS, COLUMBUS,

DAILY	No. 30	No. 28
Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	4 40 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	6 09 pm
Ar Columbus	9 35 am	9 10 pm
Ar Albany	1 30 pm	

No 30 has through coach between Atlanta and Albany.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

WEST BOUND.	No. 27 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 26 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	3 30 pm	
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	
			No. 26.
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 25 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta.

No. 27 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A., W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A., ATLANTA, GA.

Office Kimball House Corner.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

in Effect December 19th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
113	Jacksonville	4 45 am	113 Cincinnati 5 00 am
1	Chattanooga	5 00 am	116 Brunswick 5 20 am
135	Washington	5 10 am	116 Columbus, Ga. 5 20 am
12	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	135 Birmingham 5 30 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	7 Chattanooga 7 50 am
127	Columbus	10 20 am	112 Richmond 7 50 am
119	Fort Valley	10 30 am	15 Macon 8 00 am
19	Macon	11 10 am	138 Washington 12 50 n'n
138	Birmingham	11 30 am	29 Cincinnati 2 30 pm
106	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	137 Birmingham 4 15 pm
137	Washington	3 55 pm	110 Macon 4 20 pm
115	Fraser's	7 45 pm	120 Fort Valley 4 30 pm
111	Richmond	9 30 pm	118 Cornelia 4 45 pm
27	Macon	9 45 pm	128 Columbus 4 40 pm
17	Columbus Ga.	8 45 pm	125 Tallapoosa 5 15 pm
134	Cincinnati	11 40 pm	114 Jacksonville 10 55 pm
136	Birmingham	10 25 pm	136 Washington 11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100 Hapeville 8 40 am
13	Savannah	7 45 am	102 Hapeville 7 00 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	12 Savannah 7 50 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	104 Hapeville 8 30 am
11	Macon	11 20 am	108 Hapeville 12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	2 40 pm	110 Hapeville 2 20 pm
111	Hapeville	5 20 pm	112 Macon 4 15 pm
113	Hapeville	6 00 pm	113 Macville 4 30 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114 Hapeville 8 10 pm
11	Savannah	7 25 pm	12 Savannah 7 50 pm
117	Hapeville	10 35 am	116 Hapeville 9 00 am
119	Hapeville	2 20 pm	118 Hapeville 12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
18	Nashville	7 20 am	12 Nashville 8 15 am
72	Rome	8 40 am	170 Chattanooga 2 20 pm
171	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72 Rome 5 15 pm
11	Nashville	7 30 pm	14 Nashville 8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
138	Montgomery	11 40 am	136 Montgomery 5 25 am
134	Selma	7 00 pm	133 Montgomery 1 00 pm
136	Selma	11 35 pm	137 Selma 4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11 College Park 6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13 College Park 8 00 am
16	College Park	10 09 am	15 Palmetto 12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	19 College Park 2 20 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	17 College Park 12 01 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park 4 25 pm
24	College Park	4 50 pm	23 Palmetto 5 15 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park 6 00 pm
28	Palmetto	8 51 pm	29 Newnan 11 25 pm
140	Newnan	10 22 am	141 West Point 8 10 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
23	Augusta	5 00 am	22 Augusta 7 30 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	28 Augusta 3 10 pm
21	Augusta	12 55 pm	10 Covington 6 15 pm
127	Augusta	4 20 pm	24 Augusta 11 30 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
141	Norfolk	8 20 am	140 Washington 12 20n'n
142	Washington	2 50 pm	134 Norfolk 7 30pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM	TO
Knoxville 7 30 pm	Knoxville 8 15 am

†Daily.
‡Sunday only.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets	$150 00
Store on Peachtree street, near railroad crossing.	
Store and dwelling, 159 and 161 West Mitchell street	16 00
210 Whitehall street, 10 rooms, modern	25 00
155 Whitehall street, 8 rooms, gas and water	40 00
Boyd street, 8 rooms, gas and water	25 00
245 Fulton street, 7 rooms, modern	22 50
72 Markham street, 6 rooms	15 00
14 Mangum street, 5 rooms, city water	8 00
146 Mangum street, 5 rooms	8 00
75 Tennessee avenue, 6 rooms	18 00
New 8-room house, all conveniences, on Windsor street	30 00

Handsomest offices in the city, located in the Fitten building, now occupied by Mr. R. F. Shedden.

Some choice bargains in real estate that must be sold before January 1st.

LOCAL money to loan on city property at current rates. Money in bank; absolutely no delay. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peachtree street.

A. J. WEST & CO. REAL ESTATE

WEST PEACHTREE LOT for sale or exchange for a farm near Atlanta. This is perhaps the prettiest piece of property in Atlanta—ample frontage, extending 430 feet through to another street, paved in front; covered with original forest; elevated; magnificent view of Kennesaw mountain in the west, Stone mountain in the east and the great buildings of Atlanta on its south side. Fine residences in its front. Most commanding location in the city for choice home. If you wish to trade, come in.

Also a close-in improved home, good street and neighborhood; price $3,900; for sale, one-half on long time, the other half in vacant property, if you wish.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor Street. Kimball House.

Real Estate at Forced Sale

$2,700 FOR a splendid 2-story, 7-room house, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; nice lot with alley, east front, in a first-class residence locality. Terms easy.

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MRS. VALERIA LAMAR McLAREN'S BOOK IS TO BE BROUGHT OUT THIS WEEK

Brilliant and Beautiful Southern Woman Has Written a Novel That Will Be Widely Read.

CIRCULAR LETTER ISSUED TO THE CLUB FEDERATION

President Mrs. W. B. Lowe Issues an Important Document to the Club Women.

MISS LEWIS BUTT TO WED MR. CUNNINGHAM

BY ISMA DOOLY.

Though southern women until lately have not identified themselves with those movements of progress embraced by the fin de siecle type, in literature southern women have always been distinctly prominent, while in the comparatively new field of "women in journalism," the southern woman has left her native home and has well filled positions on the great metropolitan dailies.

It is rather unusual, however, to find her making practical use of even her literary talents, unless the realization of self-reliance comes as the stimulus to her genius, and she is thrust into the world of the wage-earning woman.

It is remarkable even in this very progressive day and hour to find the woman of literary talent who, blessed with fortune and an established social position, turns her back upon her duties in the social world, and determines not only to develop her talent, but to make use of it. An example of this is given in the announcement that Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren, of Macon, has written and published a book, to appear next week, and that she has for the past few months been engaged in literary work in New York. At the death of her father, the late Henry J. Lamar, of Macon, last January, Mrs. McLaren, inherited a large fortune. Her health requiring an immediate change after a year's seclusion in nursing her father, she accepted the advice of her friends and went abroad. While there, she was encouraged to develop a talent she had long felt she possessed, and merely as a trial, she began the writing of the novel to appear next week. En route home she was further encouraged in her work by the acquaintance she made of a well-known New York publisher, who not only favorably criticised her manuscript, but urged its publication. On her return to New York she determined to remain there, where she had a number of friends in literary and social circles. Since that time she has continued in her literary pursuits, meeting not alone in her first efforts with favorable criticisms, but financial success.

She has contributed short stories in the nature of "Sketches from Southern Life," to several northern metropolitan publications, and in very limited time and for limited space, she has written for today's edition of The Constitution, a little sketch. It follows:

Adventures of a Dollar Bill.

It would be of very little interest to the reader had I been twenty years or more out of the safe keeing of the treasury department. If, in addition to this, my life had been a humdrum one amidst public fish and poultry markets, little import would attach hereto. But I am almost a brand new dollar bill, with only six bright fall and winter months' wear upon my face. There is scarce a wrinkle or bent corner about me, yet I am going to relate the experiences I have encountered since my first issuance through the pay window of a certain Second National bank.

With other companions, I was bound and carried in a leathern bag by two stalwart men to a near-by savings bank, to again be paid out in due course through the teller's window. I had scarcely arrived in my new quarters and was still in my hiding place, when I overheard the teller relating to his companion clerk through a screen in the office dividing them how, from the standpoint of policy, it was much better "to keep from the public the news of the bank's absconding manager and the loss of $350,000 to the institution. The trustees," he said, "had agreed to accept with regret the resignation of their old and trusted manager, while a new and equally trustworthy gentleman was to be elected in his stead."

During my stay of six weeks in this bank, having several times been counted over, with my friends, of which I made one in a package of a hundred, strapped and pinned, I retain some strange memories of the embezzlement referred to and the strange proceedings that followed, with a view to conceal the crime from the public eye.

Of a sudden, one warm morning, I found myself in the rough palm of an Italian fruit vender. The teller had counted me out, in response to a small check, and, ensconced in the Italian's breast pocket, where the odor was anything but violetic, I was soon on my way to a dingy back street, on the east side of New York city. Once here, the jacket with its pocket concealing me, was removed to a wooden peg in a squalid room. While hanging here, I heard many noises, and amidst feuld oaths, new and extraordinary tones were wafted through the dirty open windows. Two men were wrangling in Italian, and I overheard the sobs of a woman who had been just struck with a stiletto. Though I could not see, I withal recognized by movements in the room that several children clung crying to the skirts of the wretched, bleeding woman. The Italian who had struck the blow was the woman's brother. It was, he said, in Italian, "but a flesh cut," and he undertook himself to bind up the wound.

That very evening, in a neighboring barber shop, two Italians—as I subsequently discovered—had plotted the murder of the man into whose safe keeping I had fallen, was to love must be apparent to the reader, and that I now longed to share that divine passion, will, I am sure, be excused as a laudable ambition.

The day is far advanced. I am still ribbon-bound in my tiny perfumed home. Removed, however, to a secret drawer in my mistress's boudoir; would that I could join the chorus as well as hear the music of those distant wedding bells. But my lot has been cast for other times and uses, and wise is he, indeed, who can foretell the fate that now awaits me, when another and more extended story from the "Adventures of a Dollar Bill" may either gladden or appall the world.

Official Circular Letter to Club Women of Georgia

At a recent meeting in Atlanta of the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, the place of work for the ensuing year was decided upon, and the president of the organization submits the following letter for publication, to appear in The Atlanta Constitution January 2, 1898:

"To the Clubs of the State and the Women of Georgia Generally—The Georgia Federation, now in its second year of existence, feels that it can speak with the authority of experience on the benefit of concerted action and the helpfulness of reciprocal aid between the women's clubs of the state, and solicits your co-operation with and sympathy for the educational and humanitarian work which is being done in Georgia.

"This work is divided along definite lines into departments in charge of several committees.

"The committee on education, with Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Macon, chairman, began its work by appointing a sub-committee in every club in the federation to study the condition of the public school system in town and country. The aim of the federation was to bring the home and school into close relationship and to enlist the interest and enthusiasm of the women of Georgia in a crusade against illiteracy. The committee published an 'Outline of Study' on education, in order that our club women might become acquainted with the startling facts presented by Commissioner Glenn in his report to the general assembly, emphasizing as vital questions 'how to foster free kindergartens, how to increase and improve normal training, and how to influence legislation in behalf of the State university,' till, in very truth, it shall be the crown and glory of the commonwealth of Georgia. A circular was sent to every county school commissioner in the state, urging him to enlist the interest of his teachers in forming 'mothers' clubs' in country neighborhoods, and establishing reading clubs among young people, as contemplated by the Georgia Teachers' Association.

"A steady and systematic effort has been made in the interest of university education for women. As results, the reports of the various educational committees show that the clubs have been aroused to a deep interest in the public school system of the state; that they have bestowed much time and thought to the problems presented; that several clubs have estbiished free kindergartens; that some have conducted educational columns in the local press with rare efficiency; that others have held meetings with superintendents and teachers to promote the interests of reading circles, and others again have secured lectures from able educators for the purpose of arousing interest and obtaining information on these vital questions. The committee is in receipt of letters from teachers all over the state testifying their appreciation of the interest of the women's clubs in the educational welfare of Georgia. As steps toward progress, bills have been introduced in the legislature 'to make women eligible to all appointive educational offices;' 'to make women eligible as members of county school boards and clerks of boards of education;' 'to admit women as students to the University of Georgia.' The federation is pleased to note that a bill has been passed allowing a woman to be chosen as assistant physician of the state lunatic asylum, and that the library committee, after fully instructing itself on the details of management of traveling and circulating libraries and on the need of libraries in various localities, sent out to the clubs and women of Georgia generally, a circular letter offering to render all possible assistance to those who wished to undertake the establishment of such libraries. At the committee's graphic presentation of the urgent need for work in this direction, and with its help, many clubs have established traveling libraries for the use sometimes of clubs, sometimes of the general public in less favored localities than their own, and the women of the state have been aroused to action to further this most efficient aid to education. The committee is now endeavoring to establish a traveling library for the federation and strongly advocated the bill which has since been enacted as a law creating a library commission for furthering library interests in the state, and the state federation hopes that women will be placed on this commission.

The Reform Work.

"The reform committee with Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, of Atlanta, chairman, has undertaken much important work, and has presented to the legislature and advocated several bills for needed measures of reform. Among the subjects it presents for your thoughtful consideration are the following: The establishment of free kindergarten schools and their incorporation in the public school system; to give moral and useful teaching to the very young children of working women who have not the time or the capacity to train the young minds themselves.

"The erection of an 'industrial school,' where the youths of the state with criminal instincts may be reformed and taught to be upright, good citizens. Not a day passes but we see the need of wholesome training for the mischievous and vicious boys and girls of our towns and cities. Other states have found that 85 per cent of these children may be reclaimed and made good citizens by the proper influences.

"A law for the protection of the young girls of Georgia, by amending the present iniquitous law, making the age of consent eighteen years. A law to make women eligible to all educational offices.

"Reciprocity committee, with Mrs. Heber Reid, Atlanta, chairman, presents a most interesting feature of the work of the federation. Through it clubs are brought into communication with each other; papers, outlines of study and details of method are exchanged, much encouragement being given and fraternal feeling fostered by this aid to club process. The committee undertakes to assist clubs in arranging outlines of study and in response to its request many clubs have agreed to furnish definite outlines to such as need them.

"The press committee, with Mrs. Beulah Mosely, Rome, chairman, is giving efficient assistance to the work of the federation by constantly publishing articles advocating its interests and by furthering earnestly all its efforts for reform.

"The new committee on farm and garden, with Miss Marion Smith, Cartersville, chairman, is intended especially to establish and encourage town and village improvement societies; realizing the necessity of co-operation among the women of the state, this committee hopes by getting in touch with the women of the farming districts of the state to prove mutually helpful. One of the especial aims of this committee is to encourage the formation of county clubs.

"Through the various committees such clubs, or those desirous of forming them, may obtain assistance along any line desired, and advice from older and more settled organizations as to the best details of management.

"The federation earnestly advises and urges each club to appoint a committee on club extension to induce clubs already existing to unite with the federation, and to foster the formation of new clubs.

"The annual meetings of the federation are symposiums in the richness of helpful suggestions, and inspiring reports of work accomplished, while the effect is most advisable in drawing closer the ties which unite the women of the state, and aiding them to further with concerted action, the highest interests of Georgia.

"In setting the work of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs thus before the women of Georgia, it is hoped to enlist general co-operation on behalf of its aims, and to bring within its circle all clubs which feel that there is benefit in mutual encouragement and fraternal exchanges of sympathetic assistance.

"A cordial invitation is therefore extended to all clubs that come within its scope, to enter the federation and aid in its work for the upbuilding of the state and the promotion of the highest welfare of its people. MRS. W. B. LOWE,
"President of Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.
"MISS RUTH VAN BUREN,
"Corresponding Secretary."

The Club Officials.

Officers of the federation are:
First vice president, Mrs. J. Lyndsay Johnson, Rome.
Second vice president, Miss Catherine Jones, Columbus.
Recording secretary, Mrs. Enoch Calloway, LaGrange.
Corresponding secretary, Miss Ruth Van Buren, Augusta.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Cochrane, Barnesville.
Auditor, Mrs. John Akin, Cartersville.

Board of Directors.

Mrs. Eugene Bernard Heard, Middleton, Ga.
Mrs. Robert E. Park, Macon.
Miss Alice Moore, Dalton.
Miss Rosa Woodbury, Athens.

The Fiction Fiend.

There is a saying that there is nothing new under the sun, but each day develops some phase or failing of human nature that is for the moment startling. Of course there are those all-knowing people who are never surprised at anything they hear and who, no matter what they are told, are able to cite a similar incident or tell you of a person of that particular kind they have known for some time.

In a conversation recently between a party of people who were discussing, among other things, the effects produced upon the mind by continued use of opiates, reference was made to the "fiction fiend."

"Now, that is something new," observed a young woman present; "what is the fiction fiend?"

"Why, as the term implies," answered a young man, "it is one who becomes a fiend on the subject of fiction, just as he would be a morphine, cigarette or opium fiend."

Before he could further explain the all-knowing individual present in the person of a loquacious woman began to call over the names of certain people whom she regarded as fiction fiends. When she had finished her list without explaining what the fiction fiend really was, the young man who had brought about the conversation resumed his explanation by stating that he had a young friend who was gradually losing his business ability and business standing by an insatiable taste for the reading of fiction.

"Indeed," he said, "it grieves me to see the effect it is having upon him and I am beginning to think that, though the fiction fiend is by no means a new apparition among those possessed of the various 'manias' of our day, that fiction microbes are beginning to spread, and that the fiction fiends are more numerous every day. My young friend in question has a notably bright mind, he graduated with distinguished honors, and still basking in the sunshine of his college successes, there are few who realize that he has had ample time to develop in his profession, though as yet nothing has been accomplished by him. He has retained his reputation for brilliancy by his fluent discussion of today's fiction. He has charmed women by his appreciative description of the latest novel, his well turned expressions as to the artistic conception of this character or that and has entertained his comrades when they have come to his office with some biographical sketch he has just read of a certain well-known author. He has affected the women who read a great deal and has enjoyed veritable little 'affaires de litterateur.' But for those who are thrown with him continually the gradual waning in the status of his reading matter, his taste and his opinions are painfully evident. I no longer go to him to ask his opinion in a much talked of novel, and it is only the means of an endless disconnected discussion in which the book first mentioned is lost sight of, and the characters of the various stories he has last read are referred to in a vague, uncertain way that would suggest a man trying to recall a dream he had had some time past. I notice, too, he fails to remember the authors of the various stories read, indicating that the book has been read hurriedly and with only that interest felt by the momentary amusement given. I am told by his associate in business that an attempt to pursue a business conversation with him for any length of time finally and unconsciously will conclude in a reference to some characteristic in a reference to some character in fiction, probably the one in the last story read. After an hour or so of writing, there will be a sudden exclamation of impatience or some evidence of nervous restlessness that begins to exhaust itself in a pacing of the floor causing a strange, studious expression on the face. Then suddenly a gleam of some satisfaction dawns upon the face; here the cigarette fiend would resort to his nicotine, but the fiction fiend goes for another book. He has reached the point now where he no longer asks the latest book, or a book by such and such a writer; he merely goes to find a book. But it might be a book of fiction, something that will satisfy that now ever-conscious desire for that species of mental food that is well explained in the word fiction.

"The book is devoured at first with an eager interest and one that, interrupted, brings forth an irritable gesture, or a disagreeably short answer or reproof. However, interest in the book gradually grows greater as the plot thickens, the reader's face relaxes and he is finally almost utterly oblivious to his surroundings. His face becomes a mirror of his satisfaction in its expressiveness, a smile of amusement denotes some fresh saying of a bewitching heroine, and the reader will even draw himself up in soldierly attitude in sympathy with the courageous act of the hero As the book nears its close the pages are turned more rapidly, the reader's eyes fairly flash along the printed lines, his cheeks are flushed, he has long since forgotten the luncheon hour and his afternoon engagements, and when the hero, after saving his country, winning battles, killing men and receiving no bullets in the back width of his well fitting coat, rapturously clasps the heroine in his arms, the fiction fiend is in a momentary state of ecstatic pleasure. The opiate of fiction has done its utmost as a mental stimulus and its effects too soon begin to die away. Then the realization of reality begins its work upon the brain, the reader suddenly experiences a chilliness, his office fire is out. He glances at the clock, and frowns at the knowledge of the luncheon hour now long past, and is in a state of perplexity as to just what he will do next. Strolling out of his office, he meets a friend who, to a friendly 'How are you?' receives the reply: 'Suffering with indigestion,' for this mental indigestion, against which Francis Bacon warns us in his essay on reading, meets with the greatest sympathy on the part of the physical being."

The young woman hearing for the first time of the fiction fiend, was rather interested in what was to her a new discovery, but, like all of her sex, she insisted upon a postscript in the question, "What do you think he will do next? What will the result be?"

"I cannot say," said her companion. "I am awaiting the results."

But the young woman, with an enterprising turn of mind determined to further investigate the existence of a fiction fiend, so encountering that same day her family physician, she asked him if he had treated in his round of train ailments any "fiction fiends."

"Not many," he replied, "but they do exist, and the effect of excessive fiction reading upon the mind reaches its climax before that of most any other form of mental stimulus, and has its disastrous effect, not alone on the physical, but moral being. It very soon weakens every faculty of the mind, brings about according sympathy is bodily ailments and robs one of his or her appreciation of real sentiments.

"It produces an unwholesome play of the emotions, a continued restlessness of both body and mind, and is conducive to a scepticism that threatens a loss of all faith in the reality of life in human nature."

One is more apt to find the fiction fiends among women than among men, and a constancy in fiction reading upon a young woman's mind, will lead more directly to an unhappy, morbid life than any other influence. The subject of the fiction fiend, treated from a practical, scientific, mental or moral standpoint is one that seriously studied, would make both men and women as apprehensive of its consequences as they should be; those of the excessive use of all stimulants."

Almost alarmed by the serious views of her physician on the subject of the fiction fiend, the young woman began to wonder just how many books and what kind of books one must guard against in this matter of fiction, so she determined to discuss it all still further and question a clever woman friend, whom she knew read a great deal, as to her ideas of the "fiction fiend."

"'Fiction fiend!' Nonsense!" cried the literary friend. "I do not believe that among the class of people whom you are discussing there could be a fiction fiend, in the extreme and serious sense you describe. I do not consider in the present strength of the novel that even the nervous, restless woman to whom so many weaknesses are attributed, is carried to the extreme of being the fiction fiend. On the contrary, I am struck with the fact that the novel reader of today should not be classed with the novel reader of a generation ago. At that time the novel was of the 'three-decker' variety and was largely devoted to romance of a questionable sort that gently meandered through the three volumes. In the last decade the novel has reached its highest evolution and is used as a medium through which all leading subjects are discussed. The characteristic study of this closing century is sociology and the novel is its exponent.

"The inveterate novel reader, who helps to swell the per cent of fiction read at our great public libraries to the alarming '90,' is nowadays obliged to absorb a certain amount of general information. Take, for instance, the novels of a popular writer like Henry Seton Merriman (Hugh S. Scott), whose very entertaining stories appeal strongly to the average reader. Mr. Merriman describes life on the steppes of Russia, in the jungles of Africa and among the wild fastnesses of Spanish mountains. Mr. Stanley Weyman, another popular writer, depicts the court life of Henry of Navarre and draws a true picture of that sterling Sully, as true as Guizot has done, and adds also the charm of the story teller. Barrie, Crockett, McLaren and all that school of "Kailyard" literature, have given us a clear insight into the rugged Scot. Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel have given us a clearer insight into the East Indian than all the books of travel written by energetic but misguided globe trotters.

Sienkiewicz in his magnificent triology, "With Fire and Sword," has pictured Poland and her struggles as dramatically as Shakespeare could have done. "Quo Vadis," by the same author, bids fair to rival the rage for "Ben Hur," of ten years ago, thus showing that biblical stories are even more popular in the guise of novels. Stevenson, who could have won a world-wide reputation as an essayist, preferred the realm of fiction and has added to it the inimitable charm and grace of his imagination. Meredith, Hardy, Blackmore, whose very names conjure up rural England, the heath country, the downs of Oxmoor and Surrey, have given us a real legacy in contemporaneous history.

"Even the lesser lights, Gissing, Moore and the younger school, are well worth reading.

"All of these authors illustrate the case in point without touching upon those of our own country. What better supplies the advantages of travel than such character studies as one gets from Howell and Miss Wilkins of New England life, Bret Harte of the west and Thomas Nelson Page's idyls of the ante-bellum civilization in the south.

"Truly the last decade of literature does show the preponderance of the novel, as Mr. Gosse so admirably depicts in a recent number of The American, but we must admit that at least this avalanche of fiction has changed the character of the novel into the 'story with a purpose.'"

Notes on Culinary Art.

In Mrs. Emma Bell's recently published cook book there are a hundred choice recipes given in a language simple and explicit. By following out the following recipes, the housekeeper will have prepared a delicious breakfast:

Beaten Biscuit—One quart of flour, a little salt, one dessertspoonful of lard and one of butter; sweet milk enough to make a stiff



MRS. VALERIA LAMAR McLAREN.
This Brilliant Southern Woman Whose First Book Is to Be Brought Out This Week—She Has Written a Story Especially for The Constitution.

and for what reason I know not. Presently I felt myself being rocked in a barber's chair, and my owner with a quiver uttered a deep groan. The door of the shop had been locked. The barber's "help" had seized my possessor's hands, while the barber—an Italian—in the act of shaving him, cut a deep gash in his throat. I heard the blood trickle over the pocket in which I was secreted. What with this and the disgusting odor that rested like a pall over the place, I was rendered inexpressibly wretched.

I have no comprehension as to what became of the dead body of the Italian, but I remember distinctly being removed from his pocket by the fair soft hand of a woman.

Soon after the facts just recorded, a strange whirl and bustle seemed of a sudden to surround my existence. I felt as if I had been in a state of coma for several days, when in a moment of roar and rattle at a railroad station. I became conscious of being paid over in change by the ticket agent to a southern gentleman en route for Macon, Ga. He was no less a person than Colonel Mirabeau Manciere, bound on a Christmas holiday excursion to the home of his much beloved neice, Alberta Manciere.

Alberta was the only daughter of the late Hon. Davis Manciere, judge of the supreme court of Georgia. She resided with an aged aunt, and was fast developing into beautiful womanhood. Alberta had just turned her seventeenth year, was graceful and accomplished in the extreme, and to crown her happy gurlhood's fortunes, was engaged to a celebrated young Macon lawyer.

Upon the arrival of her uncle, a hundred and one delightful incidents had been planned for his reception. In return the colonel had far from forgotten his beautiful neice, and as he entered the grand old Macon mansion his arms were as laden down with presents as his eyes were brimful of joyous laughter. Amidst a hundred embraces and cordial greetings, I felt myself being removed from the colonel's satchel with divers other new companions, all bound with pink ribbon and carefully inclosed in a perfumed envelope. What with the warm, sweet atmosphere that surrounded me, the hum of happy voices, the odors of a delicious repast and the strains of the harp, touched into living and melodious tones by the fingers of Alberta, I was almost transported with joy. Entirely forgetful of my late horrible experience, I began to realize the possibility of heaven having been brought to earth. Indeed, I had become the happy portion of a Christmas gift to my new and charming mistress, and for several weeks discovered myself being carried within the bosom of her graceful dress folds. But was this all? No. Nightly, Alberta's young and gallant lover called to pay his addresses, and alone with her in the subdued evening light I had the opportunity of overhearing his vows of love, outpoured with all that the fervor of youth and the most pronounced sincerity could bestow. That I never knew what it

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Have you forgotten how bad flies and mosquitoes were last summer? They will be just as bad this commencing summer.

LET US SCREEN YOUR HOUSE FOR YOU.

We will make the screens up during the winter and deliver them early next spring, before your house gets full of flies. Write for Catalogue

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Stop! Women

And Consider the All-Important Fact



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



A Gas Stove.

IS NOT LIKE A SEASHORE engagement—just for the summer—but is for all seasons, all the year around, winter as well as summer.

Make your engagements for Gas Stoves at the Gas Office.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
Broad and Alabama.

dough. Roll out and beat with a biscuit beater until dough blisters. Cut out and bake not too rapidly.

Waffles—Mix to a thin batter, with buttermilk, one pint flour. Stir in three eggs, beaten separately, half teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, and a dessertspoonful of melted butter. Cook in hot waffle rings.

Cream Baked Fish—Boil fish, pick out all the bones and mince well. Mix together one pint cream, one tablespoonful of flour and one onion chopped fine, a little salt and half a pound of butter. Set on fire and stir until it thickens. Spread in a deep baking dish, alternately, cracker crumbs, fish and cream. Sprinkle a few cracker crumbs on top, put in oven and bake a light brown.

Broiled Steak—Sprinkle a little salt over a porterhouse steak, and drop it into a hot skillet, which has been greased with a little piece of beef suet. Put a top over the skillet. When brown on one side, which requires only a few seconds, turn, and brown on the other. Take up, and drop into melted butter, pepper and salt, on a warm platter.

Hashed Brown Potatoes—Peel and cut into dice shape, four half-done, medium-sized Irish potatoes. Have ready two tablespoonfuls of hot lard. Drop into that half cup of chipped onions. Put in the potatoes, stirring to keep from burning, until a light brown.

Coffee—One tablespoonful coffee to one cup of cold water, allowing one extra spoonful for the pot. Stir a little white of an egg in coffee. Let this come to a boil. Pour grounds and all into a bag in another pot. This bag must not touch the bottom of the pot.

A Young Woman Preaching Socialism

A society calling themselves Hebrew socialists held a convention recently in New York, at which the most striking occurrence was the stirring address made by a young woman, who urged the working girls present to join the socialists. The gathering was mostly composed of young women garment makers, who have been on a strike for several months.

Among the delegates were representatives from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Newark, Buffalo and other large cities. The object of the convention was to further socialistic principles among the laboring class of Hebrew people and to advance, if possible, the circulation of socialistic literature.

That the results of this might be felt among the laboring classes, suggested the question as to whether any steps would be taken by representatives of the Hebrew race to suppress the attempted movement. When asked for her opinion of the matter, a prominent Atlanta woman, a member of the local chapter of the National Council of Hebrew Women, briefly stated:

"The gathering was made up of a class of people called garment makers, who have been on a strike for about two months. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that they should join the socialist party, which, doubtless, holds out to these ignorant people promises of an early revenge on the class most hated by them—the manufacturers. As to any effort to suppress these attempts to spread socialism among Jews, I can safely say that such efforts will never be required simply because the majority of Jews are law-abiding, peace-loving citizens, as all records show, and too civilized and just a people to sympathize with socialistic notions."

Talented Young Women.

Miss Florence Mills, a talented young musician of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of the family of Dr. Henry S. Wright.

Miss Mills is the daughter of the late Frederick Allen Mills, of Boston, at one time professor of oratory at Dartmouth and Yale colleges. She is the sister of Harry Mills, the composer of the famous march, "Rastus on Parade."

Miss Mills has been a member of the faculty of the Detroit School of Music for the last five years and is conversant with the latest European methods. She numbers among her pupils the best people of Detroit, among whom was the niece of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Miss Mills came south for her health and found the climate so beneficial, has decided to make Atlanta her future home. She has been spending her winters in Detroit and summers at their lovely summer home, "Point de Chene," on Lake St. Clair. Miss Mills's family will join her and her studio will be at 336 Courtland avenue, where she will receive a limited number of pupils.

The Week Socially.

The week has sustained the season's being one of the gayest in Atlanta for many years, and there have been entertainments large and small to keep society going. The largest evening entertainment of the week was the New Year's ball at the Capital City Club.

Three features distinguished the entertainment—its picturesque brilliancy, the beauty of the women present and the conspicuous absence of so many of the unmarried set. It is true this season that the men who go in society in the active sense of seeing that the young women go to the various parties and balls are in the minority, and there are about three society girls to every one society man.

The young women of Atlanta are not as yet sufficiently metropolitan to attend the larger entertainments like those of the club with their chaperons or married friends, and the young men seem to enjoy their freedom at the club entertainments, and the consequence was Friday night a number of society favorites had an opportunity to take a good night's rest, but were deprived the pleasures of the ball. Frequent repetition of this state of affairs will probably finally bring about a change either in favor of the young women or the men. Either the latter will be deprived of the pleasure of so often seeing the bewitching faces of the unmarried fair ones, or the young women will force the gentlemen to give up their freedom at the larger entertainments and act as their escorts.

The dancing clubs are composed of the younger set of men who seem to more enjoy the role of escorts, and the several germans this season have been unusually well attended, the one given at the Aragon bringing out some forty couples.

Among the distinctly popular women at the "bal poudre," and one whose beautiful face was picturesque in the unnecessary adornment of powder and patches was Mrs. William Bailey Thomas, nee Moore, how the guest of Judge and Mrs. Tompkins. She is one of the women to whom the gods have seemed to impart all the graces, for she has the pretty face, the pretty figure and the charms of mind and nature that endear her to her friends and make friends of all who know her.

Though with a few exceptions the ladies all powdered their hair and did the coloring, comparatively few affected the old-fashioned toilet. Among these were Mrs. Norwood Mitchell, Mrs. Eugene Spalding, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Robert Maddox, Jr., Mrs. Morris Brandon, Misses Rebecca Raoul, Caroline Johnson, Mamie Ashford and Ruth Hallman.

Mrs. Norwood Mitchell wore the quaintest gown of the occasion. It was that worn by her grandmother on her wedding day and was of ivory satin made empire style. In front there were draperies of rare old lace, while fastening the square-cut corsage in front was a miniature of a distinguished ancestor.

Mrs. Eugene Spalding was like a picture from the period of the French empire. She wore an empire gown of pale green crepe, trimmed in gold passamenterie, and the quaintest of empire bonnets in pink fashioned with plumes and pink flowers.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson was beautiful in a brocade gown made pompadour style. About her shoulders she wore a fichu of exquisite point lace.

Mrs. Robert Maddox and Mrs. Morris Brandon wore lovely toilets of pompadour silk, made in quaintest fashion. Miss Raoul, Miss Johnson, Miss Hallman and Miss Ashford were like picturesque figures one sees in sketches of the minuet.

Among the ladies notably handsome in evening dress were Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mrs. Charles O. Tyner, Mrs. Ellis Tolbert, Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Whitney, of New York; Mrs. Butt, of New York; Mrs. James F. O'Neill, Misses Joan Clarke, Brenner, Lochrane, Howard, Reed and Miss Augusta Wylie.

Friday afternoon occurred one of the most unique entertainments of the season, an anatomical party given by Miss Lewis in honor of her charming guest, Miss Kilby, of Cleveland, Tenn. On arriving the guests were handed cards on which questions were written, the answers to be different parts of the body. Much merriment was caused by the very unique answers given. After an hour spent on hard study over the "knotty" problem, it was found that the first prize, a very handsome silver dish for bonbonieres, was won by the guest of honor, Miss Eula Kilby. The second, a cut-glass tooth powder bottle, with gold top set with amethyst, was won by Miss Frances Collins. The consolation, for which all not winning prizes contested, was won by Miss Lucile Milam. The fourth, a very dainty little handkerchief, by Mrs. Charles Roberts. After delicious refreshments were served, Miss Lewis received her guests in a very pretty toilet of white chiffon trimmed with Valenciennes lace, over American Beauty taffeta. Miss Kilby was very dainty in a dress of Nile green silk with chiffon trimmings.



MISS LILA CABANISS,
One of Macon's Most Charming Young Society Women, Who Has Visited in Atlanta Several Times and Has Many Admirers Here.

The reception at which Miss Lottie Chapman entertained her friends yesterday was a very happy occasion, reviving among the younger set the old custom of New Year's calling. From 2 until 6 o'clock she was "at home," and over a hundred guests called during the afternoon. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, holly and mistletoe, and in the dining room the table from which delicious refreshments were served was decorated with roses in the shades of pink. Miss Chapman received her guests in an exquisite toilet of pink taffeta silk, trimmed in lace. She was assisted in the entertainment of her guests by the following young ladies: Misses Nellie Dozier, Ethel Mobley, Lizzie Gregg, Maggie Mitchell, Georgia Wilson, Lena Orr, Leone Clarkson, Aletha Collins, and Bessie Sheats, of Jacksonville, Fla.

One of the most delightful entertainments of the merry season was the Christmas tree luncheon at which Major and Mrs. John Mecaslin entertained the Hardin, Harrison and Dohme families Christmas day. Around a most brilliantly illuminated Christmas tree were placed small tables, brightened with pink and yellow candles and pink and yellow candies and ices. The myriads of lights were trebled in effect by the mirrors of the side walls. The salads, meats, breads, almonds, as well as the cakes, candies and ices carried out the pink and yellow color scheme of the pretty dining room. The tree made a most effective centerpiece, with its merry dancing girls from the sunny land of Spain, who played peek-a-boo among the fir-bougha with the ice-covered miner from the Klondike. The Klondike idea was more clearly brought out by the heavy, sparkling frost of alum crystals hanging from each tiny needle of the Norwegian fir-tree. Many golden balls also added their luster to the brilliancy of that ever-memorable tree. John Mecaslin, Jr., made a gracious and generous little Santa Claus in dispensing the gifts, wishing each guest a "merry Christmas and a joyous New Year."

The card party given by Miss Isabelle Thomas at her home on Spring street, last Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Elise Dancy, of Jacksonville, Mrs. Albion Knight's fair guest, was one of the very graceful events of the holiday season, and brought out a large number of society's younger folks.

The entire house was most artistically decorated in Christmas greens—vivid torches of scarlet here and there, among the mistletoe sprays, carrying out the color scheme used throughout.

Miss Thomas received her guests in a becoming organdie gown with corsage trimmings of black velvet, and American Beauty roses.

Miss Dancy wore a chic gown of pale blue taffeta.

After the award of the pretty prizes, delightful refreshments were served. Among the guests invited to meet Miss Dancy were: Misses Belle Nash, Augusta Wylie, Lillie Brockett, Myrtice Scott, Julia Romare, Mary Ormond, Ora Sue Mitchell, Olive Speer, Anais Cay, Aline Ruse, Louise Sisson, Netta Russell, Florence Werner, Louise Black, Lillian Smith; Messrs. Henry Porter, John Ruse, Fred Scott, Ed Van Winkle, Lynn Werner, Walter Ormond, Eugene Thomas, Ralph Black, Arthur Clark, Gordon Mitchell, Robert Keely, Percy Phillips, Eugene Thomaston, Hallman Lummus, John Barry, Houston Adams, Lowry Porter, Corker Felder, Percy Smith, Everard Richardson, Harmsen Wharton Mitchell, Boykin Robinson and Dr. Cyrus Strickler.

Mrs. Sam Jones is entertaining a most delightful house party at her beautiful home in Cartersville, and the entertainments given during the past week have been brilliant and highly enjoyable.

The guests of the house party are: Miss Miller, Miss Laura Jones; Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Chamberlin, Jr., Miss Chamberlin, Mrs. Evans Mays; Messrs. Peyton Douglas, Loren Williamson, Nelms, Wilson, John Stewart, E. P. Chamberlin, Jr., and Evans Mays. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jones, assisted by her guests, received New Year calls from the hours of 5 to 10 o'clock.

Reception To Be Given to Rev. Walker Lewis, Pastor First Methodist Church

The ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal church will give a New Year's reception to their pastor, Rev. Walker Lewis, and wife on Thursday, January 6th, at the residence of Mr. W. L. Peel, Peachtree street, from 4 to 7 p. m. This reception is intended to express the very warm welcome with which the congregation greets this pastor for another year, and the ladies having the entertainment in charge earnestly desire that every member of the church, old and young, rich and poor, will call during the afternoon and do their part in making the entertainment one of cordial greeting to the pastor and his wife. The following ladies are on committees and are requested to be present:

ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. J. B. Roberts, chairman; Mrs. W. B. Parks, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Chan Jones, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. James, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Wiley; Misses Ellen O'Connor, Green; Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. Lawshe, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Armstrong.

REFRESHMENTS.

Mrs. Callaway, chairman; Mrs. Howell Jackson, William King, Lewis Beck, H. F. Scott, Mrs. Scales, Mrs. William Crumley, Mrs. H. C. Mitchell, Mrs. Scrutchin, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Mobley, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Raine, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. O'Conner, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. Forsacre, Mrs. Dr. Plane, Mrs. Fort, Mrs. Hurt, Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Mrs. John Parks, Mrs. Amanda Parks, Mrs. Bizzell, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. A. J. West, Mrs. Clark Howell, Sr., Mrs. Eugene Hardeman, Mrs. Jefferson Thomas, Mrs. A. L. Waldo, Mrs. Preston Miller.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Mrs. R. F. Maddox, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Julian Harris, Mrs. W. H. Kiser, Mrs. John Raine, Mrs. E. C. Spalding, Mrs. E. S. McCandless, Mrs. A. W. Hill, Mrs. B. H. Hill, Jr., Mrs. Preston Arkwright, Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. Linton Hopkins, Mrs. Frank Logan, Mrs. Charles Rice, Mrs. C. O. Tyner, Mrs. Will Prescott, Mrs. E. P. McBurney, Mrs. E. R. Black, Mrs. Spencer Atkinson; Misses Hammond, Wright, Hattie Colquitt, Lovejoy, Powell, Leary, Mary Burt Howard, Sallie Maud Jones, Mary Jackson, Mary Ashford, Eva Patterson, Louise Todd, Eugenia West, Lillian Barrow, Mamie Bizzell, Misses Thomas.

RECEPTION.

Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Isaac L. Boyd, Mrs. William A. Bass, Mrs. W. H. Burden, Mrs. B. B. Crew, Mrs. J. C. Courtney, Mrs. W. T. Chandler, Mrs. W. L. Fain, Mrs. William H. Fish, Mrs. A. O. M. Gay, Mrs. N. J. Hammond, Mrs. R. A. Hemphill, Mrs. C. D. Hurt, Mrs. J. T. Holleman, Mrs. John W. Hughes, Mrs. H. C. Leonard, Mrs. E. G. Moore, Mrs. W. H. Nutting, Mrs. W. M. Nixon, Mrs. W. A. Osborn, Mrs. W. H. Patterson, Mrs. H. E. W. Palmer, Mrs. A. M. Reinhardt, Mrs. F. P. Rice, Mrs. J. J. Russell, Mrs. T. M. Sheley, Mrs. J. S. Todd, Mrs. L. W. Thomas, Mrs. George Winship, Mrs. W. S. Witham, Mrs. J. L. Logan.

Colonel Lewis Butt's Engagement Announced

Yesterday afternoon at the New Year's reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., Mrs. English announced the engagement of her beautiful cousin, Miss Lewis Butt, of Augusta, and Mr. George Alford Cunningham, of the same place. While the announcement was being made to the friends of Miss Butt here, the formal announcement was being made at the same time in Augusta at a reception given by Mrs. Thomas Branch, at which Miss Butt and Mr. Cunningham were the guests of honor.

The news of the engagement will be of interest throughout southern society, since Miss Butt has been an acknowledged belle since her debut, and enjoys the unique honor of having been the first officially appointed woman colonel on the staff of a governor. The honor was conferred upon her by Governor Atkinson on the occasion of the confederate reunion in Richmond, in 1896. Since her appointment, she has accompanied the governor and his staff on various trips, wearing with her chic toilets a sword with a jeweled hilt, presented her by her "fellow associates of the staff." She is a young woman of striking beauty, vivacity and womanly charms, and on the occasion of several visits to Atlanta she has been the recipient of those enthusiastic attentions that are the tributes paid the southern belle. Mr. Cunningham, the groom elect, is said to be a prince among fellows. He is highly educated, has traveled a great deal, and is possessed of a generous share of this world's goods. The wedding will occur the latter part of this month, and will be attended by a large party of Atlanta people.

The New Year's reception at which Mr. and Mrs. English entertained several hundred guests yesterday afternoon revived the old-time spirit of merriment that one associates with an ideal New Year's day. It was so cold without that the warmth within was felt all the more, and the bright rosy cheeks of the many pretty women out and the jolly laughter of the gentlemen guests must have convinced the young host and hostess that their party was a bright welcome to the new year and a brilliant social success. The decorations of the luxurious home were most effective and artistic. In the sitting room and reception hallway palms filled the niches, and about the walls was a frieze of bamboo, brightened here and there with clusters of holly. Over the archways and windows there were bamboo and festoons of smilax, showing here and there bright crimson roses. In the far end of the dining room a long table was adorned with American Beauty roses and laden with tempting things to eat and drink. A bowl of delicious eggnog was gracefully presided over by Mrs. Charles Read and Miss Joan Clark, while near by, from a table decorated with radiant colored roses, Miss Lillian Lochrane and Miss Catherine Gay served coffee. Mrs. English was assisted in the entertainment of her guests by her mother, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, the Misses English and Miss Margaret Newman, all of whom wore exquite afternoon reception toilets.

Mrs. English received her guests in a toilet of white silk brocade. The corsage of finely tinted satin, had a yoke and sleeves of thread lace, and an effective touch of color given in a collarette and ceinture of cerise velvet.

To Mrs. Tolbert.

Last night Mrs. Joseph Thompson entertained a party of twenty-four at cards in honor her guest, Mrs. Ellis Tolbert, of Macon. The occasion, like all at which the beautiful and graceful hostess presides, was a distinct success, and was a bright awakening of the New Year. At 11 o'clock an elegant supper was served, and the party in every sense one of the most delightful of the season.

Social Items.

Mr. Elmo Massengale is in New York.

Miss Virginia Arnold is the guest of Mrs. Jim Freeman.

Mr. Lamar Rankin is spending the holidays at home.

Miss Hill has returned to her home in Newnan.

Miss Callie Jackson is receiving charming attentions in Savannah.

Mrs. Dunbar Roy will return from Richmond the coming week.

Mrs. O. S. Mackey has moved to 57 North Forsyth street, corner of Poplar.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Wilson have returned from a visit to Little Rock.

Miss Lulu Hatton, of Wichita, Kan., will spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. W. C. Warner.

The music section of the Atlanta Woman's Club meets Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth Kinney is visiting Miss Lurline Warner. Her stay in the city ends on Monday.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hagan entertained a large party of friends delightfully at an eggnog.

Misses Caro and Annie Lou Talley leave in a few days for a delightful visit to relatives in southern Georgia.

Miss Frances Griffin and Mr. Robert Griffin are convalescent and will be able to see their callers in a few days.

Mrs. Emily Verdery Battey, of New York, is with her sister, Mrs. John S. Prather, on West Peachtree street, for the winter.

Miss Belle Visanski, of Abbeville, S. C., who has been in the city for several weeks visiting her relatives, returned home a few days ago.

There was a meeting of the board of managers of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. V. Gude.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson calls a meeting of the Florence Crittenton Association for Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Miss Carolyn Barnes, of New York, who has been visiting Miss Lurline Warner, has gone to Cleveland, O., where she will be the guest of Miss Helen Ranney, at 772 Euclid avenue.

The free kindergarten schools resume January 3d, and there will be a meeting of the Free Kindergarten Association next Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the Woman's Club rooms at the Grand.

One of the pleasant entertainments of the past week was the oyster roast given to a small party of friends by Dr. and Mrs. Chandler Jones, at their home, 509 Peachtree street.

The friends of Miss Almand gave her a surprise party last Thursday evening at her residence, 65 Borne street. After recovering from her surprise, Miss Almand entertained her guests in her usual charming manner.

Mr. Thomas J. Carter, of Isabella, Tenn., is a guest at the Aragon. Mr. Carter is accompanied by his beautiful young daughter, Miss Carter, who has just arrived from England, and will spend the winter with her father in Tennessee.

Dr. James M. McMasters and daughter, Miss Julia, of Minnesota, will be the charming guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Van Dyke, at their pleasant home in West End the early part of next week. Miss McMasters will spend the winter with Mrs. Van Dyke.

Kingston, Ga., January 1.—Mrs. M. E. Cloud and her lovely daughter, Miss Julia, gave an elegant dining Sunday at their beautiful home, Heights, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cloud, of Atlanta, son of Mrs. M. E. Cloud. Among the guest who were present were Mr. Harry Beck and Miss Ada Beck. The day was delightfully spent.

Mr. Blanton B. Garrison, a popular young railroad clerk with the Central of Georgia in this city, was married on December 28th at Chicago, Ill., to Miss Grace McChesney, Rev. W. F. Taylor, of Dayton, O., a former pastor of the bride, performing the ceremony. They returned to Atlanta yesterday and are located at 70 East Mitchell street.

Mrs. A. B. Steele requests all the ladies who were interested in arranging the Georgia room in the woman's building at the Tennessee Centennial exposition to meet in the rooms of Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Kimball house, Monday, January 3d, at 4 o'clock, to make a disposition of the funds still in her hands, and to formulate for publication a short history of their work to be incorporated in the final report of the exposition.

Macon, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. Clifford Orr and Miss Emily Carnes gave a reception at Mrs. Orr's elegant home on college street last Thursday. The ladies who assisted in receiving were Mesdames John Holmes, Gray Goodwyn, Hugh Willett, Ed Artope, J. W. Nisbet, A. A. Reid and the Misses Coleman, Mamie Wiley, Nisbet, Wilcox, May Kennedy, Courtney, Stetson, Bertha Willingham and Payne. The affair was one of the most enjoyable ever given in Macon.

Tennille, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The young men of the city complimented the home young ladies and their friends with a swell reception on Wednesday evening. The large lower floor of the new Franklin hotel was filled to overflowing and it was an event long to be remembered by the young people here. Eva Dawson Adams,

Those present were Misses Middlebrooks and Vardeman, Sparta; Roberson, Sandersville; Brown, Sandersville; Houston, Swainsboro; Davis and Martin, Wrightsville; Kicklighter, Atlanta; Turner, Hardwick, Davis, Susie Turner, Dunham, Slade, Roberson, Dawson, Wilson, Joiner, Strange, Bessie Holmes, Eva Dawson Adams, Walker, Beatright, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bashinski, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bashinski, Mrs. L. Bashinski, Mrs. S. H. Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Messrs. Vardeman, Sparta; T. R. Rogers, Barnesville; Stephens Herman, Izzie Bashinski, Williams, Turner, Sam Bashinski, Will Holmes, Davis, Adams, Beatright, Dugan, Pritchard, Clarence Holmes, Lord, James M. Wright, Brown, Alex Brown, Sinquefield, Peacock, Charles E. Holmes, Harry Bashinski.

SOCIETY GOSSIP OF THE WEEK IN MACON

Macon, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—The past week has been a pleasant one socially in Macon, as many things have combined to make it gayer than usual.

Monday morning the Current Topics Club met at the residence of Mrs. McEwen Johnston. The subject was "Cotton Factories in the South," and the programme was arranged by Mrs. E. J. Willingham and Mrs. Mallory Taylor.

Tuesday afternoon one of the largest and most elegant receptions of the winter was given by Mrs. John B. Cobb and Miss Cobb and Miss Eugenia Silver Cobb. The guests were received in the beautifully decorated drawing rooms and delicious refreshments were served during the reception hours. Mrs. Cobb was quite handsome in an elegant all-black toilet. Miss Cobb was lovely in pink point d'esprit and pink satin, and Miss Eugenia Silver Cobb was remarkably pretty in a dainty blue silk with mousseline de soie, with a gorgeous bouquet of American Beauty roses. The occasion was one where everybody seemed at their best, and to have worn their freshest and prettiest gowns. Several times the remark was heard that the women of Macon never appeared to better advantage and this meant that unusually beautiful women were seen at every glance. Those who received with Mrs. Cobb and the Misses Cobb were Mrs. John D. Hammond, Mrs. W. R. Rogers, Mrs. Shinholser, Mrs. Maria Burks, Mrs. R. F. Burden, Mrs. Louis Stevens, Mrs. Willis B. Sparks, Mrs. Hugh M. Willet, Mrs. Minter Wimberly, Mrs. McEwen Johnston, Mrs. Roland Ellis, Miss Mary Culler White; Misses Andrews, Wise, Kennedy, Hatcher, Mangham, Martha Johnston, Kernan, Huguenin, English, Dellie Rogers, Louise Rogers, Bertha Willingham, Edith Stetson, Heath, Wiley, Birdie Coleman, Carrie Harris, Alice Burr, Cleveland Smith and Patterson. At night a poster party followed the reception, and as this is the first given in Macon, it may be well to explain what a poster party really is. Each guest was given a card decorated with a water color of Mother Goose sweeping cobwebs from the sky.

At each table were seated three gentlemen and a lady, and each was given a rhyme from Mother Goose to illustrate on the back of the card. Everybody became an artist (?) on the spot, and the result was something wonderful in the way of drawings. The game was "progressive," and at each table the cards were left to be guessed at by those who came next. Here the real fun came in, for to make some of those pictures fit any rhyme that was ever written was some work. The gentlemen's prize, a Delft picture frame, was won by Mr. James Callaway, while the ladies' prize, a picture frame quaintly decorated, was won by Miss Patterson. Those present at the poster party besides the young ladies who received were Miss Irene Winship, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Richard Johnston, Mr. Stetson, Mr. Merrill Callaway, Mr. James Callaway, Mr. Albert Taylor, Mr. Winship Cabaniss, Mr. Dure, Mr. John Ogden, Mr. Monroe Ogden, Mr. Clem Phillips, Professor Browder, Mr. G. E. Williams, Mr. Blanton Winship, Mr. Herring Winship, Mr. Will Redding, Mr. John Curd, Mr. Robert Curd, Mr. W. Hallam, Mr. Ed Hallam, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Sparks, Mr. Austin, Mr. Mock, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Turpin, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. J. W. Preston, Mr. Richard Jordan, Mr. Frank Hazlehurst, Mr. Felton Hatcher, Mr. Pressley Walker, Mr. Killen, Mr. Hugh Washington, Mr. Clem Steed, Mr. Polhill Wheeler, Mr. Fritz Jones and Mr. McNiel, of New York.

Wednesday night the Volunteers' armory was the scene of a brilliant reception given by the Volunteers in honor of General and Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon. The reception followed the lecture delivered by General Gordon at the Academy of Music, and both lecture and reception were attended by the Volunteers in uniform. The three guests of honor were assisted in receiving their friends by Mrs. Ben Smith, Mrs. McEwen Johnston, Mrs. Anderson Reese, Mrs. Morrison Rogers, Mrs. Marsh Johnston, Mrs. Samuel Randolph Jaques, Mrs. Butts, Mrs. Mangham, Mrs. L. D. Ripley, Mrs. George Jones and Miss Margaret Newman, of Atlanta. After the reception a german was danced in compliment to Miss Gordon. This was led by Miss Gordon and by Mr. Joseph W. Preston. Miss Gordon was remarkably handsome in a white satin gown trimmed with tulle and cut steel, and carried white roses. Miss Newman's brunette beauty was enhanced by a yellow satin gown with yellow roses. General and Mrs. Gordon were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. N. E. Harris, and Miss Gordon and Miss Newman were the admired visitors of Mrs. McEwen Johnston at her beautiful home, "Bonny Brae."

Thursday afternoon a reception was given by Mrs. Clifford Orr and Miss Emily Carnes at the residence of Mrs. Clifford Orr, on College street. The ladies who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Ed Artope, Mrs. Hugh Willet, Mrs. Gray Goodwyn, Mrs. John Holmes, Mrs. S. A. Reid, Mrs. J. W. Nisbet, Miss Wiley, Miss Coleman, Miss Marie Wilcox, Miss Marie Nisbet, Miss May Kennedy, Miss Frances Reid, of Eatonton; Miss Martha Johnston, Miss Cleveland Smith, Miss Courtney Chestney, Miss Edith Stetson, Miss Fannie Payne, Miss Bertha Willingham. This reception was followed by a card party in the evening.

Miss Annie Rogers entertained a few girls Thursday morning in honor of her birthday.

The Current Topics Club meets Monday morning at the residence of Mrs. McEwen Johnston.

Mrs. Roland Ellis gives a reception Wednesday afternoon.

The Cherokee Club gives a new year german Monday night in honor of the visiting young ladies now in Macon.

Thursday afternoon Miss Patterson gave a card party in honor of Mrs. Charles Bartlett, at which the following were present: Mrs. William McEwen Johnston, Mrs. Anderson Reese, Mrs. Marsh Johnston, Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher, Mrs. Porter King, of Atlanta; Mrs. Willis Sparks, Mrs. Manly Curry, Mrs. Louise Stevens, Mrs. Randolph Wright, Mrs. Clifford Orr, Mrs. Jefferson Lane, Mrs. Isaac Winship, Mrs. J. W. Cabaniss, Mrs. W. H. Pope, Mrs. Minter Wimberly, Mrs. T. O. Chestney, Mrs. Polk Stuart, Mrs. I. B. English, Mrs. Ed Artope, Mrs. Gray Goodwyn, Mrs. J. L. Hardeman, Mrs. Iverson Harris, Mrs. John Boifeuillet, Mrs. Walter Grace, Mrs. Morrison Rogers, Mrs. Joseph Neel, Mrs. Oliver Hicks, Mrs. James H. Blount, Miss Birdie Coleman, Miss Bertha Willingham, Miss Mamie Wiley, Miss Frankie Reid, Miss Alberta Holt, Miss Louise Rogers and Miss Courtney Chestney. Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Patterson were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Patterson, Miss Caroline Patterson, Miss Daisy Clisby and Miss Mary Cobb. The first prize, a hand painted picture frame, was won by Mrs. Isaac Winship and Mrs. Manly Curry won the consolation prize, a floral calendar. The refreshments were served by Miss Emie Cabaniss, Miss Madge Patterson, Miss Julia Patterson and Miss Roberta Patterson.

Friday afternoon Miss Newell Mason entertained her friends at a birthday party.

Friday night Mr. Howard Erminger was the host at a delightful affair given at the home of his parents, on College street.

Tuesday morning Miss Eugenia Small gave a small card party in honor of Miss Cora McSweeney, of Canada. Those present were: Misses Clisby, McSweeney, Nutting, Helen Ross, Dellie Rogers and Cora Walker. The prize, a dainty cup and saucer, was won by Miss Dellie Rogers.

Mr. Carl Bernard, of Paris, France, is visiting Mr. Tom Hardeman. Mr. Bernard, who has only been in America four months, is studying law at the Georgia State university, where Mr. Hardeman is also a student, and among other accomplishments is a fine violinist. Tuesday morning Mrs. J. L. Hardeman complimented Mr. Tom Hardeman and Mr. Bernard with a musicale, and Wednesday night Mr. Tom Hardeman and Mr. Bernard and several friends left in a private car for a hunt in Florida. They go over the Georgia Southern and Florida road as guests of Judge J. L. Hardeman.

Mrs. Porter King, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. J. D. Hough.

Miss Frances Reid, of Eatonton, is the guest of Miss Mamie Wiley.

Mr. McMel, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nat Winship.

Mrs. Pierpoint Flanders, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Minor Campbell Brown, in Gainesville.

The History Club meets Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Mallory Taylor.

Mrs. Walter Douglas Lamar is visiting Mrs. Shorter in Eufaula, Ala.

Miss Estelle Armstrong, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John C. Courtney. Friday night Mrs. Courtney entertained a few young people in honor of Miss Courtney. M. L. P.

Eufaula, Ala., January 1.—(Special.)—Miss Nellie Beall Singer and Mr. Wilmer A. Moreland were united in marriage Wednesday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. E. Singer, on Barbour street. It was a very quiet home affair, only the near relatives and friends of the bride and groom being present. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was performed by Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, of the First Baptist church. The bride was lovely in an elegant traveling costume of brown and green. The bride is of one of the first families of Alabama and one of Eufaula's most charming young women.

A hundred clustered diamonds are no more dazzling than a piece of Libbey cut glass. This cut on every piece marks the genuine Libbey ware. Libbey

TEN PIECES OF SHEET MUSIC
FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.
Songs.
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
IN SWEET SEPTEMBER.
AVE MARIA, from Cavalleria Rusticana.
ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP.
BEN BOLT.
THE BRIDGE.
Instrumental.
OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
MENDELSSOHN'S WEDDING MARCH.
SCHUBERT'S SERENADE.
FIFTH NOCTURNE—Leybach.
This music is just as good in every way as that which will cost you 40 cents per copy in a music store. If you want good music, music which never gets old and tunes of which you will never tire, write to us, inclosing 50 cents for the above 10 pieces. Address box 579.
SOUTHER MUSIC COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama street. Making room for new styles. Call and get bargains in Trunks, Valises, Pocketbooks, etc. Repairing a specialty. 'Phone 230. dec18 6m

Blacksmith Coal.
The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

Going North?
Queen and Crescent Route, in connection with the Southern railway. Solid vestibuled trains Atlanta and Jacksonville to Cincinnati daily. Elegant service. Fast schedule. Through sleepers to Lexington.
W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A.,
dec26—4t—sun Cincinnati, O.

Games. Games. Games.
Baseball, Soldier Boy, Stanley in Africa, the Spanish Main, Military Game, Kohla, Penny Post, Cuckoo, Fish Pond, Hop Scotch, Tiddledy Winks and a great variety of other games to close out at half price. John M. Miller Co., 29 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

A Good Route.
A good route between the Ohio and Chicago—perhaps the best, is the Monon, with its four trains daily (via C., H. and D.) from Cincinnati, and two trains daily from Louisville. The equipment and service is of the best, and the time second to none.
dec 19-29 14t

Xmas Books and Novelties
in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Home Study of Optics.
Are you tied down to business and cannot leave home? And do you want to become a practical and scientific optician? If so, Kellam & Moore's correspondence course in optics will give you a thorough knowledge of this science. For terms address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Are You Dyspeptic?
If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

Rich's
Inventory Sale
We Have Almost Completed
.....Our Annual Inventory
And have marked down all remnants, odd lots, and broken lines in every department, at a
GREAT SACRIFICE TO CLOSE THEM OUT
We Are Determined Not to Carry Over Any Winter Stock.

SPECIAL CUT PRICES ON
CLOAKS
LADIES' FINE TAILOR JACKETS, in Melton, Beaver, Kersey and Freize; new sleeves and new front, and finely finished garments; not one in the line worth less than $5.00, and many $7.50 each; your choice of the entire lot for $3.69
$7.50 and $10.00 Tailor Jackets, to close out for $4.49
$10.50 and $12.50 Tailor Jackets, silk faced and finely finished, for $7.48
1 lot of Children's Reefers, to close out for $1.98
Which is actually less than their cost to manufacture. They are worth from $3.00 to $4.98.

SPECIAL SALE OF
BLANKETS and COMFORTS
1 Table of 11-4 All-wool BLANKETS $5 and $6 value, to close out for, a pair $3.25
1 Case of 10-4 White BLANKETS Worth $2.75 per pair, for $1.40
1 case of $1.25 Comforts, this week only 75c
1 case of Extra Heavy EIDERDOWN

DEKALB WILL HAVE PROSPEROUS YEAR

Decatur and Vicinity Will March with Progress and Prosperity.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE INTENDED

New Council Will Put Up-to-Date Ideas Into Effect.

CITY HALL IS NOW CONTEMPLATED

DeKalb's Industries Will Push Forward and the Farmers Will Gather Large Harvests.

The new administration of affairs for 1898 in Decatur on yesterday began and the new council, which consists of the old council and mayor, with the exception of one member, will push things and make the little town blossom with prosperity and progress.

The mayor is Dr. J. W. Mayson and the council consists of Mr. W. F. Patillo, Hiram Williams, James S. Boyd, T. L. Galloway, Dr. J. L. Johnson and E. E. Bates.



DR. J. W. MAYSON,
Mayor of Decatur.

The new member of the municipal body is Mr. T. L. Galloway. He is an original Decatur man, having been born and reared there. He strongly believes in the future of his native village. This is his first term and he will have many things done for the improvement of the place before he is out of office.

All the other members have been city fathers of Decatur for some time and have run the affairs of the town with great success. The debt that has been rapidly diminishing for some time will be entirely paid off this year and the accumulations of the treasury will be devoted to improvements that will open the eyes of the residents of the suburb and give the municipal controllers of Atlanta points on the way to successfully run a city's affairs.



THEO L. GALLOWAY,
Decatur's Only New Councilman.

Probably the first step that will be taken will be to secure a gas connection with the city of Atlanta, and not only have the private residents lighted by this means, but have lamps placed along the streets and illumine the city until electricity can be obtained. This will be put in, it is thought, before the beginning of 1899 and Decatur's proximity to Atlanta makes it very practicable.

Sidewalks will receive their attention and also paved streets. A new car line is expected, many new buildings will be erected, a system of public schools may be established and everything to make it the foremost suburb of Atlanta and take on a very metropolitan appearance.

It is thought to be only a short time before the city limits will be extended to those of Atlanta and the two cities will kiss for several miles along their eastern and western borders. The new courthouse that will soon be erected will add much to the property and appearance of the town and is looked forward to by a large number of the citizens.

No ten-story buildings have yet been projected, but may be, and one of the progressive councilmen thinks it would be a good thing for Decatur to build a city hall in the way of a sky scraper to attract capital and influence others to do the same.

The new blood that has been brought into council in the person of Mr. Theo L. Galloway is expected to arouse the patriotism of the people. Mr. Galloway has his eyes on the mayor's chair, as he says that it is his ambition to be mayor of his native town, and he wishes to show the populace that he has ideas on the way to not only run, but to build a city.

He will not now tell what he proposes to do, but with a knowing, not to say winning, smile, when asked what he will do says, "wait and see."

Many material improvements are expected in the county during the year. The first consideration of the people is to have a peaceful time during the 365 days. When they are assured of this, they will begin to look to the future. The new courthouse will be built; no internal dissensions will be allowed to creep in.

A new car line is expected from Atlanta to some part of the county. The elections of the year will cause some strife, but not of a lasting nature, and a new set of county officials may be in, although the good administration the present ones have given is an argument to the people for their continuance in their same position.

The farmers will plant more corn and raise hay instead of cotton. Live stock will take an impetus and preparing meats for the Atlanta markets will be followed more than ever before. Truck farming is becoming more popular than ever before and many of the old plantations are being divided up into small tracts and turned over to those who wish to raise vegetables and chickens and other products for the people of Atlanta.

Rock quarrying will continue, the mining of gold talc and marble will go on and many new manufacturing industries are expected. The latter will be run by water, as this kind of power is abundant. The mortality will grow less and the population will increase and the land will abound with goodness.

FIRST BAPTIST CELEBRATES TODAY

Continued from Eighth Page.

H. Goldsmith, secretary; D. O. Dougherty, J. E. Carlton, H. H. Cabaniss, W. A. Callaway, G. S. Prior, B. F. Abbott, B. L. Willingham, F. J. Maddox, J. W. Wills, A. S. Seals, W. A. Martin, R. A. Monteith, A. P. Stewart, William Crenshaw, W. W. Draper, B. M. Zettler, W. J. Northen, C. C. Cox.

Committees of the Board of Deacons.

For Relief of the Poor of the Church—Goldsmith, Crenshaw, Zettler, Wills, Abbott and Seals.

On Church Property—Stewart, Carlton, Draper and Willingham.

On Discipline—Green, Dougherty, Monteith, Maddox, Cabaniss, Prior and Northen.

On Visiting—Northen, Crenshaw, Wills, Prior and Seals.

On Baptism—Cabaniss, Goldsmith, Monteith, Cox and Abbott.

Supply of Pulpit in Absence of Pastor—Stewart, Carlton, Cabaniss and Northen.

On Communion—Goldsmith, Martin, Monteith, Wills and Callaway.

Reception Committee and Ushers—H. H. Cabaniss, A. P. Stewart, J. E. Carlton, B. L. Willingham, W. M. York, Joseph W. Awtry, V. E. Perryman, A. B. Davis, Bun Wylie M. J. McCord, James A. Randall; R. E. Riley, Henderson Hallman.

Finance Committee—John W. Green, chairman; A. P. Stewart, D. O. Dougherty, J. A. Anderson, Dr. J. R. Hopkins, Cliff Hatcher, C. F. Malone, C. C. Cox, I. F. Gibbs, E. M. Bass, B. M. Zettler, Dr. G. G. Roy, G. S. Prior, J. L. Riley, W. H. Kiser, W. W. Draper, H. H. Cabaniss, W. A. Callaway, W. A. Martin, H. Hallman, A. E. Wheeler, J. Herrick, J. J. Maddox, J. K. P. Carlton, Edgar Dunlap, B. L. Willingham, B. F. Abbott, A. J. Orme, Jr., A. J. Kiser, R. A. Callaway, F. B. Law, W. J. Northen, W. S. Wilson, A. S. Seals, H. C. Bagley, J. E. Carlton, Lee Douglas, R. A. Monteith, J. H. Goldsmith, William Crenshaw, W. F. Dykes, W. D. Harwell, J. W. Wills, P. M. Bealer, E. R. Black.

Pew Committee—D. O. Dougherty, John M. Green, A. P. Stewart, J. E. Carlton, H. H Cabaniss, Edgar Dunlap, J. J. Maddox.

The First Baptist church has done much good since its organization. Apart from its religious work and from the many meetings that have been held under its roof, it has engaged in charitable work, often during the severe winter months feeding the hungry and giving fuel to mothers anxious for the lives of their children.

It has lived through storms and peace; it has held out its sheltering arms to the weary and stricken, and through its missions it has taught young men and women the word of God.

And now, after all of this, the members will meet today to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their organization and to do honor to those who, having done their part, have received their reward.

The programme which will be observed is as follows:

Sunday, January 2, 11 a. m., anniversary sermon by Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D.

Sunday, January 2d, 3 p. m., John M. Green, chairman of the board of deacons, presiding:

Doxology.
Prayer—Deacon W. J. Northen.
Congratulations from Sister Churches—Rev. Dr. McDonald, Rev. Dr. Jameson and Rev. Dr. Marshall.
Hymn—"How Firm a Foundation."
Historical Address—Deacon B. F. Abbott.
Prayer—Rev. Dr. Norcross.
Hymn—"Blest Be the Tie That Binds."
Benediction—By the pastor.
No evening worship.

Semi-Centennial Service.

Wednesday, January 5, 1898, 7 p. m.
Reunion of the Church—Deacon A. P. Stewart, presiding, in the auditorium.
Doxology.
Prayer—Deacon J. H. Goldsmith.
Hymn.
Sketch of Constituting Presbytery—A. T. Spalding, D.D.
Sketch of Pastors of Our Church—Miss Annie B. Northen.
Our Deacons—H. C. Bagley.
Our Sunday School and Its Superintendents—Deacon H. H. Cabaniss.
Hymn.
The Societies of Our Chruch—Miss Lillie Crawford.
Some Women of Our Church—Mrs. Kate Orme.
Members of Our Church in Public Life—Deacon C. C. Cox.
Our Church Missions—Mrs. Bun Wylie.
Our Church in Relation to Missions—Deacon A. S. Seals.
Reception in the lecture room in honor of members who have been in the church for twenty years. Roll read by the pastor.
Hymn—"Sweet Bye and Bye."
Adjourn at will.

The following committees, appointed some weeks ago, have the celebration in charge:

SEMI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

Honorary—Jonathan Norcross, S. D. Niles, J. C. Dunlap, Andrew Baxter, Rev. Dr. Gwin, Rev. John Owen, Rev. Dr. Van Ness, Rev. Dr. Luther, Rev. Dr. Lane, Rev. E. F. Vaughan, A. J. Bell, F. M. Shaw, General J. W. B. Edwards, Rev. R. L. Duncan, O. Reneau, Rev. Frank M. Barnett, Mrs. A. P. Talmage, Mrs. A. H. Colquitt, Mrs. O. A. Lochrane, Mrs. A. B. Forsyth, Mrs. S. P. Wiley, Mrs. A. A. Harman, Mrs. Eliza Peeples, Mrs. A. M. Horrady, Mrs. M. A. Harris, Mrs. G. H. Starke, Mrs. M. F. Kellam, Mrs. S. C. Long, Mrs. Anne Broomhead, Mrs. Margaret Berry, Mrs. Ramath Holcomb, Mrs. Julia C. Withers, Mrs. R. A. Quinn, Mrs. C. J. Armstrong, Mrs. E. J. Ogden, Miss Mary Atkinson.

Active—R. A. Monteith, G. S. Prior, W. A. Martin, J. E. Carlton, W. W. Draper, B. L. Willingham, A. J. Kiser, J. K. P. Carlton, T. J. Hightower, F. B. Law, J. J. Maddox, D. O. Dougherty, J. A. Anderson, J. R. Hopkins, Edgar Dunlap, Cliff C. Hatcher, W. H. Kiser, E. C. Spalding, G. G. Roy, William Crenshaw, Pierre M. Beeler, J. W. Wills, Lee Douglas, B. M. Zettler, D. W. Appler, Cephas M. Brown, W. A. Callaway, J. F. Gibbs, Mrs. E. S. Riley, Mrs. A. P. Stewart, Mrs. T. N. Hall, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes, Mrs. C. G. Merriwether, Mrs. Mary E. Cooledge, Mrs. J. K. McCall, Mrs. P. H. McDowell, Mrs. A. W. Burke, Mrs. I. A. Blanton, Mrs. Walter T. Forbes, Mrs. C. B. Irwin, Mrs. S. M. Born, Mrs. J. Estes, Mrs. G. A. Cabaniss, Mrs. M. A. Fall, Mrs. Joseph G. Greenfield, Mrs. J. L. Dickie, Mrs. Abi Elder, Mrs. J. W. Wills, Mrs. H. L. Burson, Mrs. T. H. Branan, Mrs. Mary W. Herndon, Mrs. L. E. Adams, Mrs. Eulalia Hancock, Mrs. R. A. Sims.

Reception Committee—Mrs. John D. Wing, Miss Alice Baxter, Miss Ruth Hallman, Miss Lillie Goldsmith, Miss Lillie Lochran, Miss Willie Burke, Miss Helen M. Waddill, Miss Annie May, Hall, Miss Lizzie May Smith, Miss Ida Appler, Miss Hattie Lettler, Miss Jessie Pryor, Miss Maud Maddox, Miss May McCall, Miss Della Akers, Miss Nora Harrison, Miss Clo Prather, Miss Clare Baker, Miss Margaret Crawford, Miss Fannie May Durand, Miss Evie Morris, Miss Maybelle Marshall; the Messrs. Charles E. Harman, C. F. Malone, J. Herrick, A. J. Orme, John F. Kellam, M. H. Bunn, J. L. Riley, Mark McCord, Walter T. Forbes, Gordon P. Kiser, Raymond Willingham, Sam Abbott, J. S. Spalding, Henderson Hallman, Delmar Baker, Joseph W. Awtry, William H. Black, A. Battle Davis, George Burney, James A. Randall, W. B. Amos, R. F. Bawler, W. A. Byers.

Refreshment Committee—Mrs B. C. Dodd, Mrs. John A. Morris, Mrs. A. P. Talmage, Mrs. M. D. Schaffner, Mrs. T. J. Crawford, Mrs. C. T. Payne, Mrs. M. E. McGinty, Mrs. Mamie, Blodgett, Mrs. J. E. Northrop, Mrs. Ed White, Mrs. Ella Camp, Mrs. S. F. Lester, Mrs. Ed Maddox.

Decoration Committee—Mrs. W. T. Akers, Mrs. C. C. Cox, Mrs. Will D. Green, Mrs. John M. Moore, Mrs. A. L. Delkin, Mrs. Dunbar Roy, Mrs. Robert Dohme, Mrs. A. E. Wheeler, Mrs. B. S. Dohme, Mrs. T. H. Wingfield, Mrs. R. O. Campbell, Mrs. W. J. Maddox, Mrs. W. B. Willingham, Miss Florence Harry.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink—Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria. For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation take Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents and $1 per bottle at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two big years. I heard of Lemon Elixir, got it, have taken several bottles and am now a well man.
HARRY ADAMS,
No. 1734 First avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Cured my husband, who was afflicted for years with large ulcers on his leg. He is now as sound as a dollar, after using two bottles. The Lemon Elixir cured other cases like his, and cured a friend whom the doctors had given up to die, who had suffered for years with indigestion and nervous prostration.
MRS. E. A. BEVILLE,
Woodstock, Ala.

DOUGLASVILLE COLLEGE,

Douglasville, Douglas County, Georgia.

The spring term of Douglasville college will open on Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

This institution, a regularly chartered college, with power to confer degrees upon its graduates, is situated in the high and healthy town of Douglasville, twenty-seven miles west of Atlanta, on the Southern railroad. The town is one of the best in the state; no intoxicating liquors are permitted to be sold; and the moral tone of the people is of the highest order. The college educates both sexes. It has literary and scientific courses, normal department, music department, art department, physical culture department, elocution department and military department. All departments are well equipped. The military department is not surpassed by any in the state, being thoroughly equipped with improved arms, and under the command of a skilled officer. The faculty numbers ten accomplished teachers, under the supervision of A. I. Branham, A.M., Ph.D., president. The rates of tuition are nominal, being only $7 per term for all departments, except music and art. For the last, rates of tuition are $2.50 and $3 per month, respectively. Board in the best private families cost from $8 to $10 per month. Prospective patrons in Atlanta and vicinity are referred to the commandant of cadets, Captain Lewis H. Kenan, 174 Forest avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

jan2-5t sun tues thur fri sun

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, M. D.,

The Celebrated English Specialist,



Who was called upon as an expert to prolong the life of the late Emperor of Germany—in which he succeeded—has this to say, as a defender of SPECIALISM, in a brilliant contribution to one of the leading London Reviews:

"Specialism is a deliberate concentration of a man's power on a single object. The opposition to specialism so frequently manifested by the profession of medicine is usually born of a desire to revenge itself for its infirmity by abuse of the more successful.
"SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, M. D."

The above clever bit of common sense, the studied opinion of a past master of the practice of specialism, should offer to the victim of unskillful treatment food for deepest reflection. It stands as the finger-post at the cross-roads that lead to Life or Death, a warning and a guide to the perplexed invalid.

Pertinent to the above the reader is reminded that DR. HATHAWAY & COMPANY are not only qualified physicians of long standing, but more than all else—Specialists—and well known for their honorable methods. By "deliberate concentration" of professional skill they have acquired such a proficiency in the treatment and caring of certain long-standing maladies, until the phrase "Hathaway's Successes" has become a household word. Worry no more, even if your trouble has baffled the old school family doctor, or been partially patched up by the drastic doses of the spurious physician. If a cure of your trouble is a medical possibility Dr. Hathaway & Company CAN cure you.

IMPORTANT—If you are suffering from any CHRONIC DISEASE, and fully realize what the term implies, don't sacrifice your last chance for health. Call on or write, this very day to **Dr. Hathaway & Company,** who will respect your confidence and extend immediate relief to mind and body.

22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Rooms 34 and 35 Inman Building.

For Home Treatment send for Symptom Blanks, No. 1 for men, No 2 for women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY.

The New Year finds our floors still filled with an overstock of very fine Bedroom, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, into which we will put the knife. For our

Sale, Beginning January 3d, 1898,

We will offer some rare bargains in Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Bedroom and Dining Room Suits, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Hat Racks and Library Tables.

THESE GOODS ARE FROM THE CELEBRATED..... GRAND RAPIDS FACTORIES AND WILL BE SOLD AT ..UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

We Can Furnish Your House Complete With

CARPETS, FURNITURE, MATTINGS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES!

AND ALLOW YOU A REASONABLE TIME TO PAY FOR THE SAME.

Our Stock is the largest in the South; our Terms are the most reasonable; our Treatment of our customers is on the "Live and Let Live Plan." Read all his advertisement! See our price for furnishing a five-room house. On Monday morning and every day next week we offer A FLYER: We will Furnish a Five-Room Cottage—Parlor, Bedroom, Hall, Dining Room and Kitchen with Furniture, Carpets, Draperies for windows, Pictures, Bedding, and all necessary articles for the very low price of

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS.

.... ANOTHER SPECIAL FOR THE FIRST WEEK IN THE NEW YEAR ....

6 Roll Top Desks for $13.50 each.
6 Roll Top Desks for $15.00 each.
10 Roll Top Desks for $20.00 each.
5 Roll Top Desks for $25.00 each.
3 Roll Top Desks for $30.00 each.
$150 Desks cut to $110.
$125 Desks cut to $95.
$75 Desks cut to $55.
Flat Top Desks $7, $10, $15.
Standing Desks, Typewriter Desks, Office Tables and Chairs to match.

Insurance men, Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants and all round business men can find what they want at prices to suit the times.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

We have just opened up a new line of Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain Carpets and Smyrna Rugs for the New Year. Our regular stock is in excellent shape, and we feel prepared to meet the demands of all our customers. Our prices will be as low as any first-class house selling first-class goods to first-class people. Thanking our friends for their patronage during the past year, requesting a share of their custom during the present year, and wishing them all a happy and prosperous "New Year," we are, sincerely,

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company

Wholesale Buyers and Retailers of Furniture and Carpets,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

JELLICO, ALABAMA, ANTHRACITE

COAL

Lowest Prices. Prompt Delivery.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE **DUNN & FRANCIS**

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MONEY, BRAINS AND TIME

It Required $10,000, the Highest Authorities,

ON THE SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS,

And Teaching Bookkeeping, and 30 Years' Time To Produce the Grand System Adopted by Sullivan & Crichton's Business College.

This famous college offers superior facilities for giving the young people of this country first-class business training. The college is located in the elegant Kiser building, supplied with steam heat, elevator service, etc. It has more graduates in positions than all the other colleges in Atlanta combined. It is the only college in Atlanta having three professional penmen. It has more applications for bookkeepers and shorthand writers than it can furnish. It has the unqualified indorsement of the most prominent public and business men of the city and state. Here are a few of the many hundreds who are employing their graduates today: Hon. C. A. Collier, mayor of Atlanta; Constitution, Journal, Atlanta National bank, Lowry Banking Company, Maddox & Rucker Banking Company, Clark Hardware Company, Fourth National bank, Capital City bank, Beeler & Gregg Hardware Company.

Sullivan & Crichton have just adopted the grandest improvement in teaching bookkeeping ever devised, and for this year will give the complete course, including stationery, textbooks, for $35.

Winter term begins January 3d, and students are requested to report at the college office as early Monday morning as possible.

No Optical Firm

In the United States is studying the wants and needs of the people more closely than is the firm of Kellam & Moore. They are leaders in their line, and are the first to introduce every optical improvement. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

to its natural color by LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT, no dye, harmless, pleasant odor. $1.00 a bottle. LEE MEDICANT CO 108 Fulton st., N.Y. Illustrated Treatise on Hair on application FREE

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

Superior to COPAIBA, CUBEBS and INJECTIONS.

Cures the same diseases in 48 hours without inconvenience

MIDY

Each Capsule bears the name

FUNERAL NOTICE.

COWAN—Saturday morning at 8 o'clock Dr. J. J. Cowan died at his home ten miles south of Atlanta. Dr. Cowan has been ill about three weeks, suffering from pneumonia. He was eighty-six years old.

Dr. Cowan was born in Abbeville, S. C., on April 8, 1812. He came to Georgia during his boyhood and settled at his present home. He had been a practical physician for forty-five years, having graduated from the medical college in Atlanta. Dr. Cowan has many friends throughout the state and south to mourn his death.

He leaves a wife and six children—Mrs. M. B. Tanner, Mr. John J. Cowan, Mr. Joe D. Cowan, Mr. James W. Cowan, Mr. Hiram D. Cowan and Mrs. J. P. Buckalew.

The funeral will be at First church, Forest Grove, at 2 o'clock Sunday.

You Shouldn't

Conclude that, because in our windows are displayed such elegant goods, therefore these goods are high-priced, for they're not. True, they are elegant—no one can gainsay that, but then they are far from high-priced. Generally you can buy these same elegant goods of us for as little money as you would have to pay for much lower grades elsewhere. We DO sell elegant goods, but we sell 'em cheap.

THE GAY CO.

13 WHITEHALL ST.

TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Dept. 13, Phila., Pa.

PETER CARTER VS. DINA LEE CARTER—No 5473 spring term, 1898, Fulton superior court.

To Dina Lee Carter, greeting:

By order of the court I hereby notify you that on the 18th day of December, 1897, Peter Carter filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 22d day of December, 1897. G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County.
jan 1 15 feb 1 15

"NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE:"

That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.

ATLANTA MARKET CO
13 North Broad Street.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
The Renting Agent No. 50 Broad St

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons.
41 N. Broad Street.

10-r. h.,	Whitehall st.; gas and water	$35 00
9-r. h.,	Alexander st.; g. and w.	40 00
9-r. h.,	W. Harris st.; gas and water	25 00
9-r. h.,	Peachtree st.; gas and water	65 00
8-r. h.,	Whitehall st.; gas and water	20 00
8-r. h.,	Dunlap st.; gas and water	18 00
8-r. h.,	W. Baker st.; gas and water	16 50
8-r. h.,	Luckie st.; gas and water	20 00
6-r. h.,	Loyd st.; gas and water	13 50
6-r. h.,	W. Baker st.; gas and water	21 50
6-r. h.,	Conally st.; gas and water	17 00
6-r. h.,	Kimball st.; gas and water	16 00
6-r. h.,	Luckie st.; gas and water	18 00
6-r. h.,	Haynes st.; gas and water	20 00
6-r. h.,	E. Simpson st.; gas and water	20 00
6-r. h.,	Crew st.; gas and water	25 00
5-r. h.,	Gullatt	15 00
5-r. h.,	Park st.; gas	16 00
5-r. h.,	Grant st.; water	10 90
5-r. h.,	Larkin st.; water	11 00

Several choice stores and offices cheap.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall Street.

10-r. h.,	188 N. Boulevard St., modern.
10-r. h.,	404 Courtland St., furnished or unfurnished.
9-r. h.,	95 Trinity avenue, g., w. and b.
9-r. h.,	96 Highland avenue, modern.
9-r. h.,	210 Spring St., modern.
9-r. h.,	15 Simpson St., modern.
8-r. h.,	168 S. Forsyth St., g., w. and b.
8-r. h.,	121 Auburn avenue, g., w. and b.
8-r. h.,	201 Woodward avenue, g., w. and b.
8-r. h.,	448 Washington St., stables.
7-r. h.,	87 E. Fair St., g., w. and b.
7-r. h.,	37 Woodward avenue, g., w. and b.
7-r. h.,	264 N. Boulevard, g., w. and b.
6-r. h.,	652 S. Pryor St., g., w. and b.
6-r. h.,	73 Hood St., g., w. and b.
6-r. h.,	109 E. Georgia avenue, g., w. and b.
6-r. h.,	127 N. Boulevard, g., w. and b.
5-r. h.,	105 E. Georgia avenue, g., w. and b.
5-r. h.,	51 E. Harris St., newly renovated.

STORAGE
SECURITY WAREHOUSE COMPANY
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.
Foundry St. & W. & A. R.R. Tel. 1056, 2 C.

LOST.

LOST—Lady's open face silver watch, plain case, chain of dimes linked together. Return to 645 Equitable and get reward.

LOST—Somewhere in Atlanta on Wednesday, December 29th, a black cloth pocketbook containing a land deed and other papers of value. Finder will be amply paid if they will return the same to me at Hickory Flat, Ga. S. T. Worley.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Oak bedroom suite, 3 pieces, also 4-burner gas cooking range. Cheap for cash. Address Oak, care Constitution.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., Jewelers
51 Whitehall.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4½, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, from one to ten years, straight or monthly. Purchase money notes wanted. No delay. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta St. sept 1 tf

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loans negotiated. Apply to F. B. Shepard, Gould building, Atlanta. dec 5—1m

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans in choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. nov 11 1y

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

CHEAP MONEY and loans made promptly on approved security. Equitable Loan and Security Company, Gould building.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

IF YOU want a loan of from $500 to $10,000 and have Atlanta real estate, call at 47 East Hunter street and make application and D. Morrison will do the rest for a small commission; $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000 spot money at 5½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

GEO. S. MAY, 12 W. Alabama street, loans money on real estate and collateral, and buys purchase money notes and foreign money.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1503, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

"YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE,"
No. 23 Marietta Street.

IMPORTERS and dealers in new and second hand law, medical, scientific, theological, standard choice and rare books; school and college textbooks.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

FOR SALE—Fine Buff Cochin chickens at $5 per trio. Dan T. Heery, No. 211 E. North avenue. dec12-4t sun

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM habit—Will sell prescription for making your medicine by your home druggist; is cheap and cures. Box 13, Atlanta, Ga.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

ONE OR TWO cheap, furnished rooms for light housekeeping. State furnishings, conveniences and price. George, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Office Fixtures.

THE FIVE-IN-SLOT MACHINES; best workmanship; best material; reasonable prices. Columbia Mfg. Co., 36 E. Chicago ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WHOLESALE grocery house requires services of an experienced salesman for the road. Salary commensurate with energy and results. V., care Constitution.

ACTIVE salesman to sell to dealers; $60 to $175 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—$120 monthly and expenses. Staple line; position permanent; experience unnecessary. Standard Silverware Co., Meriden, Conn.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen for Siphon Oil Cans as side line on commission. Eumann Mfg. Co., Litchfield, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED—$120 monthly and expenses. Staple line; position permanent; experience unnecessary. Address with stamp, Saymour-Whitney Company, C 140, Chicago.

RESIDENT SALESMAN for desirable line of metal and other advertising specialties, suitable for largest trade. Liberal commission arrangement with capable active party. Samples furnished. Regent Mfg. Co., Chicago. dec28-tues sun

$20 A WEEK and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. nov 14-tf sun tues thur

WANTED—By a prominent whisky firm of Louisville, Ky., a first-class salesman for Florida, Georgia and adjacent territory. Only first-class man with unquestionable references, and having a trade on fine blended need apply. Address Kentucky, care Constitution. dec31 3t

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july4-3m

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Double entry bookkeeper that understands the use of typewriter would not object to a lady. Postoffice box 78.

WANTED—Good job printer with references; state salary expected; light work; permanent. T. H. McGillis, American, Ga.

BOY about 16 to do collecting and office work. Room 204 Kiser building.

WANTED—Men to sell all leading brands cigarettes, tobacco and cigars. Allow 30 days' credit to dealers. Henderson, 711 W. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNMENT positions—Don't prepare for the postoffice or other civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; cost free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree, places many applicants in good positions, with reliable firms. We have openings for stenographers. Also want man with $1,000 to take interest in established paying business.

WANTED—A first-class young man stenographer to operate Yost machine and do general office work and collecting; none other than an apt and competent man need apply. Salary small to begin with, but good prospects. Address J. W., Constitution.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

HUSTLERS—Now is your time; no more broken collars; exclusive territory; big commissions. The Lerew Horse Collar Protector Co., Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—Bright, active young man, between 18 and 22 years of age, writing a good hand, as office assistant; small salary, but good opportunities for advancement. Address, with reference, "Atlanta," P. O. box 783.

A MANUFACTURER of mechanical rubber goods, bicycle tires, etc., desires to arrange with traveling hardware or machinery salesmen to take orders on a commission basis. Satisfactory goods, low prices, proper commissions and full credit assured. Address Belting, box 1592, Philadelphia.

PARTIES desiring to manufacture all kinds of cider, vinegar, flavoring, extracts, will please address Expert, No. 3, care Louisville hotel, Louisville, Ky.

WORK at home furnished people of either sex at good wages. For full information address Labadie Art Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; big inducements to customers. H. W. Brown & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—A carpenter. Have six new tables for sale cheap. McClure 10c Co., 73 Whitehall street.

WANTED in each city and town, intelligent gentlemen to open up and manage a branch office; salary $15 per week and expenses, stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. Wilday & Hutton, Philadelphia, Pa.

$1,800 A YEAR—I make it working for A. Gray & Co., (6) Cincinnati, O., selling Royal Plasters, plating knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal; fine finish; plate guaranteed 5 to 10 years. Everybody has goods to be plated. Easy work, big pay. Write for a place; sample free.

WANTED—Organizers of clubs to grubstake prospectors in Alaska; liberal commission; special limited party of experienced miners; march 4 Peter, mining engineers, San Francisco, Cal. dec29—wed-sun

AGENTS get 50 cents on each dollar; no experience necessary. Write for agent's outfit. Address The Catholic News, 5 Barclay street, New York. dec 12 4t sun

CIRCULAR distributers everywhere; particulars 2c. Excelsior Adv. Co., 218 W. 125th street, New York. dec 12 15t sun

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking, both local and traveling, everywhere; inclose stamp, ref. Advertising Bureau, 126 W. 31st st., New York. oct 31 52t sun

WANTED—Men and women to work at home, I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. nov15-tf sun tu

WANTED—Salesmen already on the road for staple line George A. Baker & Co., South Bend, Ind. dec 12 3t sun m p

$100 PER MONTH and expenses men to travel with cigars; experience unnecessary; yearly contract. A good parties. Imperial Cigar Co., New York city. mon wed thur sun

WANTED—An exceptional opportunity is offered to a party to call on the Cotton Oil Mills in Atlanta, to represent an eastern house. Address, with full particulars, Box 25, care of this paper. jan 1 3t

SIX GOOD MEN for house to house canvassing. Must be able to give bond for $100. Call or address Linderman Co., 404 Gould building. dec30 3t jan1 2

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXPERT experienced stenographer, with several hours of leisure each day, desires outside employment at reasonable price. N., West Atlanta.

PRACTICAL PRENTER who understands editing and managing weekly newspaper can obtain interest in and control of one of the best paying papers in Georgia. Some cash required. Slug 10, Constitution office. jan2-3t sun

WANTED—Position by young married man not afraid of work; prefer wholesale grain or grocery house. Address S. B. L., 75 Luckie st.

WANTED—By licensed druggist, Georgia and Alabama position, or interest in drug store; references exchanged. Address P. O Box No. 28, Eatonton, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

POSITION by young lady stenographer owning typewriter; best of reference. Address Miss J., care Constitution.

WANTED—Office work by lady; several years practical experience in bookkeeping and stenography. Address X, this office. dec 31 3t fri sun

HOUSEKEEPER—Position south for winter or longer in planter's home or gentleman's town house, for board of self and young family; highest references. Northern, care Constitution dec 21 3t

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—Furnished house of 6 or 7 rooms. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

WANTED—16 or 20-r. house close in and in good condition. E., care Constitution.

WANTED—Boarding houses, any size or kind. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Cook for small family; good room in house. Apply room 41 Grant building.

ANY LADY wishing to make $15 weekly without canvassing, reply with stamped envelope, to Bassett, perfumer, W. Salamanca, N. Y.

LADIES to work at home; no canvassing; three months' work guaranteed; send stamp for sample and particulars of work. International Co., 25 Third avenue, New York.

50 OPERATORS on ladies' waists, wrappers and skirts; 25 experienced shirt makers; 15 button sewers; 10 finishers; call early Monday. Atlanta Manufacturing Co., 10 and 12 West Wall street.

WANTED LADY readers to tell us what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell you in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $1000. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES, send me date of your birth, lock of hair, I will predict your future in love, family, business, money and health; give you pen picture of future husband, wife of sweetheart affinity, and give you book telling how to read people's minds, influence them to love or obey you. All, postpaid, 10 cents, silver. Or, will send all above with new marriage guide, volume of female secrets and dream book for 20 cents. Prof. B. B. Argo, box 1207, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents.

FIVE WAY SLOT MACHINE. Latest and best. A winner for your prices and action will satisfy and save you money. Catalogue free. Rex Machine Works, box 1070, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Wonderful kerosene gaslight burners; no chimney, wick or smoke; samples free. Superlative Manufacturing Company, 239 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS send for rates to sell Perfection Self-Heating Hair Curler. Fast seller. Liberal commissions. Circulars free. Standard Specialties Company, 206 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or women at home; salary or commission guaranteed; just out; write quick for information; begin work at once. Mutual Manufacturing Company, 126 Chambers street, New York. nov28-17t sun

AGENTS—$7 daily, to sell Specialty Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS make money selling incandescent gaslight burners, lots of 50, 23c; mantels, 15c; complete lights, 55 and 60c; singly, 65c; cash with order. U. S. Light Co., 234 W. Madison street, Chicago.

HAPPY Musical Results found in the Twentieth Century International Musical League, Memphis, Tenn.; saving money; receiving satisfaction. Free circular. Agents wanted.

AGENTS—Big money; Anti-Kink actually straightens colored people's hair; inclose stamp. E. Thomas, 4 Barrow street, N. Y.

WANTED—Organizers; easiest order on earth to work, paying sick, accident, death benefits; top contracts. Write Royal Fraternal Union, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A nice appearing young lady who can sing, play piano, recite and good conversationist; position traveling; good salary and preference given to a desirable person. Address Chester A. Bell, general delivery.

AGENTS—$8.36 daily selling nickel-plated Brilliant gaslight Burners. Fits all kerosene lamps, gives beautiful, bright gaslight; no wick, no chimney, no smoke; cheapest light known. Free sample. D. 13. Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS make $5 per day selling 1898 novelties; sales enormous, absolutely new, samples, 10 cents, territory free. J. Wm. Garrison, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere; $5 daily made easily; most liberal plan known; goods in constant demand; write today for full information. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN—$200 per month guaranteed selling Brooks' Oil Gas Generators for generating gas from coal oil for heating or cooking stoves, ranges, furnaces of steam boilers. No smoke, odors, dust, coal, kindling or ashes. The cheapest fuel known. Indestructible, non-explosive, and the greatest monopoly of the age. Territory free. Brooks Burner Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMEN—Side line preferred—to sell wrapping paper and advertising novelties to merchants in their territory. Correspondence solicited. Exclusive territory given. Kemper-Thomas Paper Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$23 every week, giving away free Specialty Soaps as sample and introducing and selling Perfection Gaslight Burners. No chimney, no smoke, no wick, makes kerosene lamps give brilliant, clear gaslight. Sample free to workers. E. L., Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—The latest fad, just out, big money in it for you; send 5c for sample and premium list. Darling Medical Co., Fall River, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—Everywhere; $5 daily made easily; most liberal plan known; goods in constant demand; write today for full information. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

$30 WEEKLY to give away toilet Soaps; Samples free; E. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—$75 weekly; exclusive territory given; Braham's Patent Pens write twenty times longer than ordinary pens; Patented Holders Free; samples free. Braham Pen Co., 45, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Luminous glass sign, name plates, numbers; readable darkest nights; samples free. Thomas Co., Englewood, Ill.

AGENTS make money selling incandescent gaslight burners, lots of 50, 23c; mantels, 15c; complete lights, 55 and 60c; singly, 65c. Cash with order. U. S. Light Co., 234 W. Madison street, Chicago.

AGENTS—To sell Sun Heaters, gives light and heat; attachable to gas or lamp; great sellers. Send $1 for sample. Sun Heater Co., Weehawken, N. J.

REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT for energetic men and women—Mrs. W. H. made $1,640 clear money in 87 days selling our dish washer, and attended to her household duties besides. She writes us that she is going to devote her whole time to the work and is sure she will clear $5,000 this year. Every Washer sent out sells (several) more. Complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials on application. If you don't make money its your own fault. Iron City Dish Washer Co., Pittsburg, Pa. dec 5 13t sun

AGENTS—White or colored, to sell article especially for colored people; easy to sell and big profit. Address room 409, 178 Fulton street, New York. dec5 3t sun

WANTED—Oil agents, either as local representatives or as traveling salesmen, to sell our high grade line of lubricating oils and greases; can be handled as a side line if preferred. We are responsible refiners, 25 years in business. Apply by letter with two references to the Cleveland Refining Company, Cleveland, O. dec19-4tsun

BRIGHT MEN and women make big money in representing new gold field enterprise. Write at once. Something new, solid, taking. Address postoffice box 200, Baltimore, Md. oct 4t sun

WANTED—To commence January, 1898, general, district and special agents throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina, to sell Natural Premium insurance. Superior contracts can be made. Best sellers on the market. Apply to Julius A. Burney, southern manager, 605, 606 the Grand, Atlanta, Ga. dec 5 3t sun

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—For Georgia property, town or country; will assume small incumbrance if desired; (1) twelve unimproved lots in growing section of city of Chicago; (2) beautiful cottage home in best section of Los Angeles, Cal., the haven of consumptives and rheumatics; property unincumbered. Address, giving location and description of property, "Exchange," care Constitution.

WHO HAS vacant lot in city and small monthly payments to exchange for nice suburban home. Address Winburn, 28 Peters st.

WILL EXCHANGE, for part cash and balance in groceries, two fine-bred horses, in good condition. "Horse," care Constitution.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Infants' and children's clothes to make, not over five years old, and boys' waists. Address L., care carrier 33.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Elegant rooms, single or en suite, table and service unexcelled; central, desirable location. 43 Walton.

PARTIES desiring board can be accommodated at 69 Luckie st.; all modern conveniences.

WINDSOR, 110 Ivy. Try this house. Warm halls, rooms have private bath, reasonable rates.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several gentlemen and would like one or two couples. 162 South Pryor street. 'Phone 1113.

WANTED—Two gentlemen or couple, first-class table board, with nice front room; best accommodations; terms reasonable; references required. Call at 15 E. Fair. jan2-sun wed

WANTED—Boarders at 86 N. Pryor street, good board and two nice connecting rooms, very reasonable, centrally located, near postoffice.

WANTED—Boarders, 52 Houston, splendid rooms on first and second floors, elegant meals, every accommodation. Rates reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—A nice desirable front room for one or two young men, first-class board, close in, 44 Walton St.

BOARDERS WANTED at 70 Spring street, nice, new, warm rooms and fare first-class, close in; rates reasonable.

EXCELLENT board for a couple at $50 per month, north side, in private family. Address Home, Constitution office.

LARGE, front room with board at No. 21 West Baker street.

NORTHERNERS can get the best cooking and accommodations at 231 West Peachtree street.

WANTED—A couple for a nice front room and board in a private family. Address L. Z., Constitution.

WANTED—Boarders. Gentlemen or couple for large, comfortable room. All conveniences, reasonable rates. 131 Washington. Mrs. A. Morrison.

WANTED—Boarders at 99 Trinity avenue, comfortable rooms and excellent table.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Mrs. N. T. Mazyck, 21 Lagare street, near Battery, can accommodate a few tourists with comfortable board. Correspondence solicited. dec 26-3t-sun fri sun

BOARDERS WANTED—Two well furnished front rooms; excellent table fare. Modern conveniences. 124 S. Pryor. Mrs. Griggs. dec30-thur sun

"THE GARDIEN," Houston street, has choice rooms and board for permanent and transient guests; home comforts; house heated. dec 31 2t

WANTED BOARDERS at 185 South Pryor street; beautiful and healthful location; fare to suit the most fastidious; also table boarders. sat sun

PERSONAL.

CLAIRVOYANT reader of life, Mrs. M. C. Thomas, Kirkwood, Ga. Consolidated line.

A BEAUTIFUL young heiress, age 20. Who want a husband for her. Pacific Agency, 110 Ellis street, San Francisco, Cal.

WILL YOUNG LADY with striped skirt who bowed to stranger on Alabama street few days since please address W. R., general delivery?

HYPNOTISM taught by mail; success guaranteed. How to hypnotize instantly, treat diseases, conduct entertainments. Hillias, 1003 S. Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 128-130 Whitehall st.; winter term begins tomorrow. Practical business and shorthand courses.

MARRY—The Denver Corresponding club has members worth $500 to $50,000; new; private list; free. 1600, Denver, Col.

SURPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, etc., permanently eradicated by electricity. Mildred G. Smith, Lowndes building, 104 N. Pryor.

DENTISTRY, MODERN DENISTRY!—Call at the Union Dental Parlors, 56½ Whitehall st., over Rich Bros., this week and secure work equal to any done in the south at prices never before offered. Dr. Lind, manager.

I WISH YOU a happy New Year, and I am sure that you would have one if you would just get that old stove fixed up in good shape, and it would make you happy to know that you can pay for it at $1 per week. Come and see M. H. Abbott, 150-152 Marietta street.

MARRY—The Denver Corresponding Club has members worth $500 to $50,000; new private list, 10c. Box 1660, Denver, Col.

LADIES—My monthly regulator never fails; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. dec19-52t sun

MARRIED LADIES use "Boss" for absolute safety and health. Send for "Blessing to Womankind." Mrs. W. T. Marrys, P. O. box 199, Atlanta. sept27-3m

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. oct 24 26t sun

CURLY HAIR straightened; most reliable and safe process known. Write Acme No Curl Co., Rochester, Mich.

VARICOCELE and stricture treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed. Advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad St. oct10-15t sun

BED WETTING CURED; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. dec19-52t sun

A POSITIVE CURE for epileptic fits; can prove it by responsible parties in Atlanta. Address "Epilepsy," care carrier No. 12. dec30 10t

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 128-130 Whitehall street; winter term begins tomorrow. Business or shorthand course, $50.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE is the only college in Atlanta in which students are engaged in the actual practice of business, bookkeeping, shorthand, etc. Other schools only give the theory, and that is the reason why their students afterwards attend the Atlanta Business college.

WON THE MEDAL—The official jury of awards of the Cotton States and International exposition awarded the Atlanta Business college the medal and first prize over all competing schools for "methods of instruction."

INVESTIGATE—One good way to find out which is the best college is to go to the Atlanta Business college, Whitehall street, and get the opinion of some of its students who were formerly students in the theoretical "business colleges" of Atlanta, but who forfeited the tuition they paid in order to attend a first-class college. One of them says: "I spent three months in ——— business college of Atlanta. At the end of that time I was shown the practical methods of the Atlanta Business college and I immediately began a course there. I would guard any young man or woman against being lured into a cheap, infer'or school." Many such letters as the above could be published. Attend the best college or none at all. The cheapest is never the best.

FINANCIAL.

GROUND FLOOR IN STOCKS—Pays 100 per cent per year on investment of any amount. Investor holds security for his money payable any time. No speculation; best references. Write for full particulars. Investors Trust, 1221 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. jan2-sun wky

A.—LIFE insurance policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymer building, 514 Main, Cincinnati, O. oct31-182t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

1898 TO 1902—We will continue to do the finest dental work done in Atlanta at prices never before offered. The best set of teeth, on rubber, $7.50; medium set of teeth, on rubber, $4.75; gold crowns and bridge work, $4.50 per tooth; silver fillings, 50c to $1; gold fillings, $1 each. Teeth extracted without charge. Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

WANTED party to take up unexpired lease on fine storeroom and basement situated, Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell; expires July, 1898; for particulars address Z, Constitution office. dec28—wed-fri-sun

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—No. 4 "Yost" improved typewriter, never been used; only $55. Graham's Typewriter Agency, No. 120 East Eighth street, Chattanooga, Tenn. dec28—tues-thur-sun

TYPEWRITERS of all makes bought, sold and exchanged; ribbons, carbons and supplies for all writing machines. Typewriter Exchange, 16 North Pryor street. dec 29—30t wed fri sun mon

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Mechanics and R. R. men who cannot get Puck's Mechanics' Soap from their dealer, send us the dealer's name, and we will send you a cake free. Lane & Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Everybody to call and buy one of those fine sets of carving knives and forks at 60c, $1 and $1.50 per set; these goods are worth double the money, but will be sold below cost; they are warranted at Vitur's, 11 Marietta st.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 128-130 Whitehall street; winter term begins tomorrow. National reputation; national patronage.

WANTED—To loan $400 without interest to party who will give me a position; I have good business qualifications. Hustler, care Constitution.

WANTED—To exchange a nice parlor organ for milk cow or bicycle; organ can be seen at 80½ S. Pryor. J. E. Hall.

WANTED—Separate shirts to make; will give thorough satisfaction, and do work reasonably. Call at 45 Luckie.

WANTED—Desk room in modern building in central business location. W. R., care Constitution.

WANTED—Congenial party to rent four connecting unfurnished rooms, first floor, in beautiful neighborhood, near in, north side. All modern conveniences suitable for housekeeping. Cheap to permanent party. References exchanged. Answer R. B. H., care Constitution. jan2-4t

WANTED—Combination bookcase and writing desk, oak. Mrs. E., Constitution.

WANTED—Remington or Densmore typewriters, second-hand, in good working order and cheap. Send specimen of work and name price. Burnette Bembry, box 245, Selma, Ala.

I HAVE a patent, nothing like it; a sure fortune in it; need funds to manufacture it. For information address Patent, care carrier No. 12. dec25-2w

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE KEEP on hand to rent first-class Remington Standard Typewriters, in good order. For extra work, emergencies or for use at home to rent one of these machines is the best course, next to buying one of our newest and latest No. 6 or No. 7 Remingtons, than which there has never been anything approaching them ever placed upon the market. Call and see them or send for a catalogue. W. T. Crenshaw, general southern dealer, No. 106 North Pryor st., Lowndes building. jan2 5t sun

BARGAIN—Printing outfit, doing nice business, for sale or lease to right party. Printer, 7½ N. Broad street.

IN WEST POINT academy there are more Remingtons in use than all the other typewriters put together, which, however, is true of the balance of the world. There are more Remington Standard Typewriters in use than all the other typewriters put together, everywhere. jan2 3t sun

TO PROPERLY repair the Remington Standard Typewriter only expert workmen should be employed, and the correct and most accurate parts must be used; these parts are obtainable only from us. Our repairers are the most expert, our prices the lowest consistent with first-class work, and we do no other kind. We repair only Remingtons. W. T. Crenshaw, general southern dealer, No. 106 North Pryor street, Lowndes building. jan2-5t sun

WE SELL everything necessary for the successful operation of the typewriter. The goods we sell are the very finest obtainable, are sold at the most reasonable prices consistent with the quality; we have the exclusive right to sell them. Send for catalogue of typewriter supplies. W. T. Crenshaw, general southern dealer, No. 106 North Pryor street, Lowndes building. jan2-sun

NOTICE—The Remington Standard Typewriter headquarters have been removed to No. 106 North Pryor street, Low d s building. See the new number 6 and 7 ty e writers. Full line typewriter and stenographers' supplies. W. T. Crenshaw, g neral southern dealer. dec 5—m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Part of beautiful lot on Laurel Hill, cheap for cash. Address Westview, care Constitution.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Second-hand stoves and ranges; a few bargains on hand all the time; the best line of new goods to be found in any installment store in the city. M. H. Abbott, 150-152 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of carving knives and forks at 60c a set, Rodgers's razors 50c, pocketknives 25c, two barber chairs cheap and all kinds of cutlery at low prices at Vitur's Cutlery House, 11 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—Rare opportunity to get a bargain. "Goethe Works," 32 parts, cost $32. "Stage and Stars," 28 parts, cost $28, perfect condition. Make an offer, one or both. Address postoffice box 164.

FOR SALE A fine Jersey heifer calf, fifth calf; also fifth heifer calf, cow four gallons. Price $4. 415 Kiser building.

The Georgia Buggy Co., 39-41 South Broad, 34-36 South Forsyth Streets.

DON'T FREEZE UP, when you can buy fine plush robes here at zero prices. The Georgia Buggy Co.

WE ARE now prepared to make Harness of any style or quality to order. Our work and prices are always right. The Georg'a Buggy Co.

IMMENSE LOT of Horse Blankets. Make haste to get one. This cold weather they are going like a flash. The Georgia Buggy Co.

OUR "New Year's resolution" is to sell more carriages, surries, phaetons, buggies and wagons at lower prices than ever before. Yours beseechingly, The Georgia Buggy Co.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO GENTLEMEN in Atlanta for the winter desire to meet two ladies of genial disposition. Address "The Strangers," care Constitution.

BACHELOR returned from Klondike $50,000 to buy all comforts for a wife. Who will accept him? "Generous," 209 E. 51st street, New York.

"H," care Constitution: Your letter of the 9th was answered the 26th; call for same. "G."

MARRY—Send 2c for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago.

IF YOU SEEK honorable marriage, write to most extensive matrimonial bureau in existence; description of following sent sealed for stamp; unencumbered widow, 39, worth $40,000; orphan maiden, 25, $30,000; true gentleman, 39, $300,000; widower, 59, $250,000. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

LADY of means wishes educated correspondents over 25; object marriage. Everything strictly confidential. Address Box 85, Toledo, O. sat sun

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOXHOUND, bloodhound, pugs, bull terriers and Scotch collie puppies for sale cheap as New Year's presents. They are sure to please your boy or girl. If you want to buy any of the above or a fine young setter dog, address at once, Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two-year-old St. Bernard dog, one of the best bred dogs in the state. Address Dog, this office.

FOR SALE—One 18 months' old pointer dog, cheap. Wm. Snyder, No. 18 Gartrell st., Atlanta, Ga. dec31 6t fri sun wed

MEDICAL.

RECIPE—Sure cure for Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis; one month's use will sweeten foul breath; 50 cents. L. Peterson, Blocksburg, Cal.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$5,000 home; will accept $2,500 Decatur property, balance long time, 6 per cent. J. N. Bateman.

FARM containing 570 acres five miles from Americus, well watered and very productive; lies directly in the fruit belt of Georgia. For further particulars address box 66, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange good Remington rifle, violin, thoroughbred poultry, four varieties, and some cash for a good bicycle in good order. Write J. J. Bonnell, Sparks, Ga.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

MODERN 9-room furnished residence, north side, central; owner reserving several rooms. Special terms permanent tenants. "Z," care Constitution.

FIVE-ROOM house, furnished, desirable, gas and bath, central location. Apply at 242 Woodward avenue.

ELEGANT home near Peachtree for rent, furnished and with all modern improvements. Will board with party. "Home," Constitution.

$50—PEACHTREE St. That beautiful cottage, No. 686, completely furnished. Lot 100x400. This is the cheapest and most desirable property on the market. L. C. Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE for rent, furnished or unfurnished; fourteen rooms besides basement, etc.; nice neighborhood. Owner may board with tenant if agreeable. Cipher, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—16-r. hotel, furnished, close in; already a number of boarders in hotel; cheap. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

WE HAVE for rent one of the most desirable boarding houses in the city, of thirty-one rooms. The house is furnished complete and nicely located. The rooms are attractive and well ventilated; house is elegant in all its appointments, and has been held to the highest standard as a first-class boarding house. The right party can make money. None but what can give secured lease need apply. John J. Woodside. 50 N. Broad.

HOTEL FOR RENT—New hotel of 25 rooms, in the center of the city of Tampa, Fla. Address Jas. H. Wells, Tampa, Fla. jan1-3t

FOR RENT—Fourteen-room brick boarding house, 35 Houston street, furnished or unfurnished. Apply T. N. Hall, 201 Equitable building. dec 31 14t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Something nice in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10-room residences. Elegant 13-room boarding house, close in. Young A. Gresham & Co., 35 N. Broad St.

FOR RENT—Nice six-room cottage, close in, all modern conveniences. Owner wishes to break up housekeeping; rent reasonable. Address L. H. H., care Constitution.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Four rooms and a large hall. Apply 517 South Pryor St.

FOR RENT—Two-story 7-room house, 150 Woodward avenue, between Washington and Crew; all modern conveniences. Apply 41 Crew.

$18—BEAUTIFUL seven-room cottage, mile from center, all conveniences. L. C. Stacy, 14 North Forsyth street.

TO RENT—Residences 53 and 55 West Cain, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; very close in; cheap to approved permanent tenants. Also 274 Spring; brick, all modern improvements. Apply to W. J. Burke, 38 N. Broad.

FOR RENT—A large list of the most desirable cottages, houses, stores, offices or rooms in the city. If you want to rent anything for any purpose call and I will fix you up. L. C. Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth St.

FOR RENT—10-r. h. West End, neat and nice, gas and water, h. and c., $22; 9-r. h. Highland ave., newly painted and papered, $20; 8-r. h. Linden ave. and Trinity st., $20; 8-r. h. W. End, large lot, servant house, etc., $20; 9-r. h. W. Harris st., newly painted and in good condition, $25; 8-r. h. Highland ave., newly painted and papered, $20; 8-r. h. Linden ave. and pretty, $20; 8-r. h. Cain and Hilliard, $16; 7-r. h. Angier ave., $21; 7-r. h. Piedmont ave., $22.50; 6-r. h. 52 Crew, $20; also several small ones. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

$31.30—SPLENDID 2-story 8-r. north side home; all modern conveniences. L. C. Stacy, 14 North Forsyth.

FOR RENT CHEAP—6-room house, corner lot, large rooms, papered, gas for cooking, hydrant and well water, good neighborhood, north side, between car lines. Call 278 N. Boulevard. Owner.

FOR RENT CHEAP—A nice 8-room dwelling, No. 257 Fulton street, just off of Capitol avenue. Apply 34 W. Malone, 26 S. Broad street. dec29—wed-fri-sun

FOR RENT—A nice seven-room cottage with all modern conveniences, No. 247 Crew street; ten minutes' walk from town and one block from two car lines. Apply A. W. Malone, No. 26 S. Broad street. dec29—wed-fri-sun

FOR RENT—7-r. h.; bath, gas and water; repapered; repainted. 496 Courtland; nice; cozy; cheap. W. J. Campbell, owner, at city clerk's office. dec 26 1m sun wed fri

FOR RENT—Rooms.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, private home, north side, central, convenient hotels and boarding houses. Special terms permanent occupants. "H," care Constitution.

THREE connecting rooms, close in, near Peachtree. H., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Three nice connecting rooms for light housekeeping with private family. Gas and water. Call 26 W. Peachtree.

LARGE ROOM, hot and cold baths, every convenience, 6 W. Ellis, opposite Capital City Club, one door from Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Two or three nice rooms, one furnished if desired; cheap to good tenant; call at 59 Garnett street.

ROOMS FOR RENT. Apply 184 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT ROOMS—7 rooms 81½ South Forsyth street, suitable for light housekeeping or sleeping rooms, fine, from $2.50 to $4. Also two rooms in Delbridge hotel. Apply to M. L. Thrower, 88 S. Forsyth street.

UPPER STORY of choice home, 5 rooms, gas, water, bath; only select tenant wanted; one door from street car. 22a, Ashby. Owner.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Three comfortably furnished front rooms, on car line and within five minutes' walk to union depot. 157 S. Pryor st.

706 TEMPLE COURT, furnished, heat and service included, $5 per month. Apply on premises or George S. May.

NICELY furnished rooms at 57 North Forsyth street; very close in; one block from postoffice.

FOR RENT—Two front rooms, second floor, furnished, sleeping apartments. 19 East Cain street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, No. 72 Walton street.

FOR RENT—Two nice large furnished rooms, 151 Jackson street.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 rooms in very desirable cottage on car line; nice home; one bedroom furnished; water; grape arbor; 35 feet long; peaches, pears and cherries on place; splendid garden spot. Prefer a young couple without children, but would rent to others; must give and receive the best of references. Apply 53 Park avenue. Take Marietta and Fair street car. jan 1 1t

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room, private family, nice locality, close in. 221 Woodward avenue.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOUR ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished; light housekeeping, gas, water, bath; on car line. 315 Courtland. Inquire at house.

TWO OR THREE rooms, furnished or unfurnished; new house, modern conveniences; very desirable. Apply 229 Formwalt street.

FOR RENT—Very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping 62 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Elegant front room, furnished if desired. All modern conveniences, central location. References exchanged. 33 Cooper street.

FOR RENT—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; one block from Aragon and Grand opera. References, 20 Church st.

ROOMS—Unfurnished.

THREE UNFURNISHED rooms and kitchen, second floor, all conveniences. Call 223 Courtland street.

FOR RENT—Three lovely unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; hot water connections; near in, between Washington and Loyd. 68 E. Mitchell.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT to couple, or two gentlemen, handsomely furnished, sunny room, with board. New house, all modern conveniences. References. 32 East Cain street.

FOR RENT—Stores

FOR RENT—The large store and warerooms with basement 100x150 feet, No. 42 W. Alabama street. Possession given January 1st. Apply R. F. Maddox, Jr. dec28-14t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$2,600 BUYS new modern 2-story 8-r. h. with gas, water, bath, electric bells, cabinet mantels and every modern equipment and convenience. Neighborhood the best. Lot 50x200. Terms $500 to $1,000 cash, balance to suit, monthly or otherwise. L. C. Stacy, 14 North Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—The Luke Allen place, No. 429 Houston street, Atlanta, fronting 82 feet on south side of Houston street, between Howell and Randolph streets, and running back 200 feet deep. This choice piece of property will be sold at administrator's sale before the courthouse door Tuesday, January 4th. Parties wishing a bargain should attend the sale. W. W. Lambdin, administrator.

$2,250—NORTH avenue lot, 52x150, lies perfectly; the new pavement in front. Go out and see what a beautiful street North avenue is from Peachtree to Williams street, and call early and let me sell you this exceptional bargain. Terms to suit purchaser. L. C. Stacy, 14 North Forsyth street.

THREE-ROOM house, 26 acres land, vineyard, orchard, outhouses, woodland, mile Ingleside. Mrs. M. M. Wood, Ingleside, Ga.

EVERYTHING or anything from an humble 3-room cottage to a Peachtree street residence. If you want a home, vacant lot or investment in real estate that will pay large interest, call and see me and get the benefit of the largest and most complete list of real estate bargains in the city. L. C. Stacy, real estate and renting agent, 14 North Forsyth street.

139 WEST PEACHTREE, Mrs



The Academy Where Paris Heiresses Are Taught the Wheel.

Bicycle School Run by Girls

Paris, December 22.—In one portion of one of the most fashionable avenues of Paris, now being turned to trade, there stands an old mansion which, in its dilapidated state, is more glorious than in its days of splendor. The old mansion rings now with sounds of healthful laughter, the like of which was never heard in the days of Eugenie and Louis. The old house is now leased by the Misses Jardine, and its floors are devoted to bicycle instruction.

The Misses Jardine conceived the idea of teaching Paris swelldom to ride, and after a canvass found that they could count upon twenty beginners.

The Misses Jardine—Mignon and Felice—were big, strong-armed girls, not too tall nor yet too short. They had been known in gymnasium work in the Paris Ladies' gymnasium, and had both given exhibitions before women's development clubs.

With their reputation and a good family name behind them, backed by a fund of good nature, they opened up." Pupils came at first by the singles, then they came in groups; finally they had to be turned away because neither of the young ladies could spare a minute in the day for them.

The system of bicycle instruction as followed by these successful young women is this:

No pupil is "taught" to ride.

Riding consists in the art of balance. A person who can balance can ride.

No rules are given for balancing. A pupil is placed in the saddle and the bicycle is led along. While the pupil is learning to balance special leg rules are given tending to develop the muscles and fit the pupil for long-distance riding.

The Misses Jardine in starting up reasoned that so many women hesitate about riding because they must learn from a man, and natural pride keeps a woman from wanting to appear ridiculous to masculine eyes.

They also reasoned that a woman could teach the wheel better than a man because of her highly sensitive organization which makes her shudder at the thought of a fall, even though the fall may not be hers.

American girls, always ready to catch on to everything in the money-making line, are studying the Jardine bicycle school, and shortly there will appear on the other side of the water a bicycle school for women, taught by women.

When a pupil comes with the word that she must learn quickly she is told to take off her skirts and put on baggy trousers for the first few lessons.

MRS. GREY-CANFIELD.



New Fur Over-Blouse.



Two Out for a Constitutional.



"There Were Twenty New Flower Creations."

Dance Gowns for New Year

Paris, December 20.—One of the couturieres here showed me a number of pretty evening gowns designed for dances such as usher in the first of the year.

They were all suggestive of frost and snow and winter flowers. The idea of giving a January dance at which these unique costumes were to appear originated in the fertile brain of a young American girl. There are twenty young girls who belong to this dancing club, and, of course, they held a meeting to try and decide on some unusual feature for the dance.

When it was proposed by a bright member that their costumes should suggest the winter season with its frosts and snows and pretty winter blossoms, the idea took at once. What could be more suggestive of winter snows than quantities of draped white tulle and shimmering frostiness could be represented beautifully with spangled white mousseline de soie.

Then for the color note, bright holly, mistletoe, violets and the many shades of chrysanthemums could all be adopted. All the winter flowers, but only the winter flowers, could be chosen.

Twenty Creations.

With their plans just halfway formulated they went to an interested couturiere, who was delighted with the plan. She was just boxing twenty lovely creations, no two alike, that will be worn next week at the dance, when I appeared. One that was particularly striking was made of bright red gauze over bright green taffeta. The skirt was sun-plaited, and over the left hip fell a garland of bright green holly leaves that reached halfway down the skirt, back and front. The corsage of the red taffeta was covered full with accordion-plaited red mousseline de soie. It was cut square-necked, and was finished with a border of green holly leaves spangled with strass. The silk straps over the shoulders were covered with a continuation of the leaf border. The ceinture was of bright red moire, drawn through a strass buckle that was placed at the back. One of the most original of these gowns was designed to represent icicles. Any ice queen in a fairy story would have envied this gown. It was made up over a transparency of nile green taffeta.

The skirt was covered with spangled white mousseline de soie, that was slashed into points around the bottom, that fell over a deep flounce of nile green gauze. The edge of the points were bordered with narrow ruches of white mousseline de soie heavily spangled.

Blouse Corsage.

The corsage was a blouse of the green gauze over the same shade of silk. On top of the gauze was spangled white mousseline de soie cut in long Vandyke points that reached to the belt. These were all bordered with ruches of heavily spangled mousseline de soie, and between the points blouzed the green gauze. The corsage was cut square-necked and was finished with a narrow ruche of the green gauze. Spangled pale green ribbon was employed for the belt and shoulder straps.

A gown that well represented a yellow chrysanthemum was made of pale yellow chiffon over the same shade of taffeta. The skirt was sun plaited, and from the waistband hung numberless two-inch yellow ribbons of uneven lengths that overlapped each other, so as to entirely cover the skirt to give the petal effect.

The corsage was an accordion-plaited blouse of the yellow chiffon cut square-necked. It was finished with a border of ragged yellow chrysanthemums that formed shoulder straps. Between the chrysanthemums peered out little suggestions of spangled white tulle.

Another gown was made of green gauze, in that uncompromising green of the holly leaves. The skirt was made double and very full. The upper one was cut with a long, rounded point at the back and front. It was trimmed round with three ruches of the gauze with red berries peering out of the fullness.

The corsage had a square yoke of puckered white tulle, heavily incrusted with spangles. From the bottom of the yoke the

Continued on [illegible] teenth Page.



"Bright Mousseline de Soie."

A MONSTER FROG MOUNTS A WHEEL

Chasing a Giant Croaker on a Bicycle Is an Exciting and Novel Amusement That Possesses Some Peculiarly Attractive Features, Such as

BEING SHOT AT, FOR INSTANCE.

Haddonfield, N. J., January 1.—The good citizens of this town are not more addicted to the whisky habit than others, but there were many who thought that their sins had found them out when one fine day last week they were treated to the spectacle of what looked like an antedeluvian monster riding a modern bicycle through the streets. The monster was unmistakably a frog, but of what a size! No fabled croaker, who in an attempt to equal the size of the boastful cow, swelled himself until he burst, ever reached the bulk of this Haddonfield frog. He was monstrous, terrible, appalling, and as he rode swiftly through the streets and out into the country men turned pale and muttered solemn vows, women shrieked and ran terrified into the houses, while even the small boy, who is afraid of nothing that does not wear a glittering shield and carry a hurtful club, turned tail and made way for the apparition.

It gave heart to the startled Haddonfielders, however, to see that the specter was in reality fleeing, with a band of determined men in hot pursuit. It seemed to be frightened, too—more frightened even than the spectators—for its great pulging eyes stood out of its head and its big-clawed feet gripped the pedals of the bicycle firmly and pressed on as though for dear life. No man is afraid of anything that flees from him, and so the pursuers were soon joined by a mob who kept up with the chase until the monster who led them had distanced all but the wheelmen, and was far in advance of these.

His big bulk kept on, scaring passers by, who ran into ditches and climbed over fences in their haste to get away, until at last one man rode out of the ruck behind, and, bending over his handlebars, began foot by foot to overhaul the gigantic frog. The pursuer was Elisha Lloyd, of Moorstown, a speedy rider who can give a generous start to most of the wheelmen in this vicinity and beat them out.

Steadily the pursuer gained, and it looked as though the monster in front would be speedily run down. The rest of the wheelmen contented themselves with keeping within hailing distance of the leaders and watching the course of events. Presently the race came near ending with the death of the giant frog, for a sportsman who came along leveled his gun at the ugly looking figure that led the chase and was about to pull trigger and bring it down when the warning shouts of the wheelmen made him lower his gun. A big dog ran out of a farm gate and dashed at the frog, barking madly and making frantic efforts to get at him, but the monster had evidently been accustomed to such interruptions, and cleverly dodging the dog, he scorched on faster and left him behind. Further on a team took fright at the unusual spectacle of a mammoth frog riding a bike, and were with difficulty restrained from riding down both pursuer and pursued. Then a cow that had been peacefully chewing the cud in a meadow by the roadside, caught sight of the frog, and forgetting all but its ancient grievance against the croaker, it charged with lowered head on the procession of riders. The interruption was all in favor of frog, who raced along the roadway as though possessed with an evil spirit. Lloyd still gained on him, however, and at last ran him down.

The spectators who were in at the finish were then treated to the greatest surprise of all. Instead of throwing the monster from his wheel and fastening him with ropes, the pursuers gathered around laughing and cheering. Then the big frog suddenly opened up down the center and out from the interior stepped a man, very much disheveled, panting and exhausted, but not at all dangerous in appearance.

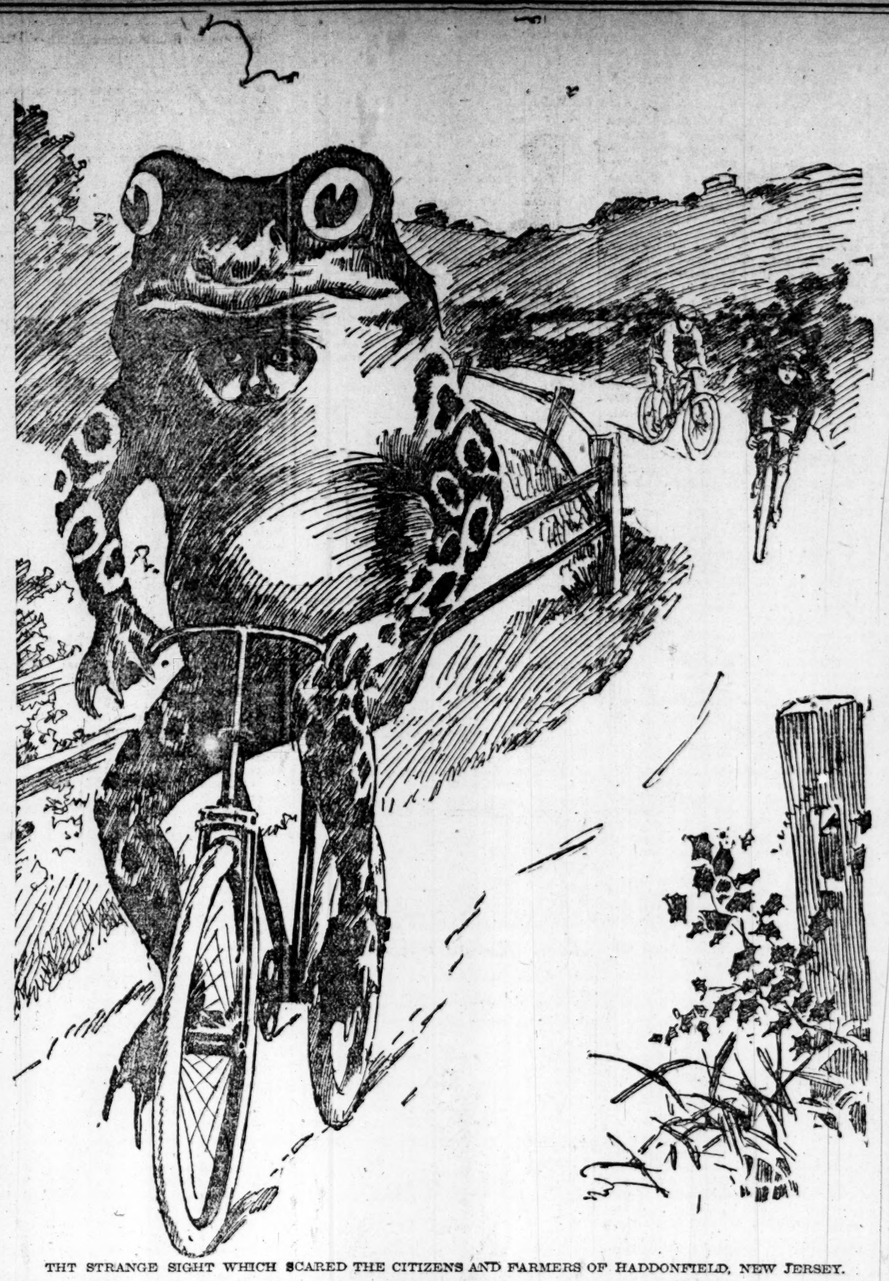
"A fine run, boys," said the frog-man. "Five minutes more and I should have been safe home. Good thing you stopped that fool from shooting me. One of you fellows can be frog next run. Too much risk in it for my blood. I'm delicate and have an aversion to shotguns. Besides, I never liked cows, and dogs I detest. But it was a great run. I'm thirsty. Come on."

So ended the first great frog run. For it was only a man made up to look like a giant frog, after all. The idea originated with Mr. G. L. Carr, of Haddonfield, who offered a handsome medal for the winner of the race. The distance covered was eleven miles, and the time thirty-eight minutes.

The man who caught the frog gives the following description of the novel event:

"The frog was allowed five minutes start and seven of us went in pursuit. It was the finest sport ever seen in this vicinity, and nothing has occurred for a long time to arouse so much excitement. The country people went wild over the frog's appearance among them. No one guessed for a moment that the frog was a man, and the fright we gave them as we swept along made the event all the more enjoyable. We are arranging for another frog run—this time to take place at night. The frog will be furnished with illuminated eyes and a phosphorescent suit, and as he sprints through the dark country roads I venture to predict that the appearance of the frog by daylight will not be a marker as regards scaring qualities to the frog that will appear by night. When the frog idea gets tame we intend to concoct some new scheme to keep the excitement at fever heat."

Th suit worn by the frog-man was inflated pneumatically so that when he mounted the wheel the figure was of monstrous size while the rider was not seriously hampered by his outfit. It was easy for the pursuers to keep him in view, for apart from the fact that his course could be tracked by the sensation he caused, the frog was so big that he towered over every other object on the roadway. Those who saw him the first time on that eventful run and were not in the secret of his make-up will long have reason to remember the shock it gave him.



THT STRANGE SIGHT WHICH SCARED THE CITIZENS AND FARMERS OF HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

A CORN-SHUCKING CONTEST

How Wedding Matches Were Made Between Three Missouri Couples.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Had the man from Raccoon Valley dropped a dynamite shell in the red-hot stove he could not have surprised the store more than he did by the purchase of three glass pitchers. The store was dumbfounded, but always slow to evince emotion of any kind, it said nothing until the stranger had taken a chair, placed his basket of glassware at his feet, lighted a penny cigar, and shown his intention to linger awhile, providing he found things pleasant.

Then the man with the bushy whiskers, who was lolling on the counter, shuffled his feet in warning, and at length said: "I 'low you must drink a heap of water up your way."

The man from Raccoon Valley grinned.

The storekeeper strolled around from behind the counter, and taking a post with his back to the stove and his eyes fastened in the transom over the front door, ventured in an indifferent way: "Yes, you must drink a heap of wotter to buy a dollar an' a half worth o' pitchers at onct."

The stranger grinned again.

"Perhaps he don't drink only water," came from the man who was rocking on a nail keg behind the stove.

"They hain't for wotter, but fer weddin' presents," said the stranger.

"Mighty souls! A triple weddin,'" cried the storekeeper. "Well, you unzes up in Raccoon Valley do beat all!"

"This here peticlar instance do beat all, I admit," said the man who hailed from that small but important part of the state of Pennsylvania. "The blue pitcher's fer Teacher Perry; the green un fer Jakey Wingle, old Jawhn Wingle's son; the plain un's fer Hen Harmon."

And the store lifted up its voice in one grand, "Mighty souls!"

The stranger rubbed his hand through his long beard and grinned again.

"It's nine mile to Raccoon Valley. It's kinder outen-the-way, ahint-the-time sort o' a placet, an' I've never been there an' don't know them as you uns has spoken of,' said the man on the counter. "But you mowt tell us of it."

"Gwon!" cried the rest of the gathering.

"I 'low if you don't know Teacher Perry or Jawhn Wingle's son Jakey or Hen Harmon, you uns mowt o' heard o' Squire Kramer, ain't ye?"

The store had not and the stranger said: "Mighty souls!"

Having thus expressed his surprise at the ignorance about him, he continued: "Well, not hevin" heard o' Squire Kramer, o' course you uns hain't heard o' his twins, Flory an' Pet. Them was girls! the pretties in Raccoon Walley or any other walley for that matter—seventeen-year-old, five feet eight inches high, weighin' a scant hundred an' twelve pound, slim, yeller hair, musklar. Hed I been a younger man I might o' gone in the fight with Teacher Perry, Jakey Wingle, an' Ben Harmon, but gettin' near fifty as I am, with a missus an' seven little uns at home, I let' the fiel' to them, an' a high time they an' them twins hed of it. It was a caset of three o' 'em courtin' the two of 'em, for if Teacher Perry or Jake Wingle, Jawhn Wingle's son, or Hen Harmon went over to Kramer's he never set up with any particklar twin, but with whichever he seen first.

"About corn cuttin' time Teacher Perry goes over to 'Squire Kramer an' he sais, sais he: "Squire, I want one of your twin dotters.'

"'Which un?' sais the 'squire.

"'I've no idee,' sais Teacher Perry, scratchin' his head kinder puzzled like.

"Just then up comes Hen Harmon an' Jake Wingle, Jawhn Wingle's son.

"'Squire,' sais Jake, kinder flustered like, fer fear the teacher hed got ahead of him, 'me an' Hen each wants one o' 'em twins.'

"'Squire Kramer he thot a piece, an' then sais, sais he, 'Boys, they's three o' you uns an' two o' the twins. One o' you unsus hes got to git left. Which un?'

"The three o' 'em kind o' looked foolish like, an' 'Squire Kramer cast his eye down over his twenty-acre fiel' o' tall, straight corn.

"'Which un?' he asked ag'n after a bit.

"Gittin' no answer, he sais: 'See yander fiel' o' corn? Well, I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll decide this here matter by a corn-cutting tourneyment. The two fellers thets cuts the most corn in two hours' time kin hev the twins. The one feller that cuts the most kin hev first pick atween Flory an' Pet.'

"An' so they agreed.

"Well, sirs, thet there corn-cuttin' tourneyment was the grandest thing I ever seen. All the folks in the walley knowd o' it an' come to look on. There was fully fifty buggies hitched along the fence when the 'squire give the word an' Teacher Perry an' Jake Wingle an' Hen Harmon fell to cuttin'. Have seen a heap o' corn cut in my day, but I never seen the beat o' the way them boys made the knives go slashin' th'oo' the stalks. Each on 'em had a feller follyin' 'im with a coupie o' fresh knives, an' up in one corner o' the fiel' the 'squire's hirelin's was a buzzin' the grindstone sharpin' blades. The corn seemed to fall down, blade after blade, like, an' what with the swish o' the knives an' the crack, crack o' the stalks, an' the yellin' o' the Raccoon Walley folks a sickin' on the teacher an' Jake Wingle an' Hen Harmon, it was most excitin'. They took six rows apiece at a time, an' it weren't long before Teacher Perry, who's most as good a corn cutter as he is a speller, got a shock ahead o' the others. Then he slashed his leg an' lost th'ee shock while it was bein' tied up. Jake Wingle won the lead, an' he'd a kept it, too, only he got one hand mixed up in the leaves an' took off two fingers. That's th'owed him ahint so fer thet when time was called he was full eight shock short o' the teacher, who come in second.

"You should 'a' heard the cheerin' when young Harmon stuck his knife inter a pumpkin an' walked up to where the 'squire an' Flory an' Pet was standin'.

"'Well, Hen,' sais the 'squire, smilin', 'which un does you want?'

"Thet kinder stumped Hen Harmon. He looked at Flory, then at Pet, then at Flory ag'n.

"'Why, I hain't thot o' thet,' he sais, sais he. 'Really, I hain't an idee.' Then he kinder blushed a leetle. 'I've been settin' up with both,' he sais.

"This here was a hitch 'et hadn't ben allowed fer. Hen certainly hed a right to pick, but ez he couldn't make up his mind jest which un he wanted, it looked ez though they'd be some delay. But the 'squire, he's a cute man—an onusual cute man.

"'Girls,' he sais, turnin' to Pet an' Flory, 'Hen Harmon has won the right to the best of ye. Suppoin' you uns decide which un's the best by huskin' thet corn.'

"Then the walley folks all cheered, an' the girls agreed, an' tho' the corn was a leetle green, yet they set right down, each at a shock, an' begin what be all odds was the grandest thing I ever look at. To tell the truth, they wasn't much to see after all; nothin' but kind o' a cloud o' flyin' husks, with an occasional glimpse o' red calico in the middle. They finished the first shock even—dead even—an' run to another, tored it down, jumped into the middle an' at it agin. At the sixth shock Pet yelled fer a new huskin pin, fer she'd wored her's clean out. The sixth was finished even, an' they was half an hour left. The twins was kinder winded, an' the crowd was winded, too, from yellin' an' sickin' 'em on. The tournyment was finished in silence, except for the rattle o' the husks. Jest as the 'squire yelled the end o' the hour Pet an' Flory gits up together, each with her fifteenth shock. An' when they hearn the yells an' knowed it was over, an' over even, they both jist dropped. Ez luck 'ud have it, Pet fell plump into Hen Harmon's arms, and he gives a whoop and picks her up an' runs across the fiel' an' throws her inter his buggy an' starts off fer the preacher's. Flory fell into Teacher Perry's arms, an' he put her inter his buckboard an' licked up his horse."

"An' what became o' Jawhn Wingle's son?" asked the storekeeper, for the man from Raccoon Walley had passed for want of breath.

"Jake Wingle, you mean. Why, he went to the preacher's with Bttie Bimble, who'd been nursin' his lame hand durin' the huskin' tournyment."



NINIZULU, THE BLACK NAPOLEON, NOW CAPTIVE ON ST. HELENA.

ORIGIN OF THE UTE WAR.

The Killing of Two White Men Cost the Government $80,000.

From The Denver Republican.

The last attempt to forcibly convince the Utes of the majesty of the Colorado law cost just $80,314.72, when all the bills were allowed, exclusive of interest, which has since piled up to quite a fortune itself. Two whites were killed and four were wounded. This happened in August, 1887, when all the White River valley was included in Garfield county. Under this treaty the Utes could occupy the unsettled part of their old reservation, not only for a hunting ground, but to pasture their herds of ponies, goats and cattle. This privilege they used to the utmost and they became very undesirable neighbors for the whites, who were just occupying the country themselves.

A young Ute buck gambling for ponies designated as a stake a horse belonging to a white man. He lost, and when the winner went to take the pony and found it was not his, a warrant was sworn out for the Ute on a charge of horse stealing. Arrest was resisted; the Utes skuttled into the hills and the sheriff's posse was swelled by every man in the country that could carry a gun. The Utes knew every inch of the hills and the whites knew only the valley trails. No one knew where the Utes were and terror seized the whole region, every ranchman feeling that a band of hostiles might sweep down upon him at any moment. Urgent appeals were sent to Governor Alva Adams, who is governor now, showing such a condition of affairs that the whole state militia was sent into the field. United States troops were sent in from Fort Ducheene, too. The militia found the Indians at the mouth of Miller creek, but while complicated military strategy was in progress the Utes stole away. Next day scouts found them at the forks of White river, where Buffalo post office is now. There was a lively running fight, in which the only casualties of the "war" occurred, as before enumerated.

Then the Utes, minus from seven to twenty of their men—no one knows how many—abandoning their flocks, raced back to Utah. The settlers took in the ponies and cattle, the goats were left to the mountain lions and the Utes abandoned the idea of anything more than brief and fugitive visits to Colorado. Colorow, after craving permission of the whites, paid a last regretful visit to the White river valley and then died in his lodge in Utah. Since then the Utes, though bad tempered enough, have had no leader whose name bore any terror to white ears, and so have avoided any collisions, sneaking in and out by unfrequented ways.

Mme. Lequeux, who recently died at the age of eighty-eight years, was one of the victimsvictims of Orsini's attempt to blow up Napoleon III in 1858. She was hit by twenty-two splinters of the bomb, each inbicting a dangerous wound. Her face was greatly disfigured.

BLACK NAPOLEON ON ISLE OF ST. HELENA

Dinizulu Was Once the Ruler of Africa's Greatest Empire, but Is Now an Exile. He Keeps an Imposing Retinue While in His Banishment.

HE SLEW THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

St. Helena, December 20.—In the Island of St. Helena, where the white Napoleon ended his days a prisoner to the English, a black Napoleon is now also a prisoner. It is a singular chapter of coincidences which seem to unite the fortunes of the house of Bonaparte and the house of Chaka. Early in the century, when Napoleon was overrunning Europe with his armies and dazzling the minds of men with his xenius, an English sailor was wrecked off the African coast and wandered into Zululand.

He was taken before the young chief, Chaka, and to him he told of the wonderful outside world, of which the chief had heard rumors, and as all the world was then filled with the name of Napoleon, he told of the rise of the Corsican and how he had conquered nations and built up for himself a great empire. The story of Napoleon captured the fancy of Chaka, and he resolved to be an African Napoleon.

Then began the rise of the great Zulu power in South Africa, and Chaka spread his conquests over great territories and subjugated neighboring tribes and built for himself an empire. It flourished until it broke itself to pieces against the English, just as the empire of the man whose name had inspired its building did before it. The empire established by Chaka stretched along the whole southeast seaboard of Africa, from Limpopo to Cape Colony, and extended far inland.

Fall of the Empire.

When the English landed in Natal in 1824 the empire of the Amazulu was the most powerful in Africa. Chaka made a treaty with the English, allowing them to live in Natal, and for this he was killed by his brother, Dingaan, in 1828. Then began the struggle between the white man and the black man which was to end in the destruction of the empire founded by Chaka. Peace and war alternated, and all the time the Zulus lost ground.

Finally, in 1883-84, the British felt bound to blot out the Zulu power. Then it was that Cetewayo, the heir of Chaka, summoned forth his whole force and hurled his "impis," or regiments on the British. At Isandulu the Zulus broke the British squares and routed the redcoats, but the end was the capture of the chief and the breaking of the Zulu power.

In this war the house of Bonaparte again became mixed up with the fortunes of the house of Chaka. The prince imperial, grand nephew of the man whose example had inspired the building of the empire of the Amazulu, went out to fight in the ranks of the English and was killed by a Zulu spear. In 1884 Cetewayo died and the quarrel was continued by his son, Dinizulu. Dinizulu was conquered, and now he has been sent to St. Helena to end his days on the spot where the man whose example caused the building up of the black king's empire died.

Big Retinue.

As becomes the head of a great and warlike line, Dinizulu is accompanied in his exile by a numerous retinue. His two uncles, several chiefs, a physician and a clergyman, with their wives and children, make up a household as numerous as was that of the great Napoelon when at St. Helena.

The chaplain of the royal exile is Paul Hitimkula, a "catechist" from Cape Town, who was invited many years ago by Cetewayo to come to Zululand and teach the people. He is called by the Zulu "Doctor Paul." He accompanied the exiles to St. Helena of his own accord. Dr. Wilby, an Englishman, is the physician to the exiled household. All the Zulu attendants who wait on the exiles went to St. Helena of their own accord.

Dinizulu speaks and writes English fluently, and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. An effort is now being made so procure the release of Dinizulu. It is argued that his return to his own people would convince them that the English intend to deal fairly with them. But the British government would hardly dare to place again in the heart of the valiant nation of the Amazulu a man of the ability and the bravery of Dinizulu.

What Rocked the Cradle?

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A traveler going through a sparsely settled country came to a lonely log cabin, and finding the door open, went in. Nobody was in sight, but in the center of the room he saw a cradle with a baby lying in it fast asleep. The cradle was rocked back and forth with great regularity, and he was puzzled to know what kept it in motion. On examination he found a stout cord attached to a nail driven in the side of the cradle and passed through an auger hole in the side of the house. He took up the trail, which soon led him to a ravine where a donkey was standing and switching his tail. The mystery was explained. The other end of the cord was attached to the donkey's tail and the constant switching kept the cradle in motion.

Dance Gowns for New Year

Continued from Seventeenth Page.

green gauze was put on very full and gathered down into a belt of scarlet satin ribbon with long sash ends. At the bottom of the yoke there was a garland of the holly leaves and berries. Over the shoulders there were high bows of scarlet satin ribbons tied with sprigs of holly.

Holly Gown.

There was another "holly gown" in the number altogether different in every detail. It was made of heavily spangled white gauze over white glace taffeta. The skirt was trimmed with innumerable tiny ruffles of the gauze that reached to within six inches of the waistband. They were draped with tiny springs of holly leaves and berries.

The corsage of the gauze was gathered full over the taffeta lining. It was cut square-necked and had a short yoke of puckered white gauze, heavily spangled and powdered with tiny sprigs of holly. From this yoke hung a pointed berthe of Brussels lace, spangled with stars. The shoulder and belt ribbons were of crimson satin ribbon.

Mistletoe Dress.

The mistletoe gown was made of spangled white tulle over white taffeta. The full skirt was trimmed around with three rows of ruches that formed rounded points at the back and front.

The corsage was covered with narrow bias folds of yellowish green tulle. Over this was a covering of white tulle cut into square scallops that showed a yoke of the bias folds. Round the edges of the scallops were ruches of spangled white tulle. The shoulder straps were of green ribbon, tied with high bows and sprays of the mistletoe tied in with the belt ribbon at the back that reached half way down the skirt.

I wondered if they would not take this great opportunity to do some beautiful hairdressing with spangled powder and strass ornaments. The effect would be charming with these costumes.

NINA GOODWIN.



THE NEWEST FOR JANUARY BALLS.

The Latest Books and Their Authors

Reviews of Recent Publications of Interest To the Literary World---A Half Hour's Chat With the Makers of Current Literature

When I finished reading "The Kentucklans" the vivid recollection of a half-hour spent in John Fox's presence came to me. He had been reading in his best manner some of his inimitable sketches to the pupils of the Girls' High school. After the reading I was invited, among others, to meet him in the reception room. He was no sooner seated there, than several ladies asked him almost in a chorus: "Mr. Fox, are you going to write a sequel to 'The Kentucklans?'" He smiled and answered evasively. I received the impression that if the thought of doing it had occurred to him that it had not taken definite shape in his mind. The inquirers were not satisfied with the answer, and they came at him again with: "Why didn't you let Anne Bruce marry Boone Stallard?" He smiled again and answered the question by saying that he had "Received numbers of letters making the same inquiry." At the time I kept praying that the conversation would be turned from John Fox's books; I had not read any of them, and the circle was so small that I feared every moment that I would be forced to declare my total ignorance of them. And besides, I had told him in a burst of unnecessary candor that "I could not read dialect stories with any pleasure." And he had quickly responded: "That's right, you are spared a great deal." But I made this disclosure good by telling him—truthfully—that I considered it a great privilege to hear him read, for he breathed the breath of life into his characters.

I regret now, as I regretted then, that I did not know "The Kentucklans." I should have tried to find out if it were clear in the author's mind why Anne married Marshall, because it is so evident to me that she didn't know why she did, that I seriously suspect John Fox himself of not knowing exactly how it came about. From the conventional standpoint we can understand that Anne would have had to overdome much in order to adjust herself to Boone Stallard. But in a deeper, a more elemental sense, nothing would have been simpler. "In the land where books come true" Anne will surely find out her mistake, or better still, we may have the sequel.

But there are many strong points in "The Kentuckians," so we won't spend more time in saying why? One of the charms of the book is that there is little that the reader would wish left out; the action is swift, condensed, reserved, but it is this very reserve that we would like in part to dissipate, or get behind.

The story begins its life in the legislative hall of Kentucky. Marshall, the flower of Kentucky and Virginia aristocracy, is to speak; the ladies' gallery was full. The silence of the house when he arose was indicative of his position there. "It was oratory that one hears rarely now, even in the south. There was an old-fashioned pitch to the vibrant voice, the fire of strong feeling in the fearless eye, an old-fashioned grace and dignity of manner and a dash that his high color showed to be not wholly natural. The speech was old-fashioned, emotional, the sentences full, swinging, poetic, rich with imagery and classical allusion and always in voice, eye, bearing and gesture was the gallant consciousness of the gallery behind. More than once his eyes swept the course of it, and when he came to pay his unfailing tribute to the women of his land he turned quite around until his back was to the speaker." What a faithful reproduction this is of a man and a day that are passing away.

The new day, the new life has expression in the mountaineer, Boone Stallard, who rises to answer Marshall; "for a moment his emotion is so strong that he cannot speak, but when he recovers his voice, the house turned toward him with the silence of premonition. It was an electric recognition of force—the force with which nature does her heavy work under the earth, and in the clouds; and here and there an old member knew that a prophet was among them." John Fox with his penetrating and sympathetic insight into character, has here presented us in a masterly fashion a contrast between conventional culture and crude force.

A smothered feud has broken out in the mountains. It has been for years a cause of confusion, strife and bloodshed. The natives call it the "Keaton Stallard war." Law and order are set at defiance; the judge has been driven from the courthouse, and the attorney general compelled to hold court at the county seat attended by soldiers. The only verdict returned during the session was against the general himself for carrying a concealed weapon. The state was being dragged into disrepute. Such lawlessness could not endure. It was for the honor of the state and against the straggling, rough mountain people that Marshall lifted his voice. He spoke out of unconscious ignorance and arrogance, not dreaming of the magnificent opposition he would encounter from one of the people whom he had called "stragglers and deserters from the ranks." Boone Stallard, the nephew of the man who leads one faction, tore apart the loose network of Marshall's speech "with the ease of summer lightning, lifting the horizon at dusk. His was the voice from the wilderness; it bespoke a new and throbbing power in the destiny of the state; it proclaimed a new commercial epoch."

Anne, who is quick to recognize and admire force, is stirred into a great surprise and wonderment. The man is a revelation to her; she barely knew that her state had mountains.

Anne is the daughter of the governor of the state. Marshall has loved her all his life. She has accepted this unswerving devotion in the unquestioning way that we accept the habitual and the commonplace. She has never questioned her attitude to him. Boone Stallard comes into her life with the fascination of something new and strange "and perhaps terrible." He attracts her and repels her; he pleases her, but piques her, and deep down is the feminine fear of the dominating influence of Stallard's hidden power. Boone Stallard is a fatalist, he reckons and found it out



MADAME SARAH GRAND.

when he studied moral philosophy. He does his best and lets the rest go. Although he loves Anne he never appeals to her sympathy nor her pity, and because he does not she "gives him both wholly."

She has been questioning him about his life, urging him to tell her something of his interests and affiliations. He responds by giving her a history, full of simplicity, power and pathos. "There ain't much to tell. I live at the head waters of the Cumberland, where the mountains are purty steep. A neighbor of mine fell out of his own cornfield once and broke his neck. I went to school in a loghouse for three months in winter for three years, working and studying at home between times. I stopped then, because I knew more than the man who was teaching the school. I made money enough logging to get to the Bible college at Lexington. I soon found out I wasn't called to be a preacher, so I went over into the college of arts. I worked in the professor's gardens; I did my own cooking—anything, everything. It took me six years, but I got through. I went back home and I taught school and studied law. Then I practiced at my county seat uhtil I run for the legislature. That's all."

It is impossible for me to show the heart of the story fully, without marring its body, which in many features is too attractive to be marred by one who has no license to practice. One of these features is the tender relation that exists between the author and our great mother, nature. Here is a word picture of her in her happiest mood. It is the work of an artist. "Back toward the town was a soft haze; before them all was clear and brilliant. They had left the locust blossoms dropping into the streets. Here in the fields nature was making ready for the days when she can sit with folded hands, brooding and happy over work that is all but done. The blue grass was purpling into soft seas that rocked as proudly in the wind as the heading wheat and barley and the young green oats, whose silver gray would be the last passing sheen of the summer's glory. Already the rifled clover blossoms were drooping their heads as the gray spikes of timothy shot exultantly above them. Now and then from the roadside came the low sweet plaint of a little brown songster whose name Anne had never learned. Two king birds were chasing a crow toward a woodland. Out in the meadow a starling was poised over his nesting mate, balancing against the breeze, and swearing fealty for one happy month by the crimson on his wings. Quail were calling from the wheat, and larks were wheeling and singing everywhere."

John Fox has shown his usual ability in the character drawing of Boone Stallard and Marshall. The delineation of Anne Bruce, though drawn in outlines that suggest largeness, is never filled in. Only once or twice does the soul of the woman shine out. Somehow she knows almost nothing of herself, the author seems very little acquainted with her and she is hurried off the stage in the dark, and the story ends in the dark. John Fox must have grown a little weary with his children, and put out the lights so that he and they might rest.

"The Kentuckians," by John Fox, Jr., Harper & Bros., publishers. For sale by J. F. Paxon, manager American Baptist Publishing Society, Atlanta, Ga.

Disgusted critics are crying out in unmeasured terms against the uncleanness of "The Beth Book," parts of which, it is declared, are fit only for a medical journal. The cry of down with it, really means buy it. Nothing will popularize it so quickly as to say that telling the story uncovers "a sewer." The critics are as hysterical in their denunciation, as they claim the book to be.

I dipped into it with the same feeling that I have mounted an electric stool. I was prepared to be shocked. Imagine my surprise to find that the first two or three hundred pages of it is a most interesting and pathetic story of a lonely, uncomprehended, uncomplaining child. It is a splendid sermon to every mother and father in the land. It is also a keen and appreciative study in heredity and environment. Beth comes as the seventh child to a worn-out, dispirited and incapable mother. A mother who is willing to make an absurd and useless sacrifice of herself for her children, yet one who is utterly ignorant of her immence responsibility, either to herself or to them.

Beth is born into poverty, contention and lovelessness. "For the first three months of her life she cried incessantly, as bewailing her advent. Then one day she opened her eyes wide, and looked out into the world with interest." From this time on she is always wide-eyed, and interested, although she knows nothing better than blows, reproofs and the association of servants.

She is peculiarly sensitive to the mental attitude of those about her—if they expect her to be gentle and good, she is gentle and good. If they tell her she is obstinate and wicked, she does not disappoint them. In childhood she always plays a tit-for-tat game. In later life, a spirit of unselfishness predominated and modified the earlier tendency.

She is a fine illustration of how excellent, yet how expensive a teacher nature is. So many years of her life were spent in mean and ignoble surroundings, that in spite of her brave efforts to rise above them, they are constantly dragging her down. These early impressions are never totally effaced.

One day Beth finds her father at the sideboard mixing whisky and water, and said to him, in almost a jocular way, "If you drink whisky you'll be drunk again!" A slap was his reply. "It was her first taste of human injustice. To drink and be drunk was to her merely the natural sequence of cause and effect, and she could not conceive why she should be slapped and sent out of the room for uttering so simple a truth."

The delicate, over-wrought child possesses immense possibilities for good and evil. Why she did not turn out a bona fide devil, who can say? Perhaps her love for the beautiful was a great corrective, and the sympathetic kindness of an aunt who came into her life when she was eight or more years old. Her father, too, just before his death, recognized that she had been unfairly dealt with, and stretched a protecting arm about her.

Beth's childish adventures are told oftimes with charming grace and dramatic effect. The scene on the rock, when the tide nearly washes her and her lover of a day away, is full of spirit and the indomitable courage that supports Beth in so many emergencies. The death of the aunt, her one friend, is indescribably pathetic. The old lady, whose death has been hastened by hunger and cold, blesses the child she is leaving, yet yearning over; the passionately loving child is trying to forget her own grief and be of comfort to the departing soul. The day is just dawning; they are alone in the room. "Aunt Victoria, Beth gasped, breathlessly, like one in haste to deliver a message before it is too late, shall I say 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates?' That was the first thing you taught me. The old lady did not speak, but Beth saw that she understood. The faint flicker of a smile, a pleased expression came into her face and settled there. Beth, feeling the full solemnity of the moment, got down from the bed and stood beside it, holding fast to the kind old hand that would never more caress or help her, as if she could keep the dear one near her by clinging to her." Beth began the Psalm with an unusual vibration in her voice. After a little it broke, but with a great effort she began again, fervently: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up ye everlasting doors." There she stopped, however, for at the words the dear, good, kind old lady, with a gentle sigh as of relief, passed from the scene of her sufferings out of this interval of time into the measureless eternity.

The latter half of "The Beth Book" deals with situations that make one feel a little creepy, and one is likely to wish that they had not arisen. Beth is brought face to face with brutal and tragic social conditions and conventions, and has to work out her own salvation as best she can, ignorant and blind as to the play and interplay of these same social influences and tendencies. But Beth is accustomed to battle, and is never more than temporarily overcome.

One has no right to say that Sarah Grand is a trifler, nor a sensationalist. Whatever may be thought of some of her themes and her manner of treating them, it is clearly evident that she is terribly in earnest.

The fiction writers of today are searching for the broadest, deepest facts of life. "No human relationship, no class limitation, capacity or condition will escape them. That which the student of social questions seeks as a matter of science novelists seek as a matter of art." Sarah Grand, however, is far from being an artist. "The Beth Book" is faulty in construction, the style is not sustained, and the story many times diffuse to weariness. Yet with all these drawbacks, the reader will not be likely to lay it aside unfinished. In it there is much food reflection with the class of redaers who do not read "just for pleasure." Many will declare the book too sensational, too noisy to be effective in the way the author intends.

The strongest forces in nature are the stillest in action, and least demonstrative in being. How quiet are all the germinating forces that clothe the earth with beauty and cover and gladden it with golden harvests! Surely these quiet, but mighty forces in nature must have their correlatives and co-equals in the moral and social worlds. But Sarah Grand thinks differently.

"The Beth Book," by Sarah Grand. For sale by F. J. Paxon, manager American Baptist Publication Society, Atlanta, Ga.

It sometimes happens that when one is aiming not to think of self, that a troublesome phase of it presents itself it is a hydra-headed monster, anyhow—and clamors for recognition. With bibliomaniacs this state of mind will surely be uppermost about Christmas time, when they are buying books for other people. So it happened that I was obliged to satisfy this greedy-for-books self before I could make a selection with any degree of satisfaction. As a peace offering I selected at random Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads," never dreaming of the large satisfaction in which I was investing.

In this little volume are some of Kipling's most stirring and fascinating verses. The "story of Fuzzy-Wuzzy," who played "the cat an' banjo" with the English forces, in the Soudan expedition, lives again—

"'E rushes at the smoke when we let drive,
An', before we know, 'e's 'ackin' at our 'ead;
'E's all 'ot sand an' ginger when alive
An's 'e's generally shammin' when 'e's dead.
'E's a daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb!
'E's a injia-rubber idiot on the spree.
'E's the only thing that doesn't care a damn
For the regiment o' British infantree.
So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Sowdan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-class fightin' man;
An' ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin' beggar—for you bruk a British square."

The humorous and lyrical charm of "Mandalay" sings itself into our brain, and the words fairly "itch at our ears."

"By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin', an' I know she thinks o' me;
For the wind is in the palm trees, an' the temple bells they say:
'Come you back, you British soldier; come you back to Mandalay!'
Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay:
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?
O, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the bay.

"Ship me somewheres east of Suez where the best is like the worst,
Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst;
For the temple bells are callin', an' it's there that I would be—
By the old Moulmein Pagoda lookin' lazy at the sea—
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay,
With our sick beneath the awnings when we went to Mandalay!
Oh, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the bay."

Kipling's tendency to see things as they are is manifested most subtly and satirically in "Tomlinson."

"Now Tomlinson gave up the ghost in his house in Berkeley Square,
And a spirit came to his bedside and gripped him by the hair,
A spirit gripped by the hair and carried him far away,
'Till he heard as the roar of a rain-fed ford, the roar of the Milky Way.
When he reached heaven's gates, of which Peter held the key, Tomlinson was commanded to stand up and answer 'loud and high' the good he had done before he died,
And the naked soul of Tomlinson grew white as a rain-washed bone."

He began stammeringly to tell of the priest on earth, who could answer, were he present, for all the good he had done in life. Peter tells him that no friend could be of any assistance, and assures him that

"The race is run by one and one, and never by two and two."

When Tomlinson realized that his soul was bare he was sore distressed. He tried to remember all the good that had been laid down in books, all that he had heard and



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

read, and make up a reputable record. But nothing that he said availed.

"And Peter twirled the jangling keys in weariness and wrath;
'Ye have heard, ye have read, ye have thought, he said, and the tale is yet to run;
By the worth of the body that once ye had give answer—what ha' ye done?'"

Tomlinson not being able to render the proper account at heaven's gate, is dismissed to the lord of wrong with this admonition:

"And the faith that ye share with Berkeley Square uphold you, Tomlinson.

* * *

The spirit gripped him by the hair, and sun by sun they fell
Till they came to the belt of naughty stars that rim the mouth of hell;
The first are red with pride and wrath, the next are white with pain,
But the third are black with clinkered sin that cannot burn again."

The soul of Tomlinson was so torn by the winds that blow through space, that "he yearned to the flare of hell-gate there as the light of his own hearthstone." But even here he must give credentials ere he could aspire to use the "good pit coal" of the lord of wrong.

Again Tomlinson is unable to speak for himself. He declares that there are souls on earth who have lured his soul to sin, but the devil reminds him—

"The sin ye do by two and two, ye must pay for one by one."

Then Tomlinson took up the tale and spoke of his sin in life:

"Once I ha' laughed at the power of love, and twice at the grip of the grave;
And thrice I ha' patted my God on the head that men might call me brave."

But the devil sees no worth in Tomlinson's record; the sins are too negative to insure him a welcome from the gentlemen

---

GRATIFYING RESULTS.

Interesting Experiments with the New Stomach Remedy.

Not a Patent Medicine, but a Safe Cure for All Forms of Indigestion.

The results of recent investigation have established, beyond question, the great value of the new preparation for indigestion and stomach troubles; it is composed of the digestive acids, pepsin, bismuth, Golden Seal and similar stomachics, prepared in the form of 20 grain lozenges, pleasant to the taste, convenient to carry when traveling, harmless to the most delicate stomach and probably the safest, most effectual cure yet discovered for indigestion, sour stomach, loss of appetite and flesh, nausea, sick headaches, palpitation of heart and the many symptoms arising from imperfect digestion of food. They cure because they cause the food to be promptly and thoroughly digested before it has time to sour, ferment and poison the blood and nervous system.

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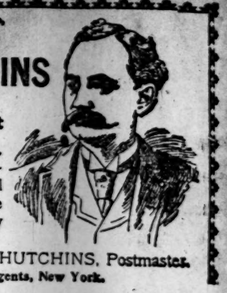
Full sized packages may be found at all durrgists at 50 cents, or sent by mail on receipt of price from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Send for free book on stomach diseases.

Cleveland Post Office, Office of the Postmaster. Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1896.

WHAT

Judge JOHN C. HUTCHINS

SAYS:



I HAVE used JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract in my family for some time, and the same has given entire satisfaction. I regard it as the best constitutional tonic now in the market and do not hesitate to recommend its use to those who may feel the need of such a tonic. I am,

Yours very truly, JOHN C. HUTCHINS, Postmaster.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

LADIES ENTERTAIN Y. M. C. A. YOUNG MEN

Brilliant Reception at the Association Parlors Last Night.

MANY YOUNG MEN PRESENT

Board of Directors and Trustees of Organization Attend Reception.

NEW YEAR BEGAN UNDER GOOD AUSPICES

Prospects for a Successful Year—Association Is Out of Debt for First Time Since Organization.

THE New Year reception given by the Young Men's Christian Association to the young men of the city at the association parlors last night was an enjoyable affair and a large number were present to partake of the hospitality of the ladies' auxiliary, under whose auspices the reception was given.

The members of the association, the board of directors and the trustees of the organization were present. A large number of young ladies of the city were there and it was a social event in the history of the association.

The reception began at 6 o'clock, when the guests commenced to arrive. Supper was served on the fifth floor of the building and a great number availed themselves of the opportunity to eat the delicate dishes the ladies had prepared.

At 9 o'clock the concert began in the assembly room of the association. The following was the programme:

Piano Solo—(a) "The Flatterer;" (b) "La Fillerse," Miss Prather.
Violin Solo—(a) "Symphony;" (b) "Postillon," Master Willie Yates.
Recitation—Miss Jennie Mobley.
Quartet—"Moonlight on the Lake."
Violin Solo—"Cavatina," Miss Whitcomb.
Vocal Solo—(a) "Ah, Cupid;" (b) "Little Heart," Mrs. W. S. Yates.
Quartet—"The Owl and the Pussy Cat."
Recitation—Mr. Woods.
Violin Solo—"Mazurka," Miss Whitcomb.
Baritone Solo—Selected, Mr. H. S. Cole.
Piano Solo—"Polonaise," Miss Cleo Prather.

The ladies of the auxiliary of the association acted as the reception committee. Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, who is chairman of this committee, made the young men who attended the reception enjoy themselves, and the occasion is expected to be the result of much good, as the ones on former occasions have been.

The rooms of the association were beautifully decorated in pine, holly, mistletoe and vines. The doorways and windows were draped in bunting. One room bore the colors of the Boys' High school, another that of the association, and one of the Epworth League. The decorations were much admired and were arranged under the direct supervision of Mrs. Gentry.

The association starts the new year with better prospects for a successful twelve months than any other year since its organization. It is now out of debt for the first time and the equipment during the past year has made it more nearly complete than ever before.

This year new apparatus will be put in and many changes will be made that will add to it. The membership is increasing daily and within the next twelve months it is expected that there will be many new names on the membership roll.

PULLS OF THE PEELERS.

Albert Thomas, the well-known negro horse trader, while trying to make a swap yesterday morning introduced too many oaths in the discussion of the merits of his horse and was arrested for disorderly conduct. He was fined $3.75, and he promptly paid it.

Among the prisoners before the recorder yesterday was a negro named Ed Williams, who had been run in for using profane language on the street. Ed tried to beg off on the plea that he was under a $100 bond for his appearance before the city court for larceny. The negro was fined $3.75.

Bill Broaden, a half grown negro youth, was hungry and there wasn't anything to eat. So when he met a small negro boy on the sidewalk delivering a lot of groceries for a merchant, he undertook to help himself by force of arms. The small boy screamed and his yells brought him timely help. Broaden was sent to the city chaingang for thirty days.

Silas Campbell was arrested a week before Christmas for racing in a hack and he failed to come into court. He was rearrested yesterday afternoon and carried before Judge Andy, who made him pay $2.75 for contempt of court.

Sam Griffin, a tall and green country negro, arrived in the city night before last and asked a small negro boy to pilot him to a lodging house. The boy guided him about the street several hours and both were finally landed in prison. Sam showed that he was all right by Frank Carter and Ben Hill and he was turned loose yesterday afternoon by Judge Andy. He swears he will never come to Atlanta again as long as he lives.

SOLDIERS GLAD TO SEE 1897 GO

It Has Been an Eventful Period at Fort McPherson.

GREAT MANY CALAMITIES CAME

Fight, Court Martial, Retirement, Resignations and Transfers.

DEATH HAS BEEN AT THE FORT TWICE

War Is More Welcomed Than the Unfortunate Affairs That Have Visited the Officers.

THE new year is received with much sent away with many a frown and not pleasure at Fort McPherson; 1897 was one pleasant parting word was said.

The officers and the men are glad to see it go. The year was a bete noir to the people at the post and it was written on more official documents that were of great importance than any previous year. It was a Jonah, and since its beginning unpleasant things began to happen and they came so fast that doubtless old 1897 was surprised at its own agility. Many things happened at the fort that were of a particularly disagreeable nature and the passing of 1897 was not the moment for tears, but for exclamations of joy, for the new year may bring more flowers and fewer weeds.

The first months of the year were not passed before the rumor of a courtmartial was passed down the line and the rumor was not fully spread before a knock-down fight occurred on the parade ground between Lieutenant O'Brien and Captain Henry Romeyn. This was followed quickly by official papers and the courtmartial, much to the chagrin and annoyance of all the officers of the regiment, was formed and the trial of Captain Romeyn for conduct unbecoming an officer was commenced. The reports of this trial were sent to all parts of the United States, and with the attendant scandal that developed during the progress of it, no greater sensation has occurred in army life during the twelve months.

The result of the trial was that Captain Romeyn retired soon after, having reached his age limit, but many thought his retirement was caused by the effects of the courtmartial, and Lieutenant O'Brien has since resigned. Rumors have been flying from the fort since these two popular officers received such notoriety concerning them and there friends on either side of the fight. The courtmartial was considered by all that were connected with it as a singularly unfortunate affair and for this reason more than for any other one, the year that had brought such a calamity to the fort was delivered to the ages of the past and sent down to history with much pleasure.

The deaths of Lieutenant Kimball and Colonel Kellogg were two very sad events with the men and officers at the fort.

Colonel Cook was placed in command of the post after the death of Colonel Kellogg. He has been there for more than half a year and put into practice many reforms and changes in the daily routine that was carried on before he came. Stringent orders have been issued to control the men and visitors at the place. While some of them are considered good, many have been severely criticised and wholly condemned. It is hoped by the men that the new year, before it shall have progressed far, will see suspension of some of these rules.

The first long march of the regiment was taken during the year. This was pleasant at times, but the men do not look upon these events with any pleasurable longing and they are expecting the year 1898 to be more lenient. During this march and the time in camp many things were brought about by the days that passed. Lieutenant O'Brien did not conduct himself as the regulations of the army required and after the return of the troops, visions of another court martial equally as sensational as the other, began to loom on the horizon, and made the polite folks of the fort fairly tremble for the post's reputation. However, this was ended by the lieutenant's resignation, and announcement that he would go on the lecture platform, and the fort breathed easy.

Several soldiers deserted, one named Calloway, and another named Futch. These incidents were unfortunate and afforded a bad example for the other men. Many of the officers that had been in the regiment for a long time were transferred to other posts and thus life-long friends have been parted and the men have gone to fight other battles in other fields. A transfer that occasioned much regret was that of Major John C. Clem. Many things have happened to make the year of 1897 go down in the memory of the people of the fort as a black one.

The new year was longed for and was welcomed with open arms and because the signs of the times gave augury of a better year and one less eventful. War would be preferred by many rather than the repetition of some of the events that have occurred during the past 365 days.

SECRETARY TO SPEAK.

Mr. D. E. Luther, recently elected general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, will conduct the services in the association hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subject of his address will be "Some Thoughts for the New Year," and a large crowd is expected. All men are invited to be present.

Books Received.

Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, have issued the following publications:

"A Fountain Sealed," by Sir Walter Besant.

"Sir Toady Lion," by F. S. Crockett; for sale by F. J. Paxon, manager American Baptist Publication Society.

"The School for Saints," by John Oliver Hobbes; for sale by J. F. Lester.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"Social Facts and Forces," by Washington Gladden; price $1.25.

"Islands of the Southern Seas," by Michael Myers Shoemaker; price $2.25. For sale by J. F. Lester.

F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

"Just a Summer Affair," by Mary Adelaide Kesler.

"The Embassy Ball," by Virginia Rosalie Cox.

"The Naiad," from the French of George Sand; translated by Katherine Berry Di Ziriga. For sale by J. F. Lester.

The Macmillan Company, New York.

"Old Times in Middle Georgia," by Richard Malcolm Johnston; price $1.50.

E. R. Herrick & Co., New York.

"Beautiful Women of the Poets," selected and arranged by Beatrice Sturges.

MARY BRENT READ.

TWO SESSIONS OF COUNCIL.

The Old Goes Out and the New Goes in Tomorrow.

The old city council will meet for the last time tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several matters of importance will come up, and the session promises to be an unusually interesting one.

At 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night the new council will convene for the first time and the new members will be sworn in. Mr. Hubert L. Culberson will be elected on the hospital board to succeed Mr. Sam Inman, resigned, and the body may decide to call the election on water bonds at an early date.

The main feature of the evening session will be the reading of Mayor Collier's report. The document was finished yesterday afternoon and contains many interesting statistics and recommendations.

Large crowds will no doubt be present at both sessions.

MABRY'S CAPTURE CAUSED JOY.

Atlanta Express People Delighted at the Catch.

Great rejoicing prevailed in the office of the Southern Express Company yesterday when it was announced that Mabry had been captured. The news came with the following telegram from M. J. O'Brien, general manager of the express company:

"W. W. Hulbert, Atlanta, Superintendent Southern Express Company—Mabry captured near Savannah. Money recovered.

"M. J. O'BRIEN, G. M."

This caused a general feeling of pleasure here, for all of the employees of the express company take a personal interest in a case where a man defaults with money belonging to the company. On the part of the expressmen here Superintendent Hulbert sent the following telegram to Mr. O'Brien:

"M. J. O'Brien, General Manager, Brunswick, Ga.—We congratulate you on the capture of Mabry and recovery of money. It is glorious.

"W. W. HULBERT, Supt."

Birth

used to be an occasion of dread, terror and pain. To-day it is an event which women no longer look forward to with apprehension.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

has worked this great change for the better. It has caused women all over the world to rise up and call it blessed.

MOTHERS' FRIEND is to be used externally. If used six or seven months before confinement, it takes the expectant mother through it all without sickness or discomfort. At the critical hour there is little pain, and the ordeal is of short duration.

Don't take medicines internally. They are dangerous. **Mother's Friend** is the only thing in the world that is safe and sure.

Sold at drug stores for $1.00 a bottle. A free book, full of pictures, will be sent to any married woman on request.



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FOR GOOD COOKERY USE LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract OF BEEF.

A pure concentrated essence of the finest beef, its use in the preparation of gravies, soups, sauces, meat pies and all savoury dishes, imparts to them the essential features of good cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility. Nothing can take its place.

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THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to The Constitution. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1898.

THE YOUNG KLONDIKERS:

Two Brave Boys Who Went to the Gold Fields and Got Rich.

By Edward S. Ellis

CHAPTER IX.

Into British Territory.

All hurled to the side of Roswell, who was pointing to a place a short distance from the raft.

It was the body of a man that they saw floating face upward. His clothing was good and the white features, partly hidden by a black beard, must have been pleasing in life. The feet and hands, dangling at the sides, were so low in the water that only when stirred by the waves did they show, but the face rose and fell, sometimes above and never more than a few inches below, so that it was in view all the time.

The group silently viewed the scene. The body drifted nearer and nearer and faintly touched the edge of the raft, as the wind carried it past. Then it continued dipping and gradually floated away in the gathering gloom.

"We ought to give it burial," said Frank to Jeff, who shook his head.

"What's the use? We might tow it ashore, dig up a foot of the frozen earth and set a wooden cross or heap of stones to mark the grave, but the lake is as good a burial place as it could have."

"I wonder who he could have been," said Roswell, thoughtfully; "some man no doubt who has come from his home in the states, thousands of miles away, and started to search for gold; he may have left wife and children behind, who will look longingly for his coming, but will never see his face again."

"The world is full of such sad things," observed Tim McCabe, impressed like all with the melancholy incident, and then he expressed the thought that was in the mind of each: "There be five of us; will we all see home again?"

There was no reply. Hardman had not spoken, and, as if the occasion was too oppressive, he sauntered to another part of the raft, while the rest gradually separated, each grave and saddened by what he had witnessed.

It is well for us to turn aside from the hurly-burly of life and reflect upon the solemn fact of the inevitable end that awaits us all.

But the long afternoon was drawing to a close, and the question to be considered was whether the raft should be allowed to drift or land, or they should continue forward, despite a certain degree of danger during the darkness. All were eager to improve the time, and Jeff, as the head of the expedition, said they would keep at it, at least for a while longer.

"As far as I can tell," he said, "there's no danger of running into anything that'll wreck us, and we must use our sail while we can. Besides," he added, after testing it, "the water is so deep that we can't reach bottom, and there isn't much chance to help ourselves."

The wind which swept over the raft had risen almost to a gale, and brought with it a few skurrying flakes of snow. There was a perceptible fall in the temperature, and the chilly, penetrating air caused all to shiver, despite their thick clothing.

Finally night closed in and the raft was still drifting, the wind carrying it four or five miles an hour. The night was so short that the hope was general that the straightforward progress would continue until sunrise, though Tim, who was better acquainted with the region, expressed the belief that a storm of several days' duration had set in.

Since there was nothing to do the men and boys disposed of themselves as comfortably as possible on the lee side of the raft, beyond reach of the waves, though the spray now and then dashed against their rubber blankets which each had wrapped about his shoulders and body. After a time Jeff took his station at the bow, though an almost imperceptible change of wind caused the structure to drift partly sideways.

Roswell and Frank, who were seated back to back and in an easy attitude, had sunk into a doze, when both were startled by a bump, which swung them partly over. They straightened up and looked around in the gloom, wondering what it meant.

"We've struck shore," called Jeff, who was the only one on watch; "the voyage is over for the time."

There was hurrying to and fro, as all perceived that he had spoken the truth. The corner of the raft had impinged against some ice that was piled on the beach. The gloom was too deep for any one to see more than a few rods, so that Tim who had traversed the sheet of water before, was unable to guess where they were.

"Provided we've come over a straight coarse," said the Irishman, "we can't be far from from the fut of the lake."

"We'll know in the morning, which can't be far off," replied Jeff; "we'll make ourselves as comfortable as we can until then."

Despite the wind, they managed to light several matches and examine their watches. To their surprise the night was nearly gone, and it was decided not to attempt to put up their tent until daylight. Accordingly, they huddled together and spent the remaining hour of gloom in anything but comfort.

At the earliest streakings of light all were astir. Springing from the ground, Tim McCabe hurriedly walked a short way to the northward. The others had risen to their feet and were watching him. As the gray light rapidly overspread the scene, they saw the lake, still tossing with whitecaps, stretching to the south and west with the shore faintly visible. On the east north, south and west towered the snow-capped mountains, with Mount Lotne and other peaks piercing the very clouds. The sun was still hidden, with the air damp, cold and penetrating.

Tim McCabe was seen to stand motionless for some minutes, when he slowly turned about on his heels and attentively studied the landmarks. Then he suddenly flung his cap high in air, and, catching it as it came down, began dancing a jig with furious vigor. He acted as if he had bidden goodby to his senses.

"Whoop! hurrah!" he shouted, as he



"WE'RE AT THE FOOT O' THE LAKE," SHOUTED TIM.

replaced his cap and hurried to his friends; "we're at the fut of the lake!"

Such was the fact. A steamer guided by pilot and compass could not have come more directly to the termination of the sheet of water. Tim had cause for rejoicing and all congratulated themselves upon their good fortune.

"There's only one bad thing about the same," he added more seriously.

"What's that?" asked Jeff.

"We're no longer in the United States."

"That's the fact," said Hardman, "We are in British Columbia."

After all, this was a small matter. Inasmuch as the signs indicated a severe storm, it was decided to stay where they were until its chief fury was spent. The snow was shoveled aside to allow them to reach the frozen earth, into which the stakes were securely driven and the tent set up with the stove in position.

Beyond Chilkoot pass, plenty of timber is to be found, consisting of pine, a few spruce, cottonwood and birch. Thus far not the first sign of game had been seen. The whole country after leaving Dyea is mountainous.

Most of the goods were left on the raft, where they were protected by the rubber sheathing and the secure manner in which they were packed and bound.

Now followed three dreary days of waiting, during which the gale that swept across the lake was burdened with snow and sleet that cut the face like fine needles. Rarely did any one venture more than a few rods from the tent, and he was always in haste to return. It was necessary now and then to cut wood, for a fire was maintained in the stove, the smoke of which was sometimes driven back and almost smothered the shivering travelers.

Finally the longed-for lull in the storm came and the voyage was renewed. The trip through Caribou Crossing was made without mishap, the distance being about four miles, when they entered Marsh lake, often known as Mud lake, though no apparent cause exists for the title. No difficulty was experienced in making their way for the twenty-four miles of length, at the end of which they debouched into Lynx river, where twenty-seven more miles were passed without incident or trouble worth recording.

"We're doing well," observed Tim McCabe, when the raft with its load and party of gold seekers reached the end of Lynx river, "but be the same token we're drawing night the worst part of the voyage, and we'll be lucky if we get through the same without a mishap."

"What have we ahead?" asked Jeff.

"Miles canyon; it's a little more than half a mile long, and if this raft isn't as strong as it should be it'll be torn to pieces."

Fortunately Jeff had given attention from the first to the stability of the structure upon which everything depended. He was continually examining it from stem to stern, and, where there was a suspicion of the necessity, he drove nails and strengthened the craft in every way possible.

The sail was used whenever possible, but since they were really among the network of lakes which form the headwaters of the Yukon, the current carried them steadily toward their destination, and there were hours when they scarcely lifted their hands except to keep the raft in proper position by means of the poles. The weather grew steadily milder, for summer was approaching. The snow and ice rapidly melted, and now and then, when the sun shone the thick clothing felt uncomfortable during the middle of the day. Our friends were in advance of the great multitude that were pushing toward the Klondike from the south, from Canada and to St. Michael's, whence they would start on the two-thousand-mile climb of the Yukon, as soon as it shook off its icy bonds.

It was impossible that the party should not view with solicitude their entrance into Miles canyon, though Tim assured his friends that much more dangerous rapids would remain to be passed. The canyon is five-eighths of a mile long, with an angry and swift current. Although the raft was tossed about like a cockle shell, it went through without injury and none of the goods was displaced or harmed.

Following this came the severest kind of work. For three miles it seemed as if the river could be no worse and the raft must be wrenched asunder. The current was not only very swift, but the channel was filled with rocks. Each man grasped one of the strong poles with which the craft was provided, and wrought with might and main to steer clear of the treacherous masses of stone which thrust up their heads everywhere. There were many narrow escapes, and despite the utmost they could do, the raft struck repeatedly. Sometimes it was a bump and sheer to one side so suddenly that the party were almost knocked off their feet. Once, owing to unintentional contrary work the raft banged against the head of a rock and stood still. While the men were desperately plying their poles the current slewed the craft around and the voyage was resumed.

"Look out!" shouted Jeff; "there's another rock right ahead!"

Unfortunately it was just below the surface and there were so many ripples and eddies in the current that neither Tim nor Hardman was sure of its exact location, but taking their cue from the leader they pushed with all their strength to clear the obstruction.

They failed and the flinty head swept directly under the logs and gouged its course for the entire length of the craft. All felt the jar and those who could look beneath the upped deck saw the lower timber rise from the impact, which was so severe that when the raft at last swung free it was barely moving, but, like a wounded horse, it shook itself clear and the next moment was plunging forward as impetuously as ever. The fears of the party were intensified by sight of wreckage along the banks, proving that more than one of their predecessors had come to grief in trying to make the passage.

While all were on edge with the danger, however, they found themselves at the end of the perilous passage and floating in comparatively smooth water again. Men and boys drew sighs of relief, the former mopping their perspiring brows and looking their mutual congratulations.

"The fun is only just begun," said Tim McCabe; "we had matters purty lively fur a time, but they'll soon be a good deal livelier."

"What is next due?" asked Frank.

"I belave," said Tim, "that some folks spake of death as riding on a pale horse, don't they."

"Yes."

"That must be the raison they call the nixt plisure thramp White Horse canyon, White Horse rapids."

"Where are they?"

"But a little way ahid; many men have been drowned in thrying to sail through the same and him as doesn't know how to swim in a whirlpool hasn't any business to try."

"What, then, do you mean to do?"

"Try it," was the imperturbable response.

Such talk was not calculated to cheer the listeners, but knowing the Irishman as they did, they accepted his statement with less credibility than they should have done, for he had by no means overrated the peril in their front. Jeff made another examination of the raft while he had the opportunity and strengthened it in every possible way. He was pleased that it stood the test so well, though it had been severely wrenched, and when it crawled over the sunken rock it narrowly missed being torn asunder. The fastenings of the goods were examined and everything prepared so far as it could be done for the crucial trial at hand.

The party were seated in various positions about the raft, looking anxiously ahead when Tim pointed a little way in advance with the question:

"Do ye ail obsarve that?"

He indicated a high bank of sand on the right which had been cut out by the erosion of the violent current. Near by some philanthropist had put up a sign, "Keap a Good Lookout."

"You have learned what other people think of the same," he added; "there's been more than twenty men drowned in there."

"Because they could not swim?" asked Frank.

"'Cause the best swimmer in the world can't swim in there; you and meslif, boys, will soon be on the same futting, for the raison that we won't have any futting at all."

"How long is the canyon?"

"Not quite a half mile; Miles canyon that we've just passed through is like a duck-pond alongside the rapids in front of us."

"Can a boat go through?"

"The thing has been done, but only about one in fifty that starts into them rapids ever raiches the outlet, excipt in bits the size of yer hand."

Frank and Roswell looked at each other in consternation. Was it possible that Jeff would allow the criminal recklessness Tim contemplated? Where the chances were so overwhelmingly against success, it was throwing away their lives to trust themselves to the fearful rapids that had already caused so many deaths.

"If you want to try it," said Roswell, excitedly, "you may do so, but neither Frank nor I will; put us ashore!"

He addressed himself to Jeff, who was seated on the edge of the upper deck, calmly smoking his pipe. He did not look around nor seem to hear the appeal.

"Never mind," interposed Frank; "if they are willing, we are not the ones to back out; I know of no law that prevents a man making a fool of himself."

"Very well," replied his cousin, more composedly, "I am ready."

(To Be Continued.)

Bertha Donelson, Sioux City, Ia.—Dear Junior: Winter has begun here and we had our first snow between the 21st and 22d. I will tell you about this part of Iowa. We live in Woodbury county and Sioux City is the county seat and largest city. Five and six years ago Sioux City was among the largest towns in Iowa, but when the hard times came banks and stores failed, the people could get no work and they began to move away, many going "down south." This fall, in October, they had a carnival in the city and great crowds of people were there every day. It lasted a week. We live in the country, about nine miles from Sioux City and five from the small town of Leeds. The surface of the country is hilly and the climate is very hot in summer and cold in winter. I think country life is all right, only where you live one and two miles apart is is rather lonely sometimes. The boys seemed to think themselves superior to the girls, but the girls seem to write more letters for The Junior than the boys do. Patty Malone, write again. Ellie Walker, I think you are right, and if the girls refused to marry men who drank, chewed or smoked, less of them would do it. I think Jake's mother understood him when she thought putting him to bed would be the worst punishment for him—it would be that for most healthy boys. Don't you think Mr. Budge was a smart man? I would like to correspond with a girl from Marengo county, Alabama, or from northern Alabama, and would like to know where in Alabama the fever has been and where it has never been.

How They Bought Presents.

By "Dem."

The warm fire glow filled the room with a soft, pleasing light, but the two girls who were enjoying this comfort did not seem at all in harmony with their surroundings.

Grace, the elder, might have been sitting in a cold attic, judging from her face. Her brow wore a troubled frown and her eyes, as she gazed out of the window, seemed to say, "What shall we do?"

Janet, Grace's sister, was seated by the table counting money. A glance at her face told the old story. Christmas presents were to be bought and the sum did not begin to buy them.

"Well," said Grace, as she drew her chair nearer to the fire, "how much is there?"

"Five dollars exactly," was the reply, as the money jingled in the box.

The sisters sat gazing into the fire while their minds pictured numerous gifts that they would like to be the givers of to those whom they loved.

Grace awoke herself from her dreaming, and rising walked to the closet to get their gowns. It was late. They had spent the evening talking over the pleasures of past holidays and saying, if they were mothers, how and what they would let their children do on Christmas. They were both of the opinion of letting them do whatever they wanted to do without any restrictions.

They had evaded the now all-absorbing problem—how they were going to get what they wanted without the money to cover the expense.

"Perhaps we'll dream an answer to this troublesome question; it is harder than an example in cube root."

"Oh, pshaw! Janet, if I were to dream I had a million dollars, I would have but five. It's all well enough to laugh, but it worries me."

"What," asked Janet, "this thing of getting something without anything to get it with?"

"Yes, it is provoking, and the long and the short of it is that if we get the working basket for mamma, 'little men' and 'little women,' for Rob and Joy we cannot get papa's cigars, that's all."

"Yes, that's all, Gracie," came the sleepy reply, but "Gracie" was not satisfied with "that's all." She lay awake long after her sister was asleep, trying to plan some way out of their strait, but it was useless, and she awoke in the morning as troubled as ever.

"Janet, Janet," called Grace as she fastened her shoe, "you had better get up or the sun will beat you, and we've got lots to do."

"Did you dream the answer?" she asked a few moments later, as they combed their hair.

"No, have you thought it out?" with a decided emphasis on the thought.

"Not exactly, but what do you say to my running down before breakfast and asking 'Cuba' what a box of cigars cost?"

"There is no need in that; they cost $2.50," replied Janet.

"They may cost more or they may cost less; you just think, Janet; you don't know," said grace as she put on her fascinator.

"Are you going?" called Janet, as her sister closed the door with a goodby. "If you are, you need not expect me to clean up the room 'till you get back. I am going to finish those ties."

"All right," came the reply as the gate clicked behind Grace.

She walked rapidly, and as she turned the corner she caught sight of Mr. Hasina, the Cuban, who had one of the finest cigar stands in the city. He was just turning the opposite corner, so she had to run to catch up with him. It was the gentleman whom, in speaking to her sister, she had called "Cuba."

The girls so nicknamed him on account of his locks, and that being his country.

"How do you do, my little friend?" exclaimed the Cuban as the young girl caught up with him.

"How do you do, Mr. Hasina?" she answered.

The Cuban had made the acquaintance of the sisters one Sunday morning in the park, when he stopped them to ask if Grace was from Cuba, thinking she might be on account of her resemblance to the maidens of his country.

A pleasant but sad smile crossed his face as he looked at the girl by his side. Her appearance brought vividly before him a vision of the girls of his own country, whom he was homesick to see.

Grace dressed in a very becoming dark red costume trimmed in black would not have been a bad imitation of the Cuban girl. Her run and the cold air had brought a dark, brilliant color to her clear, olive complexion, her dark brown eyes were matched in beauty by her full, red lips and wealth of hair which was almost black, while the crimson fascinator she wore seemed to complete the picture of a Cuban maiden.

"What brings you out so early my little friend?" questioned Mr. Hasina.

Grace hesitated a moment before replying, but finally said: "I was just going down to your place of business to ask the price of a box of good cigars. Janet and I want to give papa a box Christmas."

"If that's all you are going down for I can save you your time, which I expect is very valuable to you at this time. A box of good cigars will cost you from $2.50 to $5. Or, perhaps," added the Cuban, "you might like to buy the $10 kind."

"Of course I would like to get the best, but I cannot even get the $2.50 kind."

Her voice was full of disappointment and her troubled, distressed expression seemed to touch Mr. Hasina, who, after seating himself on a bench to wait for the car, called the little girl to him, saying: "Come here and tell me about it."

"Oh, there's nothing to tell," said Gracie, "except, if we get the things that we want to for mamma, Rob and Joy, we cannot get the cigars for papa, because we have not got enough money."

"Let me think, let me think," mused the Cuban. "Ah, I have it," he exclaimed a few moments later.

"What?" asked Grace eagerly.

"It's this," replied Mr. Hasina, smiling at his little friend. "If you and your sister Janet will go out in the woods this evening and get me some leaves and vines to brighten my stand with, I will see what I can do for you in the way of a box of cigars. What say you?"

"Of course we will do it but we won't want you to give us the cigars. It won't be worth it."

"Oh, yes, it will. You want the cigars, I want the leaves, so we just exchange. Have them ready for me in the morning," he added as he stepped on the car.

Grace, with a happy nod, smiled goodby and called as the car started: "All right, we will; thank you. Goodby."

A few moments later, as she entered the room, she found Janet sewing.

"How are you getting on?" she asked.

"That's not the question," answered Janet. "It's how did you get on? Now, Grace, you need not smile and try to tease by making me ask questions, but do tell me."

"All right. I met Cuba down on the next block and just asked him the price. He said a box of good cigars would cost from $2.50 to $5."

"Then your walk was all for nothing," sighed Janet.

"Now, Janet, you need not sigh before I finish."

"Well, go on."

"Then I told him that we had intended giving papa a box, but could not get them, for we did not have the money, and then Mr. Hasina said that if we would go out in the woods and get him some leaves and vines he would see about the cigars."

"Oh, wasn't that kind. I always told you he was a gentleman!" cried Janet.

"I said so, too, Janet!"

"Well, let's to work!" exclaimed both of them, laughing merrily, and away they went, busy here and there until half-past 1 o'clock that evening. Then they started out in their trip.

"Let's stop by old Aunt Sue's and get the clothes basket," said Grace.

"Very well, and we can pay Jim to go along with us and climb the trees; he will save us lots of trouble."

"Come along here, Jim, and bring the basket," cried Janet a few moments later, as they left Aunt Sue's house and started for a forest several hundred yards away. Grace steered the way through an old path, and they at last reached the woods, which were anything but attractive.

The oak, dogwood and sweet gum had shaken off their once pretty robes and the bright colors now faded and shrivelled had fallen to the ground. But even in their death they were not useless, as they formed a dull coverlet, underneath which slept the frail plants, cherished and protected by its warmth and shelter, from which, in the springtime, through its decadence, they received their nourishment and showed their gratitude by the sweet spring flowers, in whose brought colors lived again the dead dried leaves. And the trees, as Janet said, "Looked like they might be posing for a French art class."

"Dear, dear me, yes, Janet, it doesn't look very attractive; but 'all's well that ends well.'"

"Yes, Janet, and as the end has not come, we can still hope. Let's go further into the forest."

On they went, scraping their feet through the beds of leaves, leaving a trail behind them.

"Looks like luck's against us, Janet."

"Yes," answered Janet, laughing, "the artists and posers seem to be of one mind."

"Perhaps we'll find a head draped after while. Suppose you dream a while, Janet, and you may dream a lucky way."

"Never mind, Grace, I don't care to freeze to death. You had better exercise some of those wonderful thinking facilities of yours, and the thought of such excellent parentage will no doubt be helpful to us. You know that—"

"Hush that rattling tongue of yours and listen to the words of your superior. Thought has made his appearance and bids us climb our hill, as we are now to it, and on the other side, that being the southern side, he says we will very likely find traces of autumn still resisting its winter enemies, which are fast making more posers."

So up they trudged until the reached the top, from which the view below was anything but encouraging. The sloping hillside was covered with tall, gaunt trees, from which the leaves had all fallen except a few dried ones, which rattled in the December wind now moaning a sorrowful chant, which reminds one of Father Ryan's doleful poem, "After Death," in which he says:

"What were my thoughts?
I had but one regret,
I was doomed to live and linger yet
In this dark valley where the
Stream of tears flow, and in flowing
Deepen through the years.
My lips spake not, my eyes were
Strangely dim, yet through my heart
There moved a soundless hymn of
Many chords and notes, which
Transcended as the summer breeze,
Mystically through the forest floats,
Transcends to reach immortal
Music notes. A chant of victory,
A song of bliss, wedded to words,
It might have been like this."

But Grace and Janet were not to be discouraged. With a happy laugh, they raced down the hill, stopping at the bottom to get their breath, then on with their run, until they stopped suddenly crying gleefully, "Come along, Jim, and bring the basket! We've found a holly bush and a cedar tree! Hurry up!

"Janet, I'll gather the holly while you get the cedar. Here, Jim, you see if you can't find some mistletoe," exclaimed Grace excitedly.

"Yes, ma'm," answered Jim, as he began to climb a tree. His well trained eye had already discovered the white berries, but just as he was about to get them he slided down the tree exclaiming:

"Law, miss, look yonder!"

Janet and Grace both turned and looked to where the boy was climbing a small tree, on the top of which hung some lovely red berries and beautiful colored leaves. While he broke the branches off the girls stood below watching him anxiously and cautioning him every moment. Then while he got the mistletoe, Janet and Grace fixed the basket, which they handed to Jim, who put it on his flat head as they started off.

The girls' hearts were as happy as the basket was full.

"Here, Jim," said Grace, handing him a ten-cent piece, "we are ever so much obliged, and if you will come around Christmas we'll give you as much as you can eat."

Jim's face broadened into a smile as he said: "I'll sho' be thar."

When the girls reached home they stored the basket under the steps and went into the house. That night, after Grace had folded away the last of the dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs and Janet had laid away six lovely white, blue and pink silk ties, all for Rob and Joy, they both got out some lovely colored tissue paper, which they cut into small pieces. Then they rolled, curled, crimped and arranged the bits of paper into various odd shapes, which, when completed, were most pleasing to their tastes.

"See," said Janet, holding up a hand full of lovely white lilies mixed with dark red poppies and a bright daisy or two.

"Those are awfully pretty, Janet, but look here," and Grace held up three beautiful chrysanthemums—one red, one yellow and one white.

"All those are lovely. Let's make the star now. Grace, you cut the shape while I put these away."

"Well, here it is already cut; get the paper, Janet."

Several moments later the bright star lay among the flowers, which the girls declared were exquisite.

"Hush talking, Grace," said Janet half an hour after they had got in bed. "We've got lots to do tomorrow and remember next day is Christmas."

"All right, Janet; just let me have one more look at those flowers," Grace replied, as she struck a match and took a last look.

In a few moments they were fast asleep and awoke several hours later as the day was just breaking.

"Shall we wait till the fire's built or get up now, Janet?" asked Grace as she drew the cover closer.

"Get up now. I'll beat you dressing," said Janet, springing out of bed.

"My, but it's cold, Janet. Run tell Jake to build the fire while I comb my hair."

"Here he is, now. Come, let's see if our basket is all right."

"Yes, it is O. K.," said Grace, drawing it forth.

"Aren't these pretty?" exclaimed Janet, holding up some of the green leaves and bright, red berries.

"Yes, but we ought to have some other red besides the berries," answered Grace, then added, "you know Cubans like red, and it is so brightening. I wish we had some red oak leaves; they are beautiful, but are all gone by now."

"Come," said Janet, running around the corner. "Let's go look in the lot. We may find some."

"No, we won't," said Grace, adding a few moments later as they gazed at the grand old oak which stood out forlorn and gaunt against the cold, gray sky: "I told you so. All the leaves are not only dead, but fallen by this time."

"I beg to differ from you," answered Janet, as she turned and saw Jim's black face shining out from an armful of dark red oak leaves.

"Jim, you are like a fairy. How pretty they are, and just what we want. What made you bring them?"

"I thought you might like them," chuckled the negro, "and I thought you might have some of those eatings for me. I smell something mighty good."

Grace laughed and said: "Come along and get warm. Here, Sarah, give Jim all he wants to eat, and more, too."

They left the negro in ecstasies while they carried the basket and leaves into their room, where they fixed the flowers just ready to give Mr. Hasina.

The girls were delighted when, a few minutes later, they stood upon the poren exchanging pleasant morning greetings and exclaiming in great joy: "See, we got them, but we certainly did have a time."

"Aren't they just beautiful?" and Janet held out a branch of dark colored leaves and fresh, green vines, while Grace displayed the bright flowers of paper explaining: "We made them last night. They will improve your decoration a great deal. See how pretty they look among the vines and leaves. The dark green is brightened by the red, yellow and white. Be sure you arrange them so," and Grace finished by holding up against the wall a graceful spray of fresh green vines with several of the soft colored flowers nestling amidst its foliage.

The sun had just risen to give the last touch to the beautiful group who made a bright picture against the dull sky as the morning rays fell upon the three happy faces.

The Cuban stood with hat off watching with a happy expression the two young girls as they cheerfully fixed and suggested to him how he should arrange the flowers to the best advantage.

"Don't forget," said Grace, holding up the vines and flowers, "to place these around the mirror where they will reflect their beauty."

"Thank you, my little friend, I will remember. It is a charming thing to reflect the beautiful and these," he added, taking the basket, "are certainly worth reflecting. "I hadn't any idea you would be so successful. You must call by this evening and see if I have profited by your instruction, and then you can get the cigars. I did not bring them this morning, because I was not sure you would be able to get these, and knew you would not take the box unless you had." And with that the Cuban gave them a pleasant nod and said, "Goodby, my little friends. I'm in a hurry and must be going, as this is a busy day. Be sure you call."

"Oh, we will, we will!" exclaimed the two girls, as they said goodby.

So busy were they all day that when mamma called to them to dress, that there father would soon come for them, they could not believe it was time.

Two hours later, when they had purchased all their presents, except one, and when that one was troubling their brains a great deal, why papa made it all right by saying, "Come, girls, let's go up by Hasina's. I want you to see how beautifully he has decorated his stand."

A quick, relieved expression crossed their faces as they glanced at each other comprehensively and exclaimed with great eagerness:

"Oh, please do! We would love to see it."

"Well, here we are. Good evening, Mr. Hasina, may I leave my little girls here a few moments while I step around the corner?"

"Why, certainly."

"Here, Grace, you and Janet need not go inside. Just stand here near the door, where he can keep an eye on you. Now goodby. I'll be back in a moment," and so saying their father left them.

Grace and Janet were surprised that Mr. Hasina did not speak to them at once.

"He's busy," explained Grace. "He'll be sure to see us in a moment."

"But if he don't hurry," answered Janet, "papa will be back. I hope he will give us a good box. Those leaves and flowers were worth it. See how pretty his place looks."

"Of course he will give us a good box. He is looking this way now."

"How do you do, my little friends?" remarked the Cuban, advancing and holding out his hand; "I'm glad to see you down. How do you think it looks?" he asked, turning to the decoration.

"It is lovely," added Janet, and then both said: "Don't you think so?"

"Yes, thanks to you, my little friends," he answered, smiling as he handed them each a box of nice cigars, and added as he saw Grace's surprise and objection. "Oh, yes; I know it was to have been but one box, but the leaves and all were worth more."

"But, Mr. Hasina," answered Grace, holding her box toward him. "We really can't accept but one box. You have been too kind already. Please take it back."

"No, indeed, my little friend, keep it and feel assured you have more than paid for it, for the foliage you got me was rare, and has not only served the purpose for which I wanted it, but has given me a great deal of pleasure. No, my dears, keep the cigars and welcome, and may you have a delightful Christmas," he said heartily as he turned to greet a friend.

"Thank you very much," they replied just as their father stepped up.

"Come, girls. Thanks, Mr. Hasina."

The all boarded the car and said goodnight.

Grace and Janet were tired and overslept themselves the next morning.

a "Christmas gift! Christmas gift, girls!" cried papa as he poked his head in at the door half an hour after the sun had risen.

"Of all mornings, that we should have been up early," said Grace, as they hurriedly dressed themselves, "we are up late."

"You had better hush talking," said Janet, "or you won't be ready for breakfast.

"Come girlies," called papa from the dining room.

"All right, we are coming," they called, as Janet lead the way, carrying the work basket and books, and Grace came behind with the two boxes which she left in the hall.

Mamma was delighted with her present, and Rob and Joy, those two little inquisitive persons, as soon as they learned what they got, wanted to known where papa's present was.

"Papa don't get presents," said their father.

"This one does," said two voices at his elbows, as they proudly placed before him the two boxes.

"Well, well," said papa, "these are fine. I feel as happy as I did years ago when Santa Claus remembered me when I was a good boy. Sit down and tell us about it."

Then the two told the story together, ending by saying "we would love to give him something."

They had no more than concluded when the bell rang and Jake came in with a handsome box of candy for Grace and Janet from Mr. Hasina.

They gathered a lovely bouquet of the choicest flowers from the hothouse and sent them to him, with many thanks and best wishes.

"I am glad we sent them," said Grace, as she sat before the fire eating chocolate drops.

And Janet was, of the same opinion, though she knew her toilet that night at the party would not look half so pretty without the flowers as it would with them.

But this had no effect on her, for in the hearts of both girls generosity reigned over vanity and selfishness rarely ever made his appearance.

Susie Nunn, Tanyard, Va.—Dear Junior: I will not take a subject but will write about my home. I live away over here in the woods among "the old Virginia hills." In the southern part of the state, about two and one-half miles from here is the great Phospho Lithia Springs, a noted summer resort, which is a lovely place. The Norfolk and Western railroad runs in a few steps of the springs. The county in which I live was named for Patrick Henry, one of Virginia's greatest and best men. His old home is in this county. We do not raise cotton here, as in the southland, but tobacco, corn, wheat and various kinds of vegetables. I should love to live in the south, but do not think I would like to pick cotton. We have a new school building and two splendid teachers. Would like to correspond with girls about my age, which is fourteen.

THE CONSTITUTOIN, JR.

INTELLIGENT GEESE.

How a New England Gander Attended a School Institute.

It must have been in the 40s that my great uncle, Charles N——, was graduated from college and began to teach school. Communication was not so rapid then as now, and the exchange of ideas was accomplished with more difficulty. The country was not overrun with teachers' manuals and guides, and there were few educational works. It was only by gathering together and exchanging ideas that teachers were able to progress. To facilitate this several would in the summer time travel from place to place, holding what they called "institutes," to which all who taught in the neighboring country would flock to receive or disseminate new ideas, and to discuss methods of study.

My uncle and a friend of his had started on a tour of this kind, and on Saturday arrived at a town where they were to hold an "institute" the following Monday.

Sunday afternoon they took a stroll in the outskirts of the town, on the banks of a stream, and were engaged in deep conversation when my uncle's friend espied a flock of geese approaching in a solemn procession. Moved by a sudden impulse, he took off his hat, made a low bow and, addressing the geese, said: "Allow me to introduce to you my friend, Mr. N——, who will hold an institute in this town tomorrow. I cordially invite you to be present." The geese appeared to listen attentively to the young man's words, and when he had finished they waddled gravely away.

The incident passed quickly from their minds, the next afternoon arrived and the friends repaired to the church where they were to expound their educational views to those who were assembled for instruction and profit. The day was beautiful and sunshiny and everything beamed propitiously on my uncle as he arose from his seat behind the pulpit to address the dignified gathering.

Hardly had he opened his mouth to speak when something in the wide-opened door attracted his attention. There stood the old gander, leader of the flock they had seen the day before, and behind him were all the geese! Having completed his survey, to my uncle's horror and chagrin, he waddled slowly up the middle aisle, followed by the rest.

Was ever a young man in a more painfully embarrassing situation? At this moment he received a tug on his coat tail and plainly heard the partially suppressed amusement of his friend and the whispered exclamation, "They've come!"

My uncle grew redder and hotter as the geese approached in front and the tugs on his coat tail continued behind. He could only stutter and stammer, each moment becoming more painfully aware of the awkwardness of his position.

At last, with the timely assistance of the congregation, the unwelcome intruders were expelled amid quackings, confusion and uproar.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the fount of my uncle's eloquence was choked for the time being, and consequently his disquisition on the education of the young was not as edifying as it might have been under ordinary circumstances.

This did not end the matter, however. My uncle's friend for many years after, at every dinner when he was called upon for a speech, managed to recount this incident. If my uncle was there it only added to the general enjoyment.

Tiring of this in the course of years, Uncle Charles once arose, after his friend had related the story, and said:

"There was one point to which sufficient attention has not been called, namely, why did the geese understand so perfectly all that my friend said?"

Butterflies as Roommates.

A young woman who lives in a New England town has had a unique experience with butterflies. She happened to be in the garden on a warm day in the fall, and noticed a brown butterfly fluttering about, rather languidly, among the few remaining flowers.

She caught it without much trouble and carried it to her room, where the windows were screened, and let it loose. The little insect accepted the situation, and conducted herself as if quite at home. The substantial New England name of Maria Silsbee was bestowed upon it—though not eminently appropriate. Maria's food and drink were placed on the window sill, and consisted of a lump of sugar moistened by a drop of water, and she partook of this by unfurling her long spiral trunk, which resembled the hairspring of a watch, and inserting the end in the sugar.

Maria was not fated to live in solitude. One day there appeared in the room another butterfly of similar appearance, but more sprightly in behavior. No one could account for its being there, unless the maid had left the screen up for a few moments while making up the room. The stranger was named Jonathan Matthews. He was far more venturesome than Maria, and of not so docile a temperament. But he was never seen to eat. Possibly a false feeling of pride or diffidence restrained him from doing so in any one's presence.

The fame of this young woman's two companions spread abroad, and visitors to her room were frequent. This did not seem to ruffle the equanimity of either. At last Maria, indifferent to the joys of a worldly existence, settled down in a comfortable corner, and remained there, to all appearances a corpse. She had decided to hibernate—and hibernate she did for several months. Jonathan, on the contrary, was very active. Thus they remained for most of the winter.

One day Maria awoke, but in the words of Hamlet—"to die—to sleep—to stay."

When the days became warmer and the spring flowers appeared, in evidence that there was again honey in the land for vagrant butterflies, the screen was pushed up, and the solitary Jonathan flew joyously forth. He has never been seen since.

Ring in the Bread.

The Czar Nicholas, who died in 1855, was one sovereign who made a love match. He courted Princess Charlotte of Prussia, the eldest daughter of Frederick William III, when he was a grand duke, and not the heir expectant to the Russian crown.

The princess, when it was considered that her education was completed, received from her old governess a small antique ring, and at once began to wear it habitually. About a year after the gift was made Grand Duke Nicholas came to visit at her father's court. He fell in love with her, and, with characteristic impetuosity and firmness, he then and there determined she should be his wife. One day as he sat by her at dinner he spoke to her of his approaching departure, and then declared it depended on her whether or not he prolonged his stay in Berlin.

"And what can I do to influence you?" said the royal young lady smiling, just as any other young lady would in like case.

"You must not refuse to receive my addresses." So spoke the lover, without any beating about the bush.

"You ask much," was the coy answer.

"I ask more than that. Give me some encouragement in my efforts to please you."

"Ah, that is still more difficult," said Princess Charlotte. "The moment is ill-chosen."

But the Grand Duke Nicholas was not easily put off; if he did not win a fair lady it should not be because his heart was faint. "I beg," said he, "that your royal highness give me a sign that I'm not totally indifferent to you. There is a little ring on your finger. To possess that would make me happy. I beg you give me that ring!"

"What, give a ring at a dinner table! Before all these people?"

"Let me see—press it into that piece of bread and give it to me."

Gallant persistence had its reward—press it into the bread and give it to him she did. And now comes an odd touch in the story; the lover examined the ring with an attention the princess had never given it, and he found what she had never seen—an inscription on the inner side in French, and that inscription ran: "L'Imperatrice de la Rossie." The princess had been wearing something that looked like a prophecy, but she became a wife and a mother before she was an empress. The Emperor Nicholas wore the little ring on a chain about his neck as long as he lived.

Daisy Nicholson, Anniedelle, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live in sight of Coosa river and about a quarter of a mile from Anniedelle. I like country life better than city life Papa takes The Constitution and I think it a good paper. I have a piano and can play very well. I pity the boys and girls that live in town. Country boys and girls can roam the fields and woods and gather flowers. I have a pet chicken; its name is Will Gloyier. How many of the cousins like to pick cotton? I picked a bale this fall. I would like correspondents. My age is fifteen. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Kate Garrett, Ridgeway, Va. —Dear Junior: I am ten years old and live in the country. Four of us drive two and one-half miles to school. My father is a farmer. Inclosed find 6 cents for the Grady hospital.



CHARLEY CHALMERS. FRANK CHALMERS.
Two Bright Pupils of the First Grade C, Crew Street School.

MR. FROG AND HIS QUEER LIFE

An Interesting Account of This Funny Little Animal.

By Professor J. W. Glenn.

Somebody has said, "He is a funny fellow, for when he stands he sits and when he runs he jumps." He is certainly a curious fellow. He is equivocal as well as amphibious. We hardly know what he is or where to place him.

Like a bird, he comes from an egg to begin his life, but instead of seeking the air, he takes to the water and lives like a fish. In fact, he is a fish in the early part of his existence and has all the organs necessary to sustain life in the water. He seems to enjoy himself very much in that element, finds plenty to eat and grows rapidly; but evidently the spirit of change is in him.

Nature has marked him as a demonstrator of evolution, and like the Wandering Jew, he must "move on—move on." He must be something different, if not a thing of beauty. Under some circean wand his head swells out in grand ugliness and his graceful tail begins to resorb and tiny legs appear first under the skin and afterwards bud forth like the limbs on a tree.

Those are the members which are to perform most active service for the creature in his future existence, since they are the hind legs which first appear. Almost every country boy has captured the young frog at this stage and carried it to his mother to show her the new kind of "spring lizard." Just at this point Master Frog is neither fish nor fowl nor brute nor beast, but he lives the life of all and seems to breathe equally well on land or in water. He now moves forward rapidly in his later evolutions to the last form he assumes.

He performs his evolutions more prudently and economically than many described by scientists. Knowing he will have no use for a tail on land, he takes all the material in it and puts it in his big hind legs and his little hands in front. He also takes in his lungs from the outside and closes up the windows or gill openings, which he no longer needs.

Through his skin nature has provided many air tubes by which he can take in oxygen as do the insects. Mr. Frog has a varied experience in life. Is it possible that his thoughts, his feelings and his aspirations have been as varied?

Our little harlequin is now ready with thousands of his tiny brothers and sisters to come out in his new form and assume his final role.

He generally makes his debut just after a shower of rain, for he still loves the water; hence so many ignorant people suppose that he comes from an upper world rather than a lower one, so often do we hear that "it has rained frogs." When froggie comes out he is ready for his supper, since it is probable he has been asleep for several days, if not weeks, so he is probably hungry as well as thirsty. If you then present him with a handful of disabled flies you will see them rapidly disappear, but you will hardly know whither or how they went.

His way of eating is another curious thing about him. His trap is his tongue, which is fastened to the front of the lower jaw, and when not in use lies folded back in the throat. It has a knob on the end, with folds like lips, which secrete a viscid fluid. When a fly comes in reach this tongue, with the speed of lightning, is thrown out like a whiplash and the sticky lips fasten themselves on the fly, which disappears so quickly that an ordinary observer will hardly notice that the mouth of the frog was ever opened.

Suppose you try it by warming a toad and offering him some flies as a Christmas dinner. You must warm him carefully or he will never wake up, as his winter nap has just begun. A garden pet should be selected, as Mr. Frog is rather distrustful of humanity. He can soon be tamed, however, and invited to a meal by whistling or tapping a board, as any other animal may be called. Did you ever feed one on lightning bugs and note the flashes of light which come out through the walls of the stomach?

It is an amusing sight. After you have gained his confidence, Mr. Frog will accept almost anything as food from your hand. A friend says he once furnished a gentle frog so large a feast of buckshot that it was unable to move until it was taken by the hind legs and shaken, when the shot came forth as Jonah came from the whale. The frog is a more desirable pet than most people imagine.

He, with his family, makes a splendid policeman in the garden to protect the plants against marauding insects and he amuses the children in many ways, and he will not make warts on the hands, either, as many people charge. He is sometimes a pretty good mathematician or rather physicist. A lady had a plant in a glass jar, placed on the front steps and filled with water every day. It was a very dry season and Mr. Froggie wanted a bath. Every night a portion of the water disappeared from the jar and the roots of the plants were displaced and exposed. The lady often noticed the frog coming up the walk toward the steps, but never connected him with the disappearance of the water until one moonlight night she sat alone near the steps and very quietly.

Mr. Frog ascended very cautiously, but did not attempt to leap into the jar from below nor from the step on which it stood, but he climbed up higher and higher and sought a good position above the jar, from which he took a "header" into the jar, like a boy from a springboard into a mill pond. Of course some of the water went out, but the frog enjoyed his bath and the disarranged roots were the card of thanks he left behind for the mistress.

The frog is a good sleeper. How he can sleep after working a whole summer to get some meat on his bones! Do you ask if he can sleep more than the eight hours that Mr. Franklin allowed to folks? Eight hours would hardly allow him time to get fixed in his bed. It often takes him eight days to find a good bed. He can sleep eight months and hardly begin to dream unless the weather turns very warm. Just keep him real cool and his first nap may extend through twelve months, and some say he can dream on continuously for twenty years without becoming very hungry or thirsty.

He has a way of not breathing except through his skin when taking such long naps and hence he does not burn up much of his fat which he has laid away in his body for hard times.

The stories about his having passed geological periods inclosed in rock and then coming forth, nimble as a frog should be, are like the tales which have been told about modern crops grown from mummy wheat. The funniest thing about Mr. Frog is his management of his wardrobe.

His suits are fashioned annually after the "chrimloon" pattern, and each is made during his long winter sleep. Still more strange, he puts it on before he takes off the old one. I have never seen him put one on, but if you will watch him next spring you will see how he takes his old pants or suit off. He splits it down the back, like a human shirt, then wriggles his arms out of the sleeves. With his hands he works it down each side until he can sit down outside and back of it.

Then he takes the upper front part in his mouth and begins to swallow and pull and swallow until he slips the last bit off at the ends of his toes, like the cook skins a rabbit, and then gulps it all, to be worked over into a new suit for the next season. Mr. Frog presents many other wonders, but they cannot be recorded in this paper.

Miss Hanna's School.

The Lanier Literary Society held a very interesting meeting Friday, December 17th, the programme being delightfully rendered. The declamation of Rollin Broughton was probably the most entertaining feature of the meeting.

Owing to the illness of one of the speakers the debate was postponed until next month. The reception given last Thursday evening by the members of the school was an entire success. Dancing and games were indulged in until a late hour and the evening passed very pleasantly.

The honor rolls for December are as follows:

Collegiate Department—Gipsie Gantt, 99; Alexander Smith, 97.

Intercollegiate Department—Rollin Broughton, 98; Carrie Belle Riley, 97; Sallie Mae Crawford, 95; Edna Smith, 95.

Primary Department—Fleming Hill Taylor, 96.3; Nellie Smith, 95.7; Butler Hoppie, 95.5; Annie Whitemore, 95.1.

Gipsie Gantt.

IN THE SCHOOLS



Boys' High School.

The Christmas holidays have arrived at last, and with them a short but much-needed rest for both teachers and boys.

The students have been almost wild with longing for the time to come when they could pop firecrackers, shoot roman candles and some of the braver ones to shoot their pistols, but when they read Mayor Collier's notice these fond desires vanished.

This has been an exciting week, being the last of the scholastic month, and there has been great expectancy concerning the report cards and the election of officers for January and February.

We received our report cards last Thursday. The races for honor in the respective classrooms have been very close this month, especially in the senior class. Mr. Hillyer again carried off first honor.

The honor rolls are as follows:

Senior Class—First honor, William Hurd Hillyer 89.7-22; second honor, Frank E. Merrill, 97.9-11; third honor, Carl H. Lewis, 97.711; fourth honor, G. Arthur Howell, 96.9-11; fifth honor, Warren Roberts, 95.

Second Grade A—Asbury C. Wellborn, 95.1; Orlanda C. Long, 93.

Second Grade B—Henry Cole, 98; Charles Kicklighter, 97; Fort Scott, 96; Albert Haas, 96.

First Grade A.—Veazy Rainwater, 98.6; Eugene Crall, 97.6; Louis Schwartz, 95.4; Trampton Ellis, 95.

First Grade B—Ed Hill, 96.3; Cleveland Kingsbery, 96; Sidney Noyes, 95.8; George Stowers, 95.3.

First Grade C—Hugh Scott, 96.3; Andrew Holcomb, 93.5; Cone Maddox, 95.5.

The races for offices have been very interesting this month, especially the race for president, as two of the most popular young gentlemen in school were candidates—Carl H. Lewis and William H. Hillyer. Hillyer's lucky star, however, still remains in the ascendant and he was chosen to wield the gavel.

The officers elected for January and February are as follows: President, William H. Hillyer; first vice president, Marion Sims Richardson; secretary, Asbury C. Wellborn; assistant secretary, Guy Wynne; librarian, Joe Lewis; treasurer, Clifton Tupper; vice presidents, Fort Scott, Ed Hill, Austin Smith, Jesse Pickett and Veazy Rainwater; assistant librarians, Lester Anderson, Rex Phillips, Green Berkeley and Olin Chapple.

These young gentlemen have kept Uncle Goodson busy dealing out "hot dogs" and other things for a few days past.

The third grade gladly accepted the invitation to attend the closing exercises of Mallon Society last Wednesday and they enjoyed themselves very much. While en route to the Girls' High school the boys of the third grade stopped at the Capitol, and amid the cheers of his friends Carl H. Lewis was presented with the Peabody medal for the second best reproduction of Dr. Curry's lecture.

M. Sam Johnson.

Boys' Night School,

The closing of the Boys' Night school last Wednesday night marked the end of one of the most successful years in the history of this splendid school.

The attendance has been remarkably good for the last term, notwithstanding the many hindrances that have confronted the boys, and a great deal of good has been accomplished.

The Atlanta Night School Literary and Debating Society rendered a splendid programme, and all who attended the exercises showed their appreciation by frequent applause.

The evening was composed of readings, declamations and a debate upon the subject, "Resolved, That the negro has suffered more at the hands of the white people of America than the Indian."

The affirmative side was represented by Messrs. Walter B. Reeves, Leslie Clarke and James Boyle, while Messrs. David R. London, H. S. Blanton and W. H. Harper handled the negative side.

All the debaters made a splendid effort to gain favor for their respective side, and all showed real oratorical ability. At the conclusion of the debate Mr. P. S. Sewell, a former president, arose and in a happy speech awarded his decision to the affirmative side.

The declamation of Mr. Frank Sloane, "Spartacus to the Gladiators," and the reading of Mr. Sam Gibbs, whose subject was "McSwatt's Swear-Off," both deserve special mention and were well received.

Walter B. Reeves.

Calhoun Street School.

The Eighth Grade Literary and Debating Society met last Thursday and was presided over by Minor Boyd. The programme was delightfully rendered. Quotations were recited by the pupils of the eighth grade. The declamations by Henry Wing and Lamar Hill deserve special mention.

The recitation by Edward Clarkson, of the first grade, was heartily enjoyed. Sadie Adler, of the second grade, and Hattie Hunter, of the third, and Myers Deans, of the fourth, did wonderfully well. The papers read by Russel Johnson was one of the best numbers on the programme. The column devoted to wit and humor caused much merriment.

The following is the programme.

Song, "America"—By class.

Declamation, "The South Once More in the Union"—Henry Wing, eighth grade.

Recitation, "The Astor's Story"—Rosalie Sherrill, sixth grade.

Recitation, "Kris Kringle"—Edward Clarkson, first grade.

Recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride"—Elizabeth High, fifth grade.

Recitation, "Our Hired Girl"—Sadie Adler, second grade.

Music, "Swing Song"—Twelve members of the eighth grade.

Paper—Russel Johnson, eighth grade.

Recitation, "Entertaining Big Sister's Beau"—Hattie Hunter, third grade.

Recitation, "Georgia"—Hattie May High, seventh grade.

Recitation, "The Burial of Sir John Moore"—Lamar Hill, eighth grade.

Recitation, "The Baldheaded Man"—Myers Deans, fourth grade.

Recitation, "Whistling in Heaven"—Grace Barricklo, eighth grade.

Music, "Christmas Bells"—Fifteen pupils of third grade.

Debate, "Resolved, That women are as intellectual as men."

Affirmative—Rae Schlesinger, leader; Sarah Peel, Gena Woolley; negative, Winship Nunnally, leader; Charles Kingsbery, Albert Thornton.

The judges, Miss Brady, the seventh grade teacher; Miss Dibble, the fourth grade teacher, and Miss Smith, the second grade teacher, decided in favor of the negative.

Music, "Song of the Brook"—Mary Howell, eighth grade.

The A. W. Calhoun Literary and Debating Society of the seventh grade met Wednesday, December 22d. A large part of the eighth grade, the fourth grade boys and the third grade girls were present. The event was in every way a success. It was called to order by President Grace Callaway, who made a good impression on the visitors present. Then the minutes were read and approved.

The first thing on the programme was a song by the class. Next the debate was called. "Resolved, That women should vote." Miss Hattie May High led the affirmative with many good points, which boded no good to the negative, but while her last words were echoing through the rooms, Mr. Furber Burt, arose and wrought destruction in the ranks of the affirmative with his strong points.

But the Misses Smith and Lamar arose to defend the affirmative, and advanced such strong points that the assistants of Mr. Burt, Messrs. Scott and Keeling, could not regain the lost ground; so the judges of the debate found it necessary to give their decision in favor of the affirmative.

Then excellent declamations were rendered. Mr. Clarence Bell gave a very patriotic speech about Beauregard, which excited much interest among the audience. Next came a song by the class. Then declamations by Joseph Edelmann, Ray Allen, Lottie Greene, Nellie Harris, Marguerite Lederle, Josie Lee Williford, Elsie Boylston and Alline Patterson. Next came the critic's report by Mr. Herschel Herrington, who caused much amusement by his witty remarks. Then a song by class.

The adjournment having been moved and seconded, the society adjourned.

The Lowry Literary Society also held a meeting on Wednesday last. The programme was as follows:

Gladys Kirk, "Christmas Day."

Hamilton Douglas, reading.

Leila Wilburn, "A Message to Santa Claus."

Florence Cheshire, "What the Fire Said."

Melrose Lamar, "Does Santa Claus Have a Guide?"

Albert Polak, "The Interview."

Louise Fain, "Early Christmas Morning."

Alice Steele, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine."

Joe Schlesinger, "The Quarrel of Marmion and Douglas."

Mina Gentry, "In Christmas Land."

Julia Middleton, "Christmas Eve."

Emma B. DuBose, "A Receipt for a Racket."

Song by sixth grade, "Santa Claus Is Coming."

Trammel Scott, "Santa Claus Puzzled."



LAMAR HILL, Eighth Grade. ASHBY HILL, Fifth Grade.
A. W. HILL, JR., Second Grade.
Three Very Bright Little Boys. They Are Sons of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hill, and Are Students of Calhoun Street School.



SARAH BELL,
An Honor Pupil of the Third Grade, Calhoun Street School.

Helen B. Owen, "Goosey Lucy's New Year's Calls."

Roberta Scott, "Her Letter."

Helen Bayleg, "The Two Stockings."

Mary Ella Logan, "Mudder's Boy."

Lillian Williamson, "Father Santa Claus."

Mattie Mitchell, "Miss Anne's School."

John Clarke, "Oh, Dear."

Ethel Gay, "Kris Kringle's Surprise."

Robert Rosser, "The Schools and Colleges of Our Country."

Cora Flynn, "Santa Claus and the Mouse."

Mary McCall, "Hang Up the Baby's Stocking."

Rosalie Sherrill, "The Actor's Story."

Carrie DuBose, "Santa Claus on the Train."

Morris Prikeau, "The Tempest."

Irene Silvey, "Kris Kringle's Visit."

Earle Greene, "Merry Christmas."

Marjorie Pugh, "Old Santa Claus."

Grace Thorn, "A Letter to Santa Claus."

Song, "Merry Christmas"—Fifth grade girls.

The following are the first six pupils on the honor rolls for December:

Eighth Grade—Rae Schlesinger, 97.2; Mary Ramsaur, 97.1; Henry Atkinson, 96.3; Lamar Hill, 96.3; Paul Lum, Francis Kamper.

Seventh Grade—Walter Merrill, 97.5; Hattie Mae High, 96.9; Furler Burt, 96.9; Nellie Harris, 96.2; Fannie Lou Mitchell, 96.2; Joe Edelmann, 96.

Sixth Grade—Anna Bell West, 97.2; Lizzie Mae Dougherty, 97; Grace Thorn, 96.7; Lu Middleton, 96.6; Juliet Cabaniss, 95.2.

Fifth Grade—Carrie DuBose, 97.6; Gladys Kirk, 97.6; Helen B. Owen, 97; Leila Wilburn, 96.5; Julia Middleton, 96.3; Mamie Dunlap, 95.9.

Fourth Grade—Willie Lewis Crusselle, 98.3; Marion Nutting, 97.6; Negley Fitzgibbon, 97.5; Julia Goode, 97.3; Ethel Edmondson, 97; Marguerite Smith, 97.

Third Grade—Mary Brent Smith, 97.9; Eloise Hook, 95.4; Milton Erwin, 95.2.

Third Grade B—Marguerite Beck, 97.8; Margaret Nutting, 97.1; Paul Coleman, 96.6.

Second Grade—Penelope Clarke, 97.9; Helen Williamson, 97.9; Gertrude Murray, 79.7; Mildred Woolley, 97.2; Annie Hillman, 97.1; Katherine West, 96.9.

First Grade—Frances Clarke, 97.6; Willie Williford, 97.5; Helen Thorn, 97.4; Susie Hallman, 97.4; Ruth Northen, 97.1; Agnes Coleman, 97.

Rae C. Schlesinger.

Ira Street School.

The following is the roll of honor for December:

Eighth Grade—Louise Street, 95.8; Virginia Mizelle, 95.5; Mabel McIver, 95.2.

Seventh Grade—Mary Foster, 97.7; Jennie Robertson, 97.1; Edna Farmer, 96.7; Grace Wallace, 96.1; Pearl Anderson, 95.4.

Sixth Grade—Honorable mention, Minnie Roberts, 93.8; Ellinor Behre, 92.7.

Fifth Grade—Sallie Andrews, 96.5; Ama Wootan, 96.1.

Fourth Grade—Myrtle Zeigler, 97; Luther Robinson, 96.2; Jessie Terry, 96.2; Kella Baertschy, 95.8; Nettie Tiller, 95.5; Hattie Landrum, 95.4; Lillie Davis, 95.3; Russell Ward, 95.3; Emmet Cheek, 95.2; Ola Thompson, 95; Adelaide Zeigler, 95.

Third Grade—Odie Hewell, 96; Estelle Carroll, 95.5; Harvey Huey, 95.3; Bessie Richardson, 95.

Second Grade—Minta Dennise, 97.8; Katie Marshman, 97.6; Marie Thornton, 96.9; Bertha Price, 96.7; May Crabtree, 96.6; Josaphine Garrett, 96.6; Zelma Cheek, 96.5; Lona Woodbury, 96.3; Bobbie McEchern, 96.2; Stella Lively, 95.9; Ola Gibson, 95.9; DuBose Wootan, 95.5; Frank Graham, 95.5; Adra Lyon, 95.9; L. M. Landrum, 95.4; Rosa Andrews, 95.2; Rosa Etheridge, 95.1; Haddie Maudin, 95.1; Frankie Shropshire, 95.

First Grade—Julian Bell, 97; Frank Peck, 96.7; Clifford Brown, 96.3; Ollie Johnson, 96.2; Daisy Lindsay, 96; Nora Parker, 95.9; Maggie Chambers, 95.7; Earle Simms, 95.6; Parkie Andrews, 95.6; Samuel O'Tyson, 95.4; Violet Lendy, 95.



VIRGINIA MIZELLE,
Who Is Taking High Honors in the Eighth Grade, Ira Street School.

We are all enjoying our vacation going to Sunday school Christmas trees and concerts. Time seems to be flying and soon we will be again in the schoolroom. We wish all a happy New Year.

William B. Griffith.

Ivy Street School.

The roll of honor for the month of December is as follows:

Eighth Grade—Daisy Phillips 98, Dora Herz 96.8, Janie McMahan 96.3, Ethel Burke 95.3.

Seventh Grade—Athene Hill 98, Freeman Hiscox 96.7, Ethel Morgan 96.7, Isabel Stephens 96.7, Hazel Thomas 96.6, Philip Wey 96.1, Carl Kemp 95.4, Isadore Moss 95.1, Edwin Abel 95.

Fifth Grade—Robert Phillips 96.2, Robert McRaven 96.2, Ruby Hutchinson 96, Jeannette Wey 95.8, Marion Allen 95.4, Elizabeth Turner 95.6, George Marchmont 95.2, John Cunningham 95, Allie Cannon 95.2.

Fourth Grade—Anna Belle Hansen 97.5, Clifford Daniels 97.1, Nannie Kahanaw 97, Emma Phillips 96.9, Ruth Blodgett 96.8, Minnie Smith 96.6, Archie Forsyth 96.3, Reginald Brown 96.2, Alfred Holcomb 96.2, Minnie Brandley 95.7, Foster Friend 95.2, Willie Mae Harrison 95.

Third Grade—Florrie Hirsch 97.6, Bertie Hannon 97.5, Marguerite Day 97.3; Loto Wolfe 95.4, Mary Holcomb 95, Florence Downe 95.

Second Grade—Harris Glover 96.5, Lucy Howard 96.2, Genevieve Barbour 95.9, Marie Riley 95.9, John Varnell 95.9, Laura Wyatt 95.5, Louie Van Bibber 95.

First Grade—Sigmond Baer 97.1, Annie Strickland 96.3, Alice Bailey 95.8, Herbert Barnett 95.6, Albert Whitman 95.6, George Hope 95.4, John Blodgett 95, Annie Porter 95.1, Marion Perdue 95, Irene Morris 95.

The new year has come and the old one is a thing of the past. Let us all welcome the new year with good resolutions.

Dora Herz.

Davis Street School,

On Thursday exercises made us realize more than ever that the Christmas time was at hand.

The programme, which was one of unusual interest, was as follows:

Chant—Sixth grade.
Recitation—Annie Ozburn.
Recitation—Louis Spinks.
Recitation—Tommy Slider.
Recitation—Callie Roughton.
Recitation—Eva Brown.
Recitation—Harry Lasalle.
Christmas Acrostic—Nine children.
Song—"The Chase."
Recitation—Eva Slider.
Recitation—Ester Lyons.
Recitation—Grady Gloer.
Recitation—Bula Holland and Nine Hadley.
Recitation—Katie Gloer.
Recitation—Ethel Butler.
Reading—Clarence Magee.
Recitation—Seven children in first grade.
Dialogue—Clifford Jones, Maud Brown and Sidney Evans.
Recitation—Leo Bishop, W. T. Thurmond, Allen Latimer and Beatrice Gholstein.
Recitation—May Pierce.
Recitation—Carrie Lee Stamps.
Recitation—Eva Walker.
Recitation—Earl Slider.
Recitation—Victoria Bell.
Song—First grade.
Reading—Mary McDonald.
Recitation—Burton Goodman.
Christmas Carol.
Recitation—Marie Maier.
Recitation—Nellie Brown.
Recitation—Ruth Fowler.
Recitation—Mattie Latimer.
Song—"Cold the Blasts May Blow."
Recitation—Fred Woodcock.
Concert Recitation—Nine girls.
Recitation—Fred Straub.
Recitation—Elma Cawthorn.
Recitation—Ward Aenchbacher.
Recitation—Nellie McDonald.
Recitation—Della Q. Quinn.
Recitation—Hattie Somerville.
Christmas carol.
Concert Recitation—First grade.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I am

Walter McDonald.



HARRY HILL,
An Honor Pupil of the First Grade, Fraser Street School.

CARVING UP OF CHINA IS BUT THE CULMINATION OF EVENTS

The Mysterious East, Which Was a Source of Wonderment To Western Nations.

THE SEARCH FOR ITS WESTERN BOUNDARIES

The Discovery of the American Continent but Postponed the Inevitable Dismemberment.

NOW THE WHITE WORLD ENTIRELY SURROUNDS THE COLORED

The Indian Empire, Which England Gained at the Expense of Her American Colonies, Aided by Russia in Siberia, Has Landlocked China on Flank and Rear, and Now the Nations of the Earth Are at Her Ports.

By P. J. Moran.

When Admiral Diedrich steamed his German fleet into the bay of Kaio-Chau and turning his guns upon the fort held by General Chang, ordered him to disappear over the hills at once, there was enacted one of those events which mark a turning point in the history of the world.

After having been ingloriously routed by the forces of Japan, and having been permitted to return to the fort of Kaio-Chau, these Chinese warriors gave themselves up to a dream of undisturbed peace, content with the quiet which comes with dishonor, and satisfied to pose in the mysterious atmosphere through which China has been viewed for a decade of centuries. The appearance off shore of a strange fleet flying an unknown flag on the 15th of November, was enough to arouse their curiosity. After the record made during the war with Japan it is not surprising to learn that this garrison, having received its orders to fly over the hills to the interior, lost no time in doing so, and scattered in the wildest confusion.

Preceding this sudden advent of Germany into the affairs of China there had been no intimation of the importance of the step about to be take. A couple of Catholic missionaries had lost their lives in the interior. That, however, was nothing new, for ever since the day when Frances Xavier preached up and down these shores, the martyrdom of missionaries has been a frequent occurrence. But in the present case the missionaries happened to be Germans, and Germany's ambitious kaiser was desirous not only of showing that the flag of Fatherland could follow its sons into distant countries, but he wished to take part in that grabbing of territory which has become a part of modern negotiation.

Watched by Europe.

When China and Japan were engaged in the death struggle they were being watched by the powers of Europe, who were anxious to take advantage of the exhaustion which would come to both countries. There was Russia to the north, who had spread her dominions from the Ural mountains to the Pacific coast, and who had extended her southern borders within a dangerously close distance of Pekin. From the south and west watched Great Britain, who intrenched in her Indian empire, was anxious to push it a little to the northward. To the east of these English possessions there was Cochin-China, already in the hands of France. It follows, then, that the rapid appearance of the Russians at Port Arthur after it had been evacuated by the Japanese, came as a matter of course. Across the entrance into the Yellow sea, pushed well out into water, Wei-hai-wei, still in possession of the Japanese as a hostage, was held really in the interest of England. These nations had all been emboldened by the success of Japan in breaking into the strength of China, and felt that what had been accomplished by a semi-civilized nation, should be equally possible to those who were in the front of the world's affairs. Therefore, with one impulse, the movement was to divide and conquer, to take possession of points of strength all along the coast and to fight, if need be, for the interior later on. This is the struggle which has now come to a head on the Pacific coast of China, against which are hammering the greedy forces of all the great nations of the earth, not one of whom is a friend of the threatened empire, but all of whom are united in the single purpose of grasping all they can.

It Is but a Delayed Contest.

To one who is not in the habit of reading the logic of events, the proceedings of the last few weeks may seem to be but incidents of the day to pass away and to be of no moment in the future. But this war upon the richness of the east, this avaricious eye cast upon the treasures which are supposed to be locked up in that mysterious land, is the heritage of centuries, long delayed only to be the more crushing in its movement now that it has begun. Away back in the days which witnessed the crumbling up of the Roman empire, it was known that there were lands in the distant east, rich beyond all comparison, but so far away, so enveloped in mystery, so secure in their strength that no one dared look in that direction for conquest.

It was in the twelfth century that a returning Venetian, Marco Polo, told wonderful stories of the far off Cathay and its neighboring island of Zipango, which were so exaggerated that he was not believed, and was in consequence esteemed to be the greatest liar in Europe. There were those who had pushed but half way the distance which had been made by this renowned traveler, and while they admitted the richness and the commercial greatness of the countries through which they had passed, they looked with doubt upon the revelations of Polo. Later Dominicans, Franciscans and other missionaries disappeared into that great darkness of the east. Once in a lifetime faint reports would be heard from some of these men, but this news was the property of a small circle and concerned only those engaged in church work. But Providence was working out a change which was to revolutionize the world, and that revolution came in the appearance of the terrible Zenghis Khan, who in the thirteenth century, threw his hordes of yellow savages against the bulwarks of civilization, moved onward and threatened to wipe out every vestige of western power and who reached the plains of Poland before they were driven back. Terrible as was this visitation, it brought about an inquiry and an interest in these distant lands which was followed by the dispatch of still more missionaries, and by the activity of commercial adventurers who were willing to brave any difficulty in order to reach wealth and greatness. In the far off Indies, a name which was general in its character, it was known that there were powerful empires, rich cities and magnificence of wealth. For another hundred years the world was treated to stories of travel and adventure, and the enterprise of Europe was directed toward the east.

The Interposing Continent.

This craze for the possession of eastern wealth was in full development when Columbus came upon the scene, and it is well known that he was but one of those mariners who sought to make his way to the Indies by a new route, which he reasoned out would be shorter and more direct, and in the prosecution of which there would be brought wealth and fame to the people undertaking it. The history of his success in securing the patronage of Queen Isabella need not be rehearsed, but the fact may be pointed out that though he reached the shore of a continent which was not the one of which he was in quest, he may well be excused for making the mistake. A glance at the map running westward from Spain, passing through this unknown continent and on to the point which he really had in view, would have taken him somewhere south of if not into Japan direct. But, as Providence willed it, by the discovery of a new continent affording opportunity for the development of civilization and enterprise, the doors of the east remained closed for over 400 years. On this new continent Spaniard, Portuguese, Hollander, Frenchman and Briton contested for the superiority. Almost one-half of the new world thus discovered is indelibly stamped with the triumph of Spain, while in the balance Great Britain established her supremacy, out of which has grown the greater nation of the United States.

The Contest Transferred.

The contest for power in North America which ended first in the triumph of Great Britain and then with her expulsion from the fairest part of her dominions, was being repeated in the southern provinces of India. Thither French merchantmen had sailed in search of the golden fleece, and thither likewise sailed Hollander and Briton. The contest at first was between warring merchants, who called upon their governments to back their claims, but later on these governments began to make their aggressions political as well as commercial, and thus it is that, while in the last half of the eighteenth century Great Britain was engaged in losing an empire in America, she was at the same time engaged in building up another in Asia. What Lord Cornwallis lost in the thirteen colonies was offset by what Lord Clive won in the east, and when Warren Hastings was the subject of bitter invective in the British parliament, he had succeeded in organizing that mighty empire, whose wealth has flown into British coffers ever since. This war, started in Asia, cannot be said to have been completed until one hundred years later, when, in 1857, Sepoys were blown from cannon's mouth, and the terrified Hindoo found out that the peace talk of the missionaries was but an illusion when compared with the fierce cannonading of British batteries. Thus the work went on. First the conquest of important ports, then the subsidizing of neighboring princes, until the whole of India and its neighboring countries were reduced to subjection to British rule, and the cross of St. George floated to the base of the mountain fastnesses beyond which lay the Chinese empire.

The Empire of the North.

While all this work was in progress there was another power at work, which was subtle in its methods, never ending in its persistence and eternally aggressive. When Russia continued to push out her supremacy over the wastes of Siberia, her motive was little understood, but in the light of history it will be seen that she was building up a great empire which has already pressed down to the north of China and threatens to engulf the rest. Thus these two countries, forming a horseshoe of territory, from the north with Siberia, from the south with India and clinched together by the possession of Turkestan, China is in a vice which had already been squeezing her power out toward the Pacific ocean. The horseshoe in the south was made complete by the French occupation of Cochin-China. Having thus land-locked the great empire which has been the sphinx of history, the merchant, the advance agent of conquest, was already at work upon the Pacific ports of China, and Hong-Kong became in fact a British possession, while as much might be said of Shanghai. It has been a favorite policy of Great Britain to negotiate for commercial purposes, but the negotiation once successful she never retreats. She landed a few troops at Alexandria, in Egypt, to protect a cowardly khedive, and though the occasion has passed, Arabi Pasha has been banished and forgotten, and a new generation of Egyptians has grown up, this occupation of Egypt still continues, and it is to all intents and purposes British territory. This is the policy which had already been at work in the Pacific ports of China. There was but one European power which seemed to fully understand England's motives and methods, and that was Russia. Her northern territory was cold and barren, but to the south of it there was a rich region to be grasped when the contest came. Thus was evolved the idea of the Trans-Siberian railway, a scheme more gigantic than was the continental railways first meditated and afterwards perfected in the United States. That railway starting from St. Petersburg, pushing on to the east, skirting the northern border of China and rounding the curve down to the port of Vladivostock, gives Russia a military advantage which enables her to make the present move. Vladivostock is closed for seven months in the year. Further down the Lalo Tong peninsula, Chinese territory, is Port Arthur, which should be the true geographical terminus of an intercontinental railroad. The motive which makes that port a necessity to Russia also makes the possession of the entire province of Manchuria a necessity, and it may as well be marked on the maps from this day forward as a part of Siberia.

The Present Combat for Places.

Thus we have reached the present phase of the discussion. Russia has boldly grasped the object of her ambition, and is in charge of Port Arthur, which also means that she will claim and hold a considerable zone of the Chinese empire. The German emperor, seeing that the seat of enterprise is in the far eastern country, has likewise seized an unimportant incident as the occasion for occupying the town of Kaio Chau, which means that he will claim the central zone of China. The southern zone of the empire, with Hong-Kong as its head, is already under British influence, while the French possessions in the far south are rendered more secure and will be extended. Out to seaward are the Philippine islands, possessed by Spain. To the southward is Java, a dependency of Holland, while to the far north the Aleutian islands, as a part of the Alaskan purchase, belong to the United States, and in the center of this great Pacific ocean stand the Sandwich Islands, asking for admission into the United States. Thus it will be seen that the naval and commercial supremacy has been transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that it is in the countries bordering upon this great ocean where will be the theater of the future great events of the world.

All of this leads to the inquiry: What of the future? What will China do? What will be the outcome of the entire Asiatic situation? From present appearances there can be but one answer. By a look at the map it will be seen that the northern and southern capitols of China, the cities of Peking and Nankin, are already figuratively speaking, within cannon shot of their enemies. They will have to sue for peace. They will become the tributaries, the possessions of the great nations which are intent upon carving up the empire. That there will be blood in the course of these developments follows as a matter of course. Chinese war against England, against Germany, against France, against Russia, will be as hopeless as it was against Japan. The more war-like tribes will be forced back to the inland until they reach the mountains of Thibet, in the fastnesses of which, joining cause with the natives, they will make their last stand. The great majority of the people, enslaved for centuries without number, degraded, dependent by a heritage of abject submission to authority, will become but the abject servants of the newcomers, and will work and toil and pour wealth into the laps of those who crush them down. Even then they will be no worse off than have been their fathers, for they have been a spiritless, crushed race of people, without hope or ambition or the courage to raise their eyes from earth. With the country subjugated and divided and the more war-like tribes surrounded in the highlands of Thibet, the circle will be gradually but surely narrowed from India, from Turkestan, from Siberia and from their own mainland and they will be pushed into closer quarters, until the name of China shall have been wiped from the face of the map, and the name of its people as an entity in human affairs will be brought to an end. And thus the entire continent of Asia will be divided and occupied, as the continent of Africa has already been cut up, and white supremacy will be universal around the globe.

What of Japan?

At this point there are those who will say: "Why, Japan remains. She has taken a part in the revival of Asia. She has proven herself worthy to be enrolled among civilized nations. Through all of these events which have been here hinted at she has been the faithful ally of England." Only too late will Japan find that her alliance with England is but like the alliance which was made by the Indian princes, only to be converted into chains of conquest, and while Japan may be allowed some sort of governmental existence, it will be but as a tributary of the great British empire, with her finances controlled from London, her armies commanded by British generals and all her resources in the hands of British developers.

This is the trend of history. It is as irresistible as the movement of the waves or as the course of the spheres. The white races have reached the culmination of their triumph and the colored races, without exception, have been reduced to a position of subserviency. In the development of these events what is to be the position of the United States? On this continent, where has been gathered the brawn and strength of Europe, which has inherited the purest blood of the old world, shall it be said that there was want of ambition and aggressive spirit? Prosperity and greatness belong by right to commercial nations. A nation to be commercial must have points with which to trade. She must enter foreign ports on an equality with the most favored nations. She must, therefore, place herself in the position to be one of those favored nations. To say that 70,000,000 of the bravest, most enterprising and most progressive people of the earth will sit quietly by and take no advantage of their strength and power is to reverse the lesson of history. How the change will come about by which the United States will take that leading part which is her right, is yet, in the wisdom of providence, but that she will do so at some time is a matter which cannot be disputed. Whether she shall enter into the general partition which is going on at present, or whether it is her fate to wait until a future time and to battle with the principals themselves, is something which the future must disclose.



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GONZALES, Texas, Oct. 9th, 1897.

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again. I took three good doses each day, and there was a change very soon. The menses were very profuse for seven days, but when they stopped I was free from pain. They appeared the next month at the proper time, for the first time in four years. The womb trouble is all healed, and I am as strong and well as I ever was in my life. That seems almost incredible, but I am writing only the plain facts. Ten bottles of Wine of Cardui and five small packages of Black-Draught have done this wonderful work.

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A RELIGIOUS BANDIT.

One of the Most Remarkable Freaks of Character on Record.

From The New York Sun.

Giovanni Tolu, a bandit, who for thirty years was the terror of Sardina, died a few months ago, after having related the story of his life to a lawyer, with the request that it be published for this purpose:

"To warn the unfortunates of my class and to teach the officials how to proceed if they would better the condition of the poor and unlucky."

According to his autibiography, Tolu was the most pious man that ever cut a throat or stole a purse. He began his career of crime by trying to kill a priest who prevented his marriage with the girl of his heart. Nevertheless, in his subsequent life, he had a worshipful regard for the cloth. He confessed, he attended mass, he even prayed in the presence of his dead victims.

"Before I took the life of a traitor or a rich oppressor of the poor," he explains in his book, "I always besought the virgin and the saints to advise and comfort me. On the day when I resolved to kill Salvatore Moro I sought the aid of heaven. On my way to him I called without ceasing on the mother of God to enlighten me and advise me whether my comrade really deserved to die. I also commended my soul to God's care, in case I should go under in the combat. When I had shot Moro dead I loaded my gun again, laid the stock on his body and then offered up in fervid humility an 'Ave Maria' and a requiem for the departed soul. I killed the bodies, but not the souls of my enemies, and I observed always the religious exercises which the circumstances required.

The bandit's favorite books were "Meditations on the Life of the Holy Virgin" and the Bible. "Although a bandit," he declares, "I never neglected any religious duties. Every day I said my morning and evening prayers. I prayed for the dead, went to church and confessed many times every year. The abbot of Florinas was wont to lead me into church by the secret passage from his house. Outside the police were watching for me; inside I fulfilled my duties to God. I was alone with the priest."

Tolu had some queer ideas about a priest's proper discharge of his churchly duties. The priest who prayed more than three times at mass, he relates, invariably bewitched somebody. "Once in Florinas," goes his story, "I had a bad attack of rheumatism, and I was convinced that I had been bewitched by a priest. I sought help from the Florinas priest, who was an excellent man. He put on his vestments, and with holy water and cross began to exorcise the evil spirits. The pain ceased almost at once, and I had a few weeks of peace. Later I went to the curate of Ossi, who was supposed to be still more skilled in exorism. He told me to kneel, and he sprinkled me with holy water. Then he prayed a long time. I went to him three times. The third time the pain was worse than ever, and then he confessed to me that he had been bewitched by another priest who was mightier than he. Finally I obtained relief from the abbot of Ossi, who for forty days made me partake of blessed bread."

Perhaps this childlike faith was what made the Sardinian peasants regard Tolu with love and veneration. He was always helped and fed by them when he was hard pressed by soldiers or police. To him hundreds of them gladly paid a small annual sum as insurance against thieves, cutthroats and robbers. They had implicit confidence in his ability to protect them. At the same time they often refused to pay taxes and were unwilling to ask the police or military to arrest those who plundered them.

In his thirty years of bandit life Tolu, despite his religious scruples, killed between fifty and sixty men, robbed hundreds and burned to the ground the buildings on nine great estates. He was ever at war with the authorities of the land, and in the last ten years of his career devoted himself exclusively to robbing and killing persons holding office or standing in the service of the police or military.

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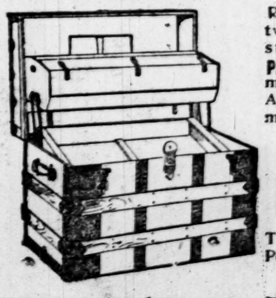
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INTELLIGENT GEESE.

How a New England Gander Attended to Ring in the Bread.

The Czar Nicholas, who died in 1855, was once a Tyrolean wood chopper named Charles Hofer, and was married to Miss Lowry, the daughter of a Tyrolean innkeeper. The Czar Nicholas, who died in 1855, was once a Tyrolean wood chopper named Charles Hofer, and was married to Miss Lowry, the daughter of a Tyrolean innkeeper.

up, and the solitary Jonathan flew joyously forth. He has never been seen since.

MR. FROG AND HIS QUEER LIFE

An Interesting Account of This Funny Little Animal.

caused much amusement by his witty remarks. Then a song by class.

The adjournment having been moved and seconded, the society adjourned.

The Lowry Literary Society also held a meeting on Wednesday last. The programme was as follows:

Chorus Kids—"Christmas Day."

Lyon, 95.8; L. M. Landrum, 96.4; Rosa Andrews, 95.2; Rosa Etheridge, 95.1; Haddie Marcdin, 96.1; Frankie Shropshire, 96. First Grade—Julian Bell, 97; Frank Peck, 96.7; Clifford Brown, 96.3; Ollie Johnson,

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BILL ARP OUT WEST

Relates Some Tough Experiences on Christmas Day.

SMART BOY WITH TIN HORN

Horrified Him While on a Train at Vicksburg—The Dearth of Drinking Water Causes Distress.

It was a long race and a hard one—a race against time and Santa Claus, for I had promised to be at home on Christmas eve to preside at the Christmas tree, but I failed. I was 800 miles away in Texas and could have made it, but our train was belated and did not connect, and I had to spend a long, long weary day in Shreveport. There is only one train a day from there to Meridian, and I was sick and lonesome and longed for the rest and comfort of home and kindred. Eight days in Texas and never saw the sun. It rained or it sleeted every day. But they told me they had a sun sometimes and invited me to come back in August. Everything was out of joint. All my travel from town to town was by night in broken doses, for the trains were never on time and I had to sit up and nod in cold depots from one to three hours at almost every departure, and at the very last, when my hopes were buoyant and I was homeward bound, I went to the depot at Nacogdoches at 3 o'clock in a cold rainy night and the train never got there until 6. I knew then that we would be left, but the conductor said they would wait for us. He was a hilarious individual. A friend introduced me to him as Bill Arp. "Bill who?" said he. "Bill Arp, you have read after him, I reckon." "Yes," said he, "I have, and he don't cut no figure with me." Of course I was mortified. He passed on, but came back in a minute and said to my friend, "I don't take any stock in these infidels. I wasent raised that way. I believe there is a heaven and a hell and Bob Ingersoll nor Bill Arp can't fool me about it." My friend was mortified and said: "What has Bill Arp got to do with Bob Ingersoll?" "Well," said the conductor, "I've been told that they are the same man and they don't cut any figure with me." He hurried on and told another man that he reckoned I was Bob Ingersoll, for if I wasent I would have hit him, for said he, "I would hit any man who called me Bob Ingersoll." Of course I was not calm and serene, for while going from Vicksburg to Monroe on my outward trip a man asked me where I preached, and I felt complimented. The car was full of preachers going to the synod and he supposed I was one of them. And again I was mistaken for a preacher at Jacksonville by the barber. I gave him a quarter and he was about to hand me back 15 cents and said, "You are a preacher, ain't you?" "No," said I, "what made you think I was a preacher?" "You look like one," said he, and he took back the nickel. So you see I was comforting myself on my reverend appearance, when all of a sudden I was openly snubbed for being an infidel.

But my greatest misfortune in losing a day was in having to travel on Christmas eve and night. All along the line the boys were on a spree and by the time we reached Vicksburg Mr. Chapman, the conductor, was tired out. He is a patient, considerate man and I sympathized with his efforts to keep the peace. We parted company at Vicksburg and he remarked that it was the hardest day's work he had had in years.

Then came the tug of war. Christmas eve and night at Vicksburg and on to Meridian was pandemonium. The negroes swarmed in at both ends of the car—at least a hundred, and nearly all were drunk and had bottles and jugs without number. They were from the neighboring country and had been "away down to Vicksburg town" to get supplies for Christmas. About a dozen of us found ourselves suddenly penned in the middle of the car by the odoriferous compound and resolved to make a break for liberty and fresh air. One big, bold man said he would make a way and we must follow, and we did. We seized our grips and got out somehow. The next car was full, too, and so we skipped round to the ladies' car and took refuge and standing room only, for it was crowded to overflowing with women and children and Christmas dolings of all kinds. Doll carriages and bent wagons and boxes and paper sacks and toys and tin horns and baskets full of all sorts of tricks and presents. One whole seat was occupied with an express wagon and it was full of bananas. Small boys were tooting horns all along the line—toot! toot!—toot! toot! "Stop that, Bob," said a fond parent, "now, ston it!" Bob stopped a moment, till the fond parent resumed his conversation with a friend. Then he began, low and soft, but soon got louder and louder. "Bob, I told you to ston that racket, if you don't I will throw that horn out of the window." Bob stopped about two minutes and whispered to his mother that the window wasent up. She, too, was talking to a friend. Toot! toot!" I heard the horn—a kind of staniss-simo staccato, but it soon swelled into a tumultuoso furissimo fortissimo, when suddenly the fond parent seized it and stuck it in his overcoat pocket. They got off at the next station and their seats were taken before I could say Jack Robinson. By and by enough had got off for me to get a corner next to a hot stove. It was close by the water tank, but there was no water. It was empty when we left Vicksburg and stayed empty. Every minute or two some woman or child or man came and worked on that faucet in vain. Then the men took the top off and reached down for water, but found none. The porter passed through and his attention was called to it, but he made no sign and brought no water. Children began to cry for it, and I would have given half a dollar for a bucket full for them, but the train wouldn't stop long enough at a station for me to step out and buy it. It was raining outside.

"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." Somebody blundered on that train. Some of the passengers were from Texas, going east to visit their kindred, traveling on the half-rate excursion, and they were disgusted. This is worse than Texas, they said. We were due in Meridian at 9 o'clock and got there at 1. It was a long, long, weary night to me and is the last time I will ever travel during Christmas holidays. I was half sick all the time, but had to keep on and fill the appointments the bureau had made for me. If I had been at home I would have gone to bed where I am now. It reminds me of my nigger Bob, who spent two years in the chaingang, and says, "Dey hain't got but jes' two laws in dar and you must bide by 'em. One is, you must do a full day's work ef you is well. The oder is, you must be well. Heap times I imagine I was sick, and I would have been sick ef I had been at home, but de boss say I wasent sick and de boss knows."

But I met lots of good people in every town and they don't seem at all prostrated by the low price of cotton, for almost every farmer has a bunch of cattle, and they mean by that from fifty to five hundred head, and they have no guano debts to pay. Peaches are coming to the front very rapidly in eastern Texas as a commercial product. I never saw finer orchards or more of them than those around Henderson and Jacksonville. All that region is about on a parallel with Savannah and Brunswick, but 'as cold as Atlanta and Griffin. The line of equal heat is a very crooked one for me. I read that the winters in the state of Washington are not as cold as ours and the boys go barefooted all the year round. Henderson pleased me very much, for the streets are sandy and the rain makes no mud and the people filled the long hall from front to rear.

Nacodoches is perhaps the oldest living town in Texas and one of the best. There are older towns, like Jefferson, but they are dead. This town was named for a tribe of Indians. So was Natchez, in Mississippi, and both tribes are now extinct. Like the Aztecs, the red men are passing away. There is an old stone fort right on the corner of the public square. It was built by the Spanish Catholics for a mission house about two hundred years ago and is preserved as a relic of the ages. It has no doors or windows to the ground floor and the entrance is by a ladder to a window or opening some ten feet from the ground. What an earnest, zealous people were those followers of the Saint Ignatius Loyola who penetrated the wilderness of all countries to convert even savages to their faith.

This little city was the home of Tom Ochiltree in bygone days—the Beau Brummel of America. He practiced law here for a while in partnership with his father, and the sign was over the door "Tom Ochiltree and Father." I would like to enlarge upon the attractions of this growing city and the good people I met, and I would make special and grateful mention of Mr. Mims and Mr. Schmidt, who are two of nature's noblemen, both in walk and conversation. I wish that the world was full of such men. They were kind to me in many ways and it will ever give me pleasure to recall them in memory. I was told after I left there that Nacogdoches had many such citizens and was an exceptionally refined community.

On reaching Meridian I found that no train made close connection with ours save the Alabama Great Southern, and I just had time to buy a ticket and get aboard for Chattanooga. By this time we had a big lot of Texans who came by New Orleans and were going east, many of them going to Georgia to spend the holidays. We sat up and talked through the night and by sunrise had reached that wonderful city called Fort Layne, the strangest city I ever saw. Tom Hood once wrote a poem about a haunted house that almost scares you to read it, but here are a thousand haunted houses, all abandoned and forlorn, and they all look haunted. I wouldn't walk among them in the night. Some of them are fine forties and cost much money and there is a hote of fine Queen Anne architecture with no guests and not even a curtain to the windows. There are unfurnished or abandoned foundries and machine shops and mammoth livery stables with no horses in them.

"O'er all these hung a shadow and a fear,
A sense of mystery, the spirit daunted
And said as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted.
"No human figure stirred to go or come;
No face looked forth from shut or open casement;
No chimney smoked; there was no sign of home
From parapet to basement.
"No dog was at the threshold, great or small;
No pigeon on the roof, no household creature;
No cat demurely dozing on the wall—
Not one domestic feature."

This is the champion boom town of the south, but it was all northern money, and the fight was yankee against yankee.

In due time we reached Chattanooga, for the Alabama Great Southern is always on time, and makes its trip of 300 miles in nine hours. It is a delightful road to travel on. I was tired and I was hungry for I had had no supper or breakfast. When dinner time came I anticipated something extra nice for Christmas, but I found printed on a little card "Luncheon," and the menu said "Consomm," which I supposed meant soup, and I ordered some. The waiter thought I was sick and brought me a little beef tea in a tea cup. I ventured to taste it and couldn't tell what it was, but it was the poorest appetizer I ever tasted, and I shoved it aside. Consemm, censomm-mivernaise. Consound the consomm, thought I. "Got no soup today," said I. He pointed to the tea cup. "I'm not sick," said I, "bring me some spring chicken." I was always fond of spring chicken. When it came it was, I think, part of a two-year-old spring rooster fried in batter a-la my Maryland. That's what the menu said, "A la my Maryland." I wish that Randall could have been there to have seen that parody on his grand old lyric poem—

"The despot's heel is on thy shore,
My Maryland."

But I called for coffee and it was good and refreshed me. Then I went round to Bukofsher's and got my dinner. No more luncheons and consomm for me. Luncheon is German for a small slice, a slight repast between meals, and that was luncheon where I lunched on Christmas day, and it cost me 75 cents. I asked for a room a few minutes to change my shirt. It was a little 8x10 and that cost me 75 cents more.

CORRECT TREATMENT



It makes no difference to Dr. Hathaway & Co. whether you have been treated by one physician or by one hundred physicians; if you are yet a sufferer, you are just as much in need of medical aid as though you had never made an attempt to get cured. The trouble may be that your doctor does not understand your case. He may be a good doctor, but if he does not understand the exact nature of your disease he will never cure you. It may be that you have been treated by some "quack," who neither has ability enough to cure you nor honesty enough to tell you that he does not understand your case. Or if you are trusting to some patent medicine to cure you, it is more than likely you will be disappointed, because in nine cases out of ten the medicine does not fit your case. Now, remember it makes no difference to Doctor Hathaway & Co. how many doctors or how many remedies have failed to give you relief; as long as there is life there is hope, and Doctor Hathaway & Co.'s treatment for catarrh and all chronic complicated diseases is the correct treatment.

Doctor Hathaway & Co. have attained the highest eminence in the successful treatment of the sick in this community. Their name is known in every household where fair dealings and honesty are held in esteem. The people know and trust Doctor Hathaway & Co. because they are the people's friend. That they appreciate their skill is shown by the constantly lengthening chain of test monials of cured patients. They know the sick and afflicted receive proper care at their hands, and what is more to the point, they know that they cure where others fail. The do not seek to delude the public by hiding behind factitious words and practice upon popular credulity. They are practicing medicine, as their printed statements show, skillfully and successfully.

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Good Muslin Gown, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves, for, each 39c
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Cambric Skirts, umbrella styles, tucked ruffles, wide margin, embroidery trimmed, an excellent value for each 98c
Chemise, made of Masonville muslin, corded bands and pearl buttons, worth 50c, for 39c
Chemise, made of Pride of West muslin, square neck, embroidery trimmed, large lot to select from 48c
Chemise of nainsook or cambric, round neck, embroidered or Val. lace trimmed, beading or ribbon 98c
Drawers, deep hem and tucks, made of extra fine muslin, pair for 25c
Fine Muslin Drawers, embroidered ruffle with tucks above, for 35c
Fine Lamb Drawers, deep ruffle of embroidery, with tucks above, regular made 48c
Cambric Drawers, embroidery and tucks, a specially good value, for 98c
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Corset Covers, of fine nainsook, embroidery edging and beading, special for 98c
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One lot Wool Dress Patterns, in Cheviots and Fancy Brocades, worth up to $4, on sale Monday for, each $2.95
Another choice lot Dress Patterns, in all the new materials, the regular price $5 and $6, as long as they last, for, each ... $3.9
Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Domestics, on sale Monday, 10 yards to each customer, at ..... 5c ya
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MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. II. ATLANTA, SUNDAY, JAN. 2, 1898. NO. 68.

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They are all fresh and good as gold. Nothing shelf or counter worn. The poorest of them all is worthy of our pride as careful Clothiers and your appreciation as particular dressers. Trashy bargains are incongruous with this business. Prices today are for qualities and styles that should command a third more than we are asking.

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I got a splendid dinner and a good room to lie down in Selma at the best hotel for a dollar. Verily there are differences in hotels as well as conductors. But I am at home now and get some sure-enough soup every day. Confound the consomm!

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Next week's Bargain offerings are right in line with our up-to-date methods of under selling. For gift pieces for the Holidays our line of Odd Chairs, Fancy Chairs in all woods, Parlor Cabinets, China Closets, Bookcases and a wealth of Novelties have been placed for your selection. Our stock fairly glistens with Holiday beauty . . . . . .

OUR MAMMOTH 20 PER CENT REDUCTION SALE

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Wanted. Also names of men with six fingers and six toes. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

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